

Ars quatuor coronatorum

Freemasons. Quatuor Coronati Lodge,
No. 2076 (London, England)

Cocked case

ARS QUATUOR CORONATORUM.



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Ars Quatuor Coronatorum

BEING THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE

QUATUOR CORONATI LODGE NO. 2076, LONDON.

FROM THE ISABELLA MISSAL.



BRITISH MUSEUM, ADD. MSS, 18,851
CIRCA, 1500 A.D.

EDITED FOR THE COMMITTEE BY W. H. RYLANDS, P.A.G.D.C., SEC.

VOLUME XVII.

H. Keble, Printer, Margate.
1904.

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Ars Quatuor Coronatorum,

BEING THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE

Quatuor Coronati Lodge of A.F. & A.M., London.

No. 2076.

VOLUME XVII.

WEDNESDAY, 6th JANUARY, 1904.

THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. Admiral Sir A. H. Markham, P.Dis.G.M. Malta, W.M.; E. J. Castle, I.P.M.; Rev. Canon J. W. Horsley, S.W.; G. L. Shackles, J.W.; W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C., Sec.; E. Armitage, P.D.G.D.C., S.D.; F. J. W. Crowe, Steward, as J.D.; R. F. Gould, P.G.D., D.C.; E. A. T. Breed, as I.G.; Sir C. Purdon Clarke, P.M.; Lt.-Col. S. C. Pratt, P.M.; and W. J. Songhurst, Assistant Secretary and Librarian.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. W. H. Stocks, G. T. Phillips, G. P. G. Hills, B. McNeill, F. W. Mitchell, E. Halford, Major J. A. C. Gibbs, A. S. Gedge, A. Oliver, A. Simner, W. Morant, Rev. H. F. Oliver, J. Peschek, T. Taylor, J.G.D.; C. W. P. Hollingbery, F. Weiss, F. A. Powell, P.G.St.B.; B. H. Springett, J. P. Richards, D. Bock, J. W. Odell, A. H. Belstead, E. A. Kendall, R. S. Ellis, J. D. Hamlyn, W. Felton, F. Mella, H. Kemball, J. A. Webb, F. Stötzer, S. R. Clarke, L. Danielsson, C. Isler, A. G. Hamilton, J. H. F. K. Scott of Gala, A. Fisher, W. A. Brown, E. J. Mason, C. F. Appleton, F. J. Allan, S. Walsh Owen, H. King, H. White, J. F. Henley, S. Meymott, H. Mercer, A. Schmerl, H. Bladon, G. C. Kent, T. B. Roberts, T. H. Dey, Rev. C. E. L. Wright, P.G.J.D.; J. W. C. Clarke, A. Henning, Rev. W. E. Scott-Hall, and W. Coghill.

Also the following visitors:—Bros. E. J. Gairdner, J.D. St. Clement Dane's Lodge, No. 1351; L. Hughes, Cestrian Lodge No. 425; P. R. Simner, Apollo University Lodge No. 357; D. G. Faller, Abercorn Lodge No. 1549; F. Gubbins, P.M. Carnarvon Lodge No. 708; W. Prows Broad, W.M. Pythagorean Lodge No. 79; H. J. Mayell, Arcadian Lodge No. 2696; H. White, W.M. St. Stephens Lodge No. 2424; and T. Leete, P.M. City of London Lodge No. 901.

One Lodge and fifty-three Brethren were admitted to the Membership of the Correspondence Circle.

Apologies for non-attendance were received from Bros. H. le Strange, Pr.G.M. Norfolk; G. Greiner, A.G.S.G.C.; E. Condor, jun., J. T. Thorp, Dr. Chetwode Crawley, S.G.D. Ireland; W. J. Hughan, P.G.D.; J. P. Rylands, H. Sadler, F. H. Goldney, P.G.D.; W. M. Bywater, P.G.S.B.; and L. A. de Malczovich.

The W.M. proposed and the S.W. seconded as a joining member of the Lodge, Bro. J. Ross Robertson, of Toronto, Canada. Past Grand Master of Canada, Past Grand Warden of England, Representative of the Grand Lodge of England, etc., etc. Author of "Talks with Craftsmen," "History of the Cryptic Rite," "History of the Knights Templars of Canada," and the "History of Freemasonry in Canada from 1749, and Embracing a General History of the Craft" (2 vols.), 1899, etc., etc.

The Exhibitions were:—

By Bro. Mitchell, a large coloured Print of Masonic Emblems, published August 10th, 1838. Presented to the Lodge.

By Bro. J. W. Stevens, Pull from same plate as the last exhibit. This plate has quite recently been found in the cellars of a Publishing firm in London. Presented to the Lodge.

By Dr. Lake, Grand Deacon's Apron and Collar, with Collar Jewel—date probably about 1830 to 1840.

Grand Officer's (R.A.) Apron, Sash and Collar of same date.

R.A. Breast Jewel dated 1797, owned later by "C. H. Bicknell," and later still by a member of the Prince of Wales' Chapter (warranted 1824), who was a Grand Officer and owner of the above clothing.

MS. Ritual (R.A.) belonging to same brother: all presented to the Lodge.

By Bro. A. Henning, M.M. Certificate granted by Lodge l'Amitié of Boulogne, to Stevens Felix Cullen of Donnington, Lincolnshire, 30th December, 1839; with Apron, Sash and Breast Jewel. Also a case, probably made to carry Masonic clothing, worked in wools and beads on canvas.

By Bro. F. A. Powell, "Finch" M.M. Apron, edged with dark blue, but light blue flap. Printed from an engraved plate with Certificate in blank.

M.M. Certificate granted by Lodge "Les Frères unis régénérés" of Marseilles, to John Lark of Gorleston, Norfolk (sic) 17th May, 1852.

By Bro. G. W. Davis, Newark, New Jersey, a large China plate issued as a Souvenir of the Jubilee in 1903 of the Northern Lodge No. 25 of Newark, New Jersey, U.S.A.: presented to the Lodge.

By the Lodge,

Circular perforated jewel, dated 1763, with Masonic emblems on both sides.

Large R.A. jewel, dated 1829, bearing the name of Charles Stainton, Mount Zion Chapter No. 241.

Small R.A. jewel, dated 1838. Tate, Regent Street, fecit.

By Bro. Cohu, "Ecce Orienti," or the Rites and Ceremonies of the Essenes. New York 1872, 6th Edition.

By Bro. Monson, a facsimile of the Print called "Melencolia," by Albert Dürer: presented to the Lodge.

By Bro. Gairdner, a very handsome painted Miniature of a King, robed and holding the Sceptre and Orb, set in a paste star. Originally belonging to an ancestor of his wife, named Teesdale, who was a prominent Mason in the early part of the 19th century.

By Bro. Clarke, 1st Edition, 1741, of the German Translation of Anderson's Constitutions.

The Secretary announced that he had procured the necessary dispensation for altering the date of the meeting, it having been found impracticable to hold it on the 1st of January.

Bro. F. J. W. Crowe read the following paper:—

COLOURS IN FREEMASONRY.

BY BRO. F. J. W. CROWE.

I HAVE many times heard brethren ask "Why has blue been so generally adopted as the Masonic colour?" and from time to time I have given the matter some consideration as any stray facts appeared to give light on the subject, and the present paper gives the results of my own opinions and theories thus formed, as well as some general facts which I hope will be of interest.

Much has been written on colour symbolism by both Masonic and profane authors, and amongst the former, notably by Bro. Dr. Oliver, who with great learning combined a very vivid imagination, and like so many other commentators read into his subject many things that never occurred to the originators of the system.

White, the original colour of the apron, has doubtless been always considered an emblem of purity, for such an idea seems naturally to spring to the mind when we look at a lily, or at newly fallen snow, but it seems difficult to understand why the blue fringe on the edge of the white initiatory garment of an Essene should prove to be "an incitement to personal holiness." Amongst the Druids the sacred colours of white, blue and green, were understood to be respectively typical of Light, Truth and Hope.

In the Royal Arch ceremonial colour symbolism is thus enlarged upon. "Blue is one of the most beautiful and durable colours in nature. It is the adopted and appropriate colour of our ancient Brethren in Craft Masonry, for it is the distinguishing characteristic of our Institution that it has stood the test of ages, and that it is as much distinguished by the durability of its material or principle as by the beauty of its superstructure. This colour is an emblem of universal Benevolence and Friendship, and instructs us that in the mind of a Mason those virtues should be as expansive as the blue arch of Heaven itself."

Of purple, we are told it is "an emblem of Union—purple being formed by the union of blue and red;" and of scarlet that it is "an emblem of imperial dignity."

I believe myself, however, that all this symbolism has been invented after the fact, and that the originators of our Masonic usage drew their inspiration from a much simpler source.

Briefly, my theory is this:—The colour of the Grand Officers clothing was adopted from the ribbon of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. The Grand Stewards from the second national order—the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. The Scottish Grand Lodge undoubtedly copied the ribbon of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, and the Grand Lodge of Ireland anticipated the formation of the Most Illustrious Order of the St. Patrick in 1788 by selecting light blue—thus accidently completing the series, although I would suggest that light blue may in all probability have been chosen merely to mark a difference from the English Grand Lodge. In like manner I believe the light blue of our own private Lodge clothing was by a natural sequence of ideas to contrast with the deeper colour of Grand Lodge attire and was adopted not very long after the last named became the rule.

My reasons for these conclusions are as follow. The first mention of colour that I know of is in the resolution of Grand Lodge of June 24th, 1727, by which the Worshipful Master and Wardens of all private Lodges were ordered to wear "the jewels of Masonry hanging to a *white* ribbon," so that blue was evidently not coeval with the formation of the Grand Lodge of 1717. In the engraved portrait of Anthony Sayer, the first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of 1717, copied from the painting by Joseph Highmore, the apron is certainly plain white without any addition, thus showing the absence of colour to be universal for all ranks. This is the earliest known representation of our apron. The next resolution on the subject was on March 17th, 1731, by which the Master, Wardens and members of private Lodges were ordered to wear white leather aprons lined with white silk; the Grand Stewards' aprons and collars of red silk; and the Grand Officers to wear gold or gilt jewels pendant to blue ribbons about their necks, and white leather aprons lined with blue silk. Bro. Sadler infers that the first change in the Grand Lodge clothing was made about 1726, but it is only authorised in 1731. No *shade* of blue is specifically mentioned, but a reference to the Rawlinson MSS. in connection with "The order for aprons, at the Constitution of the Lodge at the Prince of Orange's Head in Mill Street Southwark given by Tho: Batson Esqr. D.G.M. 1734" seems to settle the point. It quotes:

> "Two Grand Masters aprons Lined with Garter blue silk, and turn'd over two inches, with white silk strings.
> Two deputy Grand Masters aprons turn'd over one inch & $\frac{1}{2}$: ditto."

Here the connection with the colour of the Order of the Garter is most clearly indicated, and I think there is little doubt that the then members of our fraternity thought that they were adopting a colour which, as the badge of the most famous Order of Knighthood in Christendom, added to their dignity and increased the growing prestige of the Grand Officers. If a further reason is needed it may be found in the fact that two Grand Masters previous to this date were Knights of the Garter, *i.e.*, John, Duke of Montague, G.M. in 1721, and Charles, Duke of Richmond, G.M. in 1724; and Bro. Henry Sadler informs me that the Duke of St. Albans and the Earl of Chesterfield were both Knights of the Garter and craftsmen, whilst Bro. John Austis, of the University Lodge (to which Dr. Desaguliers and many other notabilities belonged), was Registrar of the Order of the Garter. I may also mention, as a side light on the subject, that in 1765 *garters* (of purple, indented with pink), are described as part of the Royal Arch clothing. For the information of those members of our circle who may not know of these MSS., I may state that the "Rawlinson MSS." consists of a number of Masonic scraps and newspaper references collected by Dr. Richard Rawlinson and preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Dr. Rawlinson was a Fellow of the Royal Society, as well as a zealous member of the Fraternity, and was a Grand Steward in 1734. There are various allusions to the Garter, both in our ceremonies and early literature, which would seem to imply a connection of ideas in the minds of the brethren. Bro. Rylands says in his paper on "The Masonic Apron" (*A.Q.C.*, vol. v., p. 181), "In the portrait of Thomas Dunckerley, published in 1789, he is represented wearing an apron . . . . edged with 'garter-blue.'" If then it seems reasonable to assume that the acceptance of "garter-blue" was made purposely, it is only a natural sequence of thought that when they desired to make some difference in the clothing of the Grand Stewards, they should turn to the second great National Order of the Bath for their next colour. Since I read this paper in open Lodge, I have had the gratification of finding that Bro. Sadler also favours my views as

to the origin of colours. He also has most kindly allowed me to quote some particulars as to the Red Apron from his forthcoming "Memorials of the Globe Lodge No. 23,"—an interesting volume which should speedily require a second edition. Bro. Sadler writes:—"I think it quite probable that about the year 1728, the Grand Master, as a further inducement for brethren to serve the office of Grand Steward, gave a verbal sanction to their being distinguished from the ordinary Masters and Wardens, and that this sanction was formally ratified by the Grand Lodge on the 17th of March, 1732. The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, after having been many years in abeyance, was revived by George II. on the 17th of June, 1725, on which day thirty-six Knights were installed, at least five of whom were active members of the Craft, headed by the Duke of Montague (who was appointed by the King to be Grand Master of the revived Order), followed by the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Deloraine, the Earl of Inchiquin (Grand Master 1726), and Sir Thomas Coke, who, as Lord Lovell, was installed Grand Master in 1731." The before-mentioned John Austis was also appointed Genealogist and Herald of Arms of the Order of the Bath on its revival. As to Scotland, there can be no doubt that the green of the Order of the Thistle was deliberately selected.

In Ireland my learned friend and brother, Dr. Chetwode Crawley, says that the light blue clothing of Grand Lodge has never been altered in shade. He also says that the ribbons of the seals on original Lodge warrants of 1730-1 are still in existence, so that the exact shade is known which was then in use.

Bro. Crawley thinks that the uses of the Grand Lodges of England and Ireland were then identical, but whilst it is with the greatest diffidence that I venture to differ from so profound a student of our Art, it does not seem to me that there is any proof of this as far as colour is concerned, nor does there seem to be any reason why light blue in 1731 should have been changed to garter blue in 1734. However similar the customs and ceremonials of these two Grand Lodges were, it is probable that it would have been inconvenient not to have had some small outward mark of distinction by which the members of one might be known from those of the other.

Just in the same way I think that light blue was worn in private Lodges to distinguish the members from those of Grand Lodge. There was once, for a short time, a curious deviation from the rule permitted in the case of the "Country Stewards' Lodge" No. 540, which was constituted on July 25th, 1789, for Stewards responsible for an annual Festival meeting out of London. By a vote of the Grand Lodge on November 25th, 1789, the members were allowed to wear a suitable jewel suspended from a *green* ribbon—doubtless because green was considered appropriate for the country. The brethren applied for permission to line their aprons with green silk, thus creating what might have been styled a "green-apron" Lodge. The Grand Lodge agreed to this on November 25th, 1795, but it was not confirmed until February, 1796. The matter was discussed in February 1797, and again in March, when it was moved that the privilege be withdrawn, which was carried. In February 1798, however, the green collar and jewel were restored. In 1792 it became No. 449. The Lodge soon afterwards collapsed. I may perhaps just mention for the sake of completeness the "Prince of Wales Lodge" No. 259, the apron of which has a garter blue stripe on the usual light blue, also that No. 143 Middlesex Lodge has for some years worn a blue edging of double width, but I don't know on what authority.

I should here like to draw attention to the great laxity which prevails in the colouring of Grand Lodge clothing, and also of Provincial Grand Lodges. The Book of Constitutions distinctly states that the ribbon used is to be "garter blue," but nineteen

out of every twenty aprons and collars are either purple or violet, from which comes the common but erroneous phrase "gaining the purple." It is almost impossible to obtain the proper shade from the Masonic clothiers, but if all brethren insisted on having "garter blue" the mistake would quickly be remedied.

The clothing worn under Grand Bodies working the Craft degrees in the various jurisdictions of the world may be divided into four broad classes (omitting for the present any mention of other degrees).

First—Those which confine themselves to the various shades of blue. This comprises most of the Grand Lodges.

Second—Craft Lodges working under Grand "Orients" which generally replace blue by red, both in the apron and Lodge decorations. An exceptions to this rule is the Grand United Lusitanian Orient of Portugal, where the Grand Officers wear light blue and gold, similar to that of the Grand Lodge of Ireland; and the Grand Orient of Belgium, where the clothing of Grand Officers is of blue silk, edged and embroidered in gold.

Third—Those in which each Lodge chooses its own colour. The Governing Body alone having a fixed colour.

Fourth—The Grand Lodge of Egypt which replaces blue by dark and light green. ("Dark green" and "water green.")

In class Two, the clothing of the Grand Officers is often of orange and green, as in the cases of the Grand Orient of France and the extinct Grand Orient of Hungary, whilst the Grand Officers of the present Hungarian Grand Lodge, although wearing blue aprons, have collars of orange edged with green. The walls, hangings, table covers, etc., in Lodges descended from the former Grand Orient are red, and that of Lodges formerly of the St. John Grand Lodge and of the present symbolic Grand Lodge are blue. The solitary instance within my knowledge of yellow or orange being used in England, is mentioned in the Rawlinson MSS. before referred to, which mentions "one apron lined with the deepest yellow silk for the Grand Masters Sword Bearer." This, although very curious, can hardly have set the example of orange ribbons to foreign Grand Orients, and I can offer no explanation of the fact.

The Third class includes only the Grand Lodge of Scotland and the Grand Orient of the Netherlands, each of which gives the greatest freedom of choice to daughter Lodges. In Scotland aprons are found of every shade, and even combination, of red, blue, white, green and tartan. In Holland, with the exception of tartan, similar varieties are in vogue. For example, Lodge "Flamboyante" at Dordrecht used orange and blue. "Charité" at Amsterdam has crimson. "Frederick Royale" at Rotterdam has seven narrow stripes of green and white. "L'Astre de l'Oriente" at Vlissingen has green with a crimson centre, and so on. The Grand Officers of the Grand Orient of the Netherlands use blue and gold, both in aprons and collars. In Scotland the colours in use in private Lodges are not even permanent, but appear to be changed at pleasure. To give a few instances—in the published list of 1818, "Canongate and Leith" No. 5 is entered as wearing crimson; in the 1860 list, white and pink; in 1879 again crimson, and in 1896—crimson lake. "Ancient Stirling" No. 30, under the same dates, has light blue and white—light blue—dark blue. "Thistle" Dumfries No. 62 has dark blue, white edge—green and white—green and gold. "Operative" 140,

Dumfries, has dark and light blue—blue and red—red, black and green—white, blue, and red. "St. Andrew" 199, Cumbernauld, has black—crimson and yellow—blue—and so on. The late Scottish historian, Bro. David Murray Lyon, informed me that the custom of using all these various colours certainly obtained before the formation of the Grand Lodge in 1736.

The Grand Orient of Italy might be classed as a mixture of Two and Four, as the F.C. Apron is ornamented with green, whilst the M.M. apron is decorated with red, and worn with a green ribbon sash. The adoption of green in Italian Masonry may be due to the fact that a Lodge of Scottish Jacobite Masons was working in Rome in 1735. In Egypt the colour may again come originally from the same source as much of Egyptian Masonry came from Italy.

Turning to other degrees, red, and purple and crimson are specially apportioned to the Royal Arch and attendant degrees; black to the Templars, and green or white to higher grades. Hence we hear of "blue masonry," "red masonry," "black masonry" etc., as a convenient way of distinguishing the component groups of such Rites as the "Early Scottish" and others. In the Ancient and Accepted Rite (so often, but quite erroneously termed "Scottish") colour is also largely used, and when (if ever) the various degrees are worked in full, each has its symbolic hue.

In the 4th degree (Secret Master) the lodge should be hung with black, symbolic of grief, and the apron is white, with black edge and blue flap.

In the 5th degree (Perfect Master) the lodge should be hung with green, and the apron white with green flap.

In the 6th degree (Intimate Secretary) the lodge is hung with black sprinkled with white, and the apron white bordered with red.

In the 7th and 8th degrees (Provost and Judge, and Superintendent of the Buildings) the lodge is hung with red, and the aprons adorned with red, and red and green respectively.

In the 9th and 10th degrees (Elect of Nine, and Elect of Fifteen) the lodge is hung with black, and the aprons are white spotted with red, and white and black.

In the 11th degree (Sublime Knight) the lodge is hung with black sprinkled with tears, and the apron white and black.

In the 12th degree (Grand Master Architect) the lodge is hung with white, sprinkled with flames, and the apron white.

In the 13th degree (Royal Arch of Enoch) the lodge is draped with yellow. No apron is worn.

In the 14th degree (Grand Scottish Chevalier of the Holy Vault) the lodge is red, and the apron ornamented with red and blue.

In the 15th degree (Knight of the East or the Sword) the lodge is hung with light green mixed with red.

In the 16th degree (Prince of Jerusalem) the two rooms are hung with red and with orange, and the apron is red and pink.

In the 17th degree (Knight of the East and West) the chamber is hung with red, sprinkled with gold stars.

The rooms of the 18th degree are too well known to need description.

The lodge of the 19th degree (Grand Pontiff) is draped in blue with gold stars.

Of the 20th degree (Venerable Grand Master *ad vitam*) in blue and yellow.

In the 21st degree (Noachite or Prussian Knight) for obvious reasons hangings are useless, but would probably be of blue.

In the 22nd degree (Prince of Libanus) the two apartments are hung with blue, and with red, and the apron white bordered with flame colour.

In the 23rd degree (Chief of the Tabernacle) the lodge is white, ornamented with red and black.

In the 24th degree (Prince of the Tabernacle) are the colours of the Tabernacle.

In the 25th degree (Knight of the Brazen Serpent) the lodge is red.

In the 26th degree (Scottish Trinitarian, or Prince of Mercy) it is hung with green decorated with red and white.

In the 27th degree (Grand Commander of the Temple) both lodge and apron are of red and black.

In the 28th degree (Knight of the Sun) the lodge is hung with blue and gold.

In the 29th degree (Grand Scottish Knight of St. Andrew) the decorative colour is red.

The decorations from the 30th to the 33rd degrees can be seen by those entitled at the splendid chambers of our own Supreme Council of the Thirty-third degree.

In all these last named degrees the colours are purposely symbolic, and this is also the case in the Swedish Rite, the French Rite, and similar series, but I must conclude this brief essay by repeating my firm conviction that the first use of colour by our own Grand Lodge had no intentional symbolism, but was more or less the result of accident, and I may again quote Bro. Sadler, who, after a careful perusal of my paper, says:—"A strong Masonic leaven permeated the noble Order mentioned at the period of the selection of distinctive colours for the Craft, and having looked at the matter from every conceivable point of view and rejected several possibilities, I have failed to think of a more feasible explanation than that now enunciated."

Bro. Canon Horsley said:—It seems difficult to understand why the blue fringe on the edge of the white initiatory garment of an Essene should prove to be "an incitement to personal holiness." But see Numbers xv., 37, 38, 39, 40. "And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying, Speak unto the children of Israel, and bid them that they make them fringes in the borders (or 'tassels in the corners') of their garments throughout their generations, and that they put upon the fringe of each border a cord of *blue:* and it shall be unto you for a fringe, that ye may look upon it, and remember all the commandments of the Lord, and do them; and that ye go not about after your own heart and your own eyes, after which ye use to go a whoring; but ye may remember and do all my commandments, and be *holy* unto your God."

This of course antedates Essene practise, and still leaves unexplained what is the connection between blue and the idea of holiness. But it renders it not "difficult" but easy to understand why an Essene recognized the traditional relation.

The tint is best explained by the statements of Josephus (Ant. iii., 7, § 7,) and Philo that it was emblematic of the sky, in which case it represents not the light blue of our northern climate, but the deep dark blue of the eastern sky, and the term adopted

by the Greek Septuagint is applied by classical writers to a colour approaching to black. The Authorised Version in Esther i., 6, gives in the margin the word "violet," which is no doubt preferable to the "blue" of the text. The blue used and honoured by Oxford men is of course the deep Garter blue, although many shades pose under the name of Oxford. The weaker colour is used by "Cambridge persons."

Bro. GORDON P. G. HILLS said:—At the period of the institution of the Order of the Garter (1348) the garter was of light blue colour, and the insignia consisted of the garter and the badge, which was worn on the left shoulder of the mantle. Henry VII. added the collar, composed of Tudor roses encircled by buckled garters, alternating with knots of intertwined cords from which hung the *George*, the figure of the saint overcoming the dragon. Henry VIII. made a further addition to the regalia of the Order in the *Lesser George*, which is the same device of the saint in combat, but placed on an enamelled ground and encircled by a buckled garter in oval form. At first this was worn round the neck suspended by a gold chain, afterwards a black ribbon was used, changed to sky blue by Queen Elizabeth. Soon after the accession of George I. (1714) the colour of the blue was changed from sky blue to the present Garter blue, to distinguish the Order from that which the Stuart family on the Continent conferred on their adherents. The uses of the different colours of the Order of the Garter for the Craft are not the only points which suggest that the organizers of Grand Lodge had this illustrious Order in mind as their example. The Past Grand Officers' jewels are very similar in shape to the Lesser George which—originally worn on a collar—is now pendant to a ribbon, in sash form, passing over the left shoulder and across the body so that the jewel is under the right arm, in the same position as that of the Royal Arch sash. Perhaps the knots on the Grand Officers' chains are borrowed from the garter chains, and, as in the Craft so in the Order of the Garter, each officer wears his own proper badge.

It seems to me of interest that the colours, red and blue, of the Royal Arch are those of the livery of the Hanoverian family, in distinction to the red and white of the Stuarts, and that these colours are worn by Royal Arch Companions in a manner similar to that in which livery colours used to be borne. A sash from right to left may have been evolved from a cross-belt for a sword, but sashes from left to right are of the same genus as the black chaplain's scarf (which used to be of the colour of his patron's livery), the black scarf formerly common at funerals, and the sash of an officer in the army which has recently been degraded to the position of a superfluous belt round the waist. The idea of livery would be familiar from long-established custom to operative masons. The Tyler of the Grand Lodge at York wore a livery of blue and red, and to-day we have the same colours perpetuated as the Royal Livery known as the "Windsor uniform."

Bro. W. H. RYLANDS said:—Our thanks are due to Bro. Crowe for opening up the question of colours in Freemasonry, and, as I think, answering the question with which his paper commences.

The earliest aprons bore no decorations, and it is very difficult to state at what period it first became the fashion to line and border them with coloured silk. I am inclined to think that in the first instance the aprons were lined with white linen or silk; examples of both are extant. This may have been simply a matter of convenience, in order to prevent the clothes being marked with the white powder which would always be the case with a new leather apron. This also may have suggested the use of

linen in place of leather, for the apron itself. The white silk lining was allowed by the Grand Lodge, in 1731, for Masters and Wardens of *particular* Lodges. The change took place, like the change in shape, when the body of Freemasons ceased to be anything in the form of a guild, or even the semblance of a guild, and passed into what was more or less looked upon as a kind of (unrecognized) Order. The collar of silk ribbon, as well as the sash, would naturally follow.

It may be worth noting that John, Duke of Montague, who was the Grand Master 1721 - 1722, was made a Knight of the Garter in 1719, and Grand Master of the Bath in 1725; Charles, Duke of Richmond, who was the Grand Master in 1724, was made a Knight of the Bath in 1725 and of the Garter in 1726.

With regard to the colours now belonging to the Royal Arch, more difficulty arises, when we remember that the proper and earliest colour was crimson. (The ribbon of the Order of the Bath, revived by George I., in 1725, is red). The Colne aprons may be cited, and crimson is, I believe, the colour still used in Ireland for the R.A. Some early aprons have plain borders of crimson and purple, which, of course, is a combination of blue and crimson. The indented border of crimson and purple appears to have been of much later date. A sketch of one of the Colne Aprons, ornamented with narrow red silk, will be found in my paper on the Masonic Apron, printed in our *Transactions*, vol. v. (plate 4, fig. 31). These aprons were obtained in the year 1783, and it will be noticed that they are the old skin aprons of operative use. An example may be seen in the Museum of the Grand Lodge. I added some notes on the indented border in "Records of the Chapter of St. James, No. 2" (pages 19, 31, 32).

At the present moment I have no note of the exact date at which George I. changed the ribbon of the Garter from light blue to dark blue, but it must have been before the 11th of June, 1727. It seems to me, however, more than probable that some years elapsed before a similar change was made by the Freemasons.

The first mention of the colour used upon the aprons of the Grand Officers appears to be in the Book of Constitutions of 1738 (p. 153), in which a regulation of the 17th of March, 1730 [1731], provides for the colours to be used. The Grand Officers are to "wear their Jewels in gold pendant to *Blue Ribbons* about their Necks, and white leather aprons with blue silk."

It does not, however, state the particular blue to be used. Contrary to the suggestion I made in my paper on the "Masonic Apron," that this was possibly *dark* blue, I am inclined to believe that in the first instance it was *light* blue silk. It seems more natural to suppose that the *sky* blue silk, as in the case of the Order of the Garter, was in use at an earlier date than the "Garter Blue."

In an order about aprons of the York Grand Lodge (for the festival), dated the 17th of December, 1770, "Those of the officers of the Grand Lodge, and the Brethren who have served offices therein, to be lined and bound with Mazarine blue silk, those of the Stewards and Deacons to be lined and bound with red silk," etc.

Bro. Crowe, like myself, has spent some considerable time in the study of Masonic Aprons, and it would be most interesting to gather together all the dates known with regard to the use of and change in the colours. I endeavoured to do this to some extent in my paper on the "Masonic Apron": much more could now be added.

A very valuable and interesting account by Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley of the Masonic collection commonly called the "Rawlinson MSS." will be found in the *Transactions*, vol. xi.

Bro. W. J. Hughan writes:—The interesting paper by Bro. Crowe on "Colours in Freemasonry" will do good by directing attention to a point that is little heeded, and still less understood. His suggestion as to *Garter* blue and green being selected by the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland respectively, because of their connection with the Order of the *Garter* and *Thistle*, appear to me reasonable, and, so far, the best solution offered. The Stewards also, in like manner, may fairly point to the *Bath* for their distinctive colour.

I think, however, that Ireland is more symbolical in character, in the adoption of *light* blue, so as to typically represent the sky, as the "Canopy of a Lodge," and may have started the use of colours in Masonic clothing.

I take it that colours were adopted *after* the inauguration of the premier Grand Lodge; before that time the Aprons being white, and no Collars were worn, or Jewels either.

The "Order of St. Patrick" is not in it, and the green of the Country Stewards' Lodge may be due to the reason mentioned by Bro. Crowe, but unfortunately the motives which led to the selection of the colours named, in each case, have never been authoritatively stated, and so all our explanations must be more or less conjecture.

Bro. Crowe in replying said:—I am gratified to find that my paper has aroused so much interest, and doubly so to find my ideas supported by Bro. Rylands. and Bro. Sadler. I believe I am the first writer who has offered any suggestions or theories on the origin of colours in Freemasonry, and I feel firmly grounded in my own views when supported by two such able authorities. As to the date of the change of colour in the ribbon of the Garter, I think Bro. Gordon Hills has answered Bro. Rylands' point. The same brother's suggestion of the Hanoverian livery of red and blue having influenced the change of the Royal Arch colours from the original red, is worthy of notice and consideration. In Scotland I find that garters were worn as part of the Grand Lodge regalia in the days of knee breeches. I shall gladly welcome any facts bearing on this newly-ventilated subject.



Silver, real size, in the Lodge Collection.

PERMANENT AND AUDIT COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 21st JANUARY, 1904.

THE Committee of the Lodge met at the Holborn Restaurant at 5.30 p.m.

Present :—Bros. Admiral Sir A. H. Markham, *K.C.B.*, W.M., E. J. Castle, *K.C.*, I.P.M., W. M. Bywater, P.M., G. Greiner, P.M., Edward Macbean, P.M., S. T. Klein, P.M., W. H. Rylands, P.M., Sec.

The Secretary produced his books and the Treasurer's accounts and vouchers, which had been examined by the Auditor and certified as being correct, as appears on the following pages.

The Committee agreed upon the following

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1903.

BRETHREN,

In presenting the Report for the past year, we once more congratulate you on the work done, and on the signs of continued prosperity, which we trust may always remain. Two new Members have been admitted during the year, and our number is therefore, at the present time, thirty.

In the Correspondence Circle there are a number of deaths to be deplored, and many good friends have been called from us. 256 new Members have been admitted to our Association, the total now being 2,823.

During the past year a very important portion of our original scheme has been realised, and the Lodge now possesses London premises, at 61, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., where the Library has been suitably arranged, and the books can now be consulted by the Members of both Circles. The Report of the Assistant Secretary and Librarian is given on page 15.

It must never be forgotten that this most important step has been taken for the advantage, and, at the same time, at the often repeated request of our Members; and for this reason the Committee look naturally to them for more than the usual amount of support, in order that the good work, so well commenced, may continue to improve year by year.

In order to secure this very desirable result, two things are absolutely essential, and cannot be too strongly brought to the notice of all. The first is an individual and continuous effort to introduce as many new members as possible; and the second, which plays so important a part in the well being of the Lodge, is a prompt payment of the subscriptions when due. The irregularity with which in many cases some of our Members regard this second duty has often been pointed out; and it is a matter of regret that by not paying their subscriptions regularly, they heedlessly and systematically hamper the working of the Lodge.

The Balance Sheet, now submitted, though it shows a balance in hand, is not so satisfactory as it should be, and this is entirely to be attributed to the large number of members whose subscriptions are in arrear. The Committee trust that in future this most important matter will be set right.

The Assets comprised in the Accounts given below do not include the stock of Transactions, the Antiquarian Reprints, the facsimiles of various copies of the Old Constitutions, or the Library and Museum, upon which about eight hundred pounds have already been expended.

There are no outstanding debts owing by the Lodge.

For the Committee,
E. J. CASTLE, I.P.M.

BALANCE SHEET.—30th November, 1903.

Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Life Members' Fund (112 Members)	740	14	0			
,, Whymper Fund ...	105	15	1			
				846	9	1
,, Payments Received in advance				89	16	6
,, Correspondence Circle for 1903, Balance in hand				243	4	0
,, Outstanding Subscriptions, as per contra				741	9	6
,, Summer Outing Balance ...				17	1	5
,, Sundry Creditors				14	1	9
,, Sundry Publications				31	8	6
,, Profit and Loss				274	11	3
				£2258	2	0

Assets

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Cash at London and County Bank, Bromley	87	6	5			
,, Ditto at Margate ...	26	19	3			
,, Ditto in hand ...	0	1	2			
				114	6	10
,, £1300 Consols, cost	1300	15	6			
,, Less Depreciation, leaving price at 89 per cent.	143	15	6			
				1157	0	0
,, Lodge Account				7	5	11
,, Sundry Debtors for Subscriptions in arrear				741	9	6
,, Sundry Debtors for Publications				55	8	6
,, Sundry Publications				182	11	3
				£2258	2	0

This Balance Sheet does not include the value of the Library and Museum, Stock of Transactions and Office Furniture, and is subject to the realization of Assets.

I have examined the above Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss with the books and vouchers of the Lodge and certify the same to be correct and in accordance therewith.

Alfred S. Gedge,
Chartered Accountant,
3, Great James Street,
Bedford Row, W.C.

15*th December,* 1903.

PROFIT AND LOSS—For the year ending 30th November, 1903.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Secretary's and Clerks' Salaries ...	327	10	0			
,, Rents	102	2	0			
,, Gas and Firing ...	12	14	2			
,, Stationery	47	7	1			
,, Postages	222	17	10			
,, Office Cleaning ...	12	10	4			
,, Furniture	226	1	10			
,, Insurance	9	0	9			
,, Library	55	5	10			
,, Written off Investment	143	15	6			
				1159	5	4
Balance carried to Balance Sheet				274	11	3
				£1433	16	7

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Balance brought forward from last year				634	19	9
,, 1903 Correspondence Circle	375	0	0			
,, 1902 ditto	171	2	9			
,, 1901 ditto	35	3	6			
,, 1900 ditto	10	10	0			
,, Back ditto ...	2	12	6			
,, Back Transactions	32	19	9			
,, Sundry Publications	40	2	7			
,, Interest on Consols	32	5	8			
,, Discounts & Allowances	11	17	1			
,, Life Members' Subscriptions transferred	87	3	0			
				798	16	10
				£1433	16	7

GENERAL CASH ACCOUNT.—For the year ending 30th November, 1903.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To Cash Balance	402	0	3
LODGE ACCOUNT.			
To Subscriptions	35	14	0
1903 TRANSACTIONS.			
To Subscriptions &c....	1010	18	11
1902 AND BACK TRANSACTIONS.			
To Sales and Arrears	232	17	8
To Payments in Advance	81	6	3
„ Medals	30	1	9
„ Binding and Cases	31	7	0
„ Reprints, Vol. IX.	5	5	0
„ Work on Medals	8	10	0
„ Sundry Publications	17	17	11
„ Life Members Fees	82	13	0
„ Summer Outing Receipts ...	152	4	6
„ Interest on Consols	32	5	8
„ Discounts	11	17	1
	£2134	**18**	**7**

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
LODGE ACCOUNT.						
By Quarterages ...	6	4	0			
„ Rent of Lodge Room	9	9	0			
„ Tyler's Fees ...	7	6	0			
„ P.M. Jewel	1	10	0			
„ Speth Memorial Fund	54	13	3			
„ Dispensation ...	0	10	6			
				79	12	9
1903 TRANSACTIONS.						
By Vol. 16, part I and „ „ II. ...	272	17	6			
„ Authors' Copies ...	5	17	6			
„ Summons, etc. ...	55	17	6			
„ Local Fees and Expenses	32	13	5			
„ Sundry Expenses ...	19	7	6			
„ Blocks	28	11	6			
				415	4	11
1902 AND BACK TRANSACTIONS.						
By St. John's Card ...	79	6	6			
„ Part III., 1902 ...	99	5	6			
„ Authors' Reprints ...	3	19	0			
„ Audit Fee, etc. ...	11	9	0			
				194	0	0
„ Payments				65	19	10
„ Medals				29	12	3
„ Binding Cases				21	12	9
„ Reprints, IX.				0	10	6
„ Work on Medals				18	4	9
„ Sundry Publications				45	1	1
„ Summer Outing Expenses ...				135	3	1
„ Library Purchases and Binding				55	5	10
OFFICE EXPENSES.						
By Salaries of Secretary and Clerks... ...	327	10	0			
„ Rent of Office ...	102	2	0			
„ Gas and Firing ...	12	14	2			
„ Office Cleaning ...	12	10	4			
„ Furniture	226	1	10			
„ Insurance	9	0	9			
„ Postage	222	17	10			
„ Stationery	47	7	1			
				960	4	0
				2020	11	9
CASH BALANCES.						
By Balances carried forward at London County Bank, Bromley	87	6	5			
„ Ditto, Margate ...	26	19	3			
„ In Hand	0	1	2			
				114	6	10
				£2134	**18**	**7**

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

61, Lincoln's Inn Fields,
London, W.C.,
12th October, 1903.

Worshipful Master,

NOW that the Library of this Lodge has been removed from Bromley to this address, it appears to me that it would be useful to place on record a few particulars in regard to its present condition.

I may first mention that in addition to the Books, the greater part of the Museum has also been brought to London, vizt., the Collections of Masonic Clothing, of Porcelain and Glass, of Prints and Portraits, and of Warrants and Certificates. All of these are included in one general Catalogue, which now contains over 6000 numbers, and to which additions are being constantly made.

This Catalogue consists of eleven volumes, vizt., the "Numerical," and the "Authors," together with nine others, in which the items are arranged under "Subject Matter" headings. These last are each provided with several openings, the openings being in many cases still further sub-divided. The entries in each volume of the classified catalogue are approximately as follows :—

I.—General Masonic—	English	438
	German	26
	French	30
	Various	7
II.—Histories—	Grand Lodges and Chapters	42
	Provinces and Districts	40
	Lodges and R.A. Chapters	177
	Other Masonic Bodies	50
	Non-Masonic Bodies...	27
III.—Didactic and Polemic—	Sermons and Addresses ...	330
	Poetry and Music	62
	Attacks on Craft	16
	Defences of Craft	5
	Attacks—Special Rites ...	61
	Defences—Special Rites ...	16
	Attacks and Defences—Personal	14
IV.—Periodicals		372
	Dictionaries and Encyclopædias ...	11
	Biographies	121
V.—Proceedings—	Grand Lodges	566
	Grand Chapters	173
	Provinces and Districts	138
	Lodges and R.A. Chapters	53
	Other Bodies	493

VI.—Constitutions and By-Laws—	Grand Lodges ...	120
	Grand Chapters ...	18
	Provinces and Districts...	26
	Lodges	180
	Chapters	34
	Other Bodies ...	127
	MS. Constitutions ...	3
	Foreign Ordinances ...	2
VII.—Statistics—	Calendars	602
	Lists of Members	86
	Catalogues	110
VIII.—Ceremonial and Museum—	Spurious Rituals, Monitors, &c.	124
	Services	119
	Certificates	115
	Summonses	34
	Medals, Porcelain, &c. ...	255
	Prints	101
	Portraits	48
IX.—Miscellaneous—	Religion	39
	Architecture	63
	Occultism	26
	Archæology	46
	Various	59

Although the Catalogue has been well planned and carefully kept, it would no doubt be more convenient, and may shortly become necessary, to arrange it under one of the Card Systems. This would be a task of considerable magnitude, but would be well worth the time and labour bestowed upon it.

The cases in which the books are arranged are those known as "Elastic." One hundred of these are now in use, and so far have proved very convenient. They are, however, all practically full, and additions will be necessary at a very early date.

Two show-cases have been purchased for the Porcelain and Curios, while the Clothing, Prints, etc., are still kept in the chest of drawers brought from Bromley.

For the most part the books are well bound and in good condition, but a continually recurring charge for binding and repairs must necessarily appear in the accounts, especially in connection with the frequent additions to the Library.

Such additions during the past year number over 1000, of which only about 30 were purchased. This is a sufficient proof, if such were needed, of the great interest shown in the Lodge by Brethren throughout the world.

Although the reading room has been open for so short a time, it has already been used by several students, and I have no doubt that as the advantages become more widely known, many members will avail themselves of the opportunity of consulting the books.

Yours fraternally,

W. John Songhurst, F.C.I.S.,

Librarian.

MASONIC CHIVALRY.

BY BRO. J. T. THORP.

It is with pleasure I send you a few details of the fraternal incident referred to in *A.Q.C.*, vol. xvi., p. 171.

I.—From the *Limerick Chronicle* of November 28th, 1812.

"Arrived, the schooner *United Sisters*, of Poole, Webb, master, from Poole, bound to Bristol with pipe-clay, which was boarded and plundered about four miles off the Start Point, by *Le Furet*, French privateer of 18 guns and 140 men. Captain Webb was detained on board said privateer for two hours, during which time an Irish sloop, *Three Friends*, Bro. Captain Campbell, master, hove in sight, which was taken possession of also by the enemy; but both vessels and their crews were liberated on the masters signing the following article in the English and French languages:—

'Carte D'Echange.

Le Corsaire Le Furet, de Saint Malo, Armateur in Potier and Flarembert, Capitaine Louis Marencourt.

It is hereby certified to whom it may concern, that I, Louis Marencourt, Captain of the French privateer, Le Furet, captured on the 6th November, 1812, in the latitude of Start Point [the ship United Sisters] owner, Thomas Hammond, Captain Joseph Webb, and that he, Joseph Webb, and crew of said vessel, have been provided with safe conveyance for England, and been released by me from the ship under my command, in which he was detained a prisoner of war, on the following conditions:—That I, Joseph Webb, above-mentioned, have hereby engaged my word of honour, and upon my oath, that immediately after my arrival in England I shall make every application in my power to exchange against me and my ship's company, Bro. J. Gantier, taken on the 16th February, 1812, on board the French schooner *The Confiance*, and detained on board the prison-ship *Crown Prince*, and now prisoner in Chatham; and that if I cannot succeed in liberating the aforesaid Bro. Joseph Gantier two months after the date of the present engagement, I shall repair to France to be a prisoner of war, as I should have been, had not Captain Louis Marencourt granted me my liberty. I engage myself, besides, not to bear arms, either by sea or land, against France or her allies, before the execution of the above-mentioned conditions, made *willingly and triple* at sea, on board the *Le Furet*, on the 6th November, 1812.

JOSEPH WEBB.
Captain of *United Sisters*, of Poole.
JAMES CAMPBELL.
Captain of *Three Friends*, of Youghal.
(M. M. No. 13.)
LOUIS MARENCOURT,
Captain *Le Furet*.'"

The foregoing engagement seems to have been made out for Joseph Webb alone, who was probably not a Freemason, but the *Three Friends* having been captured in the meantime, her captain, Bro. James Campbell, was included in the arrangement.

The incident is also recorded in *The European Magazine* of 1812 (vol. 62, p. 494), in which are the following additional details:—"On finding the cargo of the *Three Friends* to consist of bricks and hoops, orders were given to scuttle and sink the ship; but on Captain Marencourt perceiving among Mr. Campbell's papers a certificate from his Masonic Lodge, the Frenchman countermanded his orders for sinking the vessel, and entertained him with great hospitality."

Whether Captains Webb and Campbell obtained the release of Bro. Joseph Gantier, or in default repaired to France as prisoners of war, I am unable to say.

II.—Copy of a Letter in the *Limerick Chronicle*, 17th February, 1813, from Captain Crawford, of His Majesty's Ship, *Modeste*, to John Wilson Croker, Esq., dated at Spithead, the 7th February, 1813.

"Sir,—I have to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, on Saturday morning last, off Scilly, a French schooner privateer was forced to leeward on the *Modeste*, by being chased by his Majesty's sloop *Wasp*, and I am glad to say the *Modeste* captured her. The privateer, so confident of her superior sailing, would not bring to, until her rigging and sails were much damaged, and three of her men killed. I am happy in making this capture, as she is a remarkably fine vessel, has run two years, and has done much damage to our trade. Her name is *Le Furet*, of St. Malo, commanded by Louis Marencourt, 170 tons, 14 guns, 98 men. She left Abreval the day before.

J. C. Crawford, Captain.

To John Wilson Croker, Esq., Admiralty.

III.—Editorial Observations on the foregoing letter.

"In our fourth page will be found the capture of the *Le Furet*, French privateer, Louis Marencourt, commander, by the *Modeste*, British frigate, Captain Crawford. It will be recollected in what a praiseworthy manner Captain Marencourt behaved to Bro. Captain James Campbell, of the sloop *Three Friends*, of Youghal, and to Captain Joseph Webb, of the *United Sisters*, of Poole, for which he received the thanks of the Union Lodge (No. 13), No. 271, and Rising Sun (No. 952), of this City, which were transmitted to the Secretary of No. 79, Plymouth, as also several memorials to Government, through the Earl of Donoughmore, Grand Master. The Union Lodge voted a vase, value £100, to Bro. Marencourt with the following address:—

'Sir and Brother,—Impressed with feelings of the sincerest gratitude for your noble and disinterested conduct to Bro. Captain Campbell, of No. 13, and sympathizing with you on your present captivity, we beg leave to convey to you our most unfeigned regard and highest admiration, and to assure you that no exertion will be wanting on our part to procure you that invaluable gift, liberty, which you bestowed on a brother Mason when your prisoner. The consciousness of a noble action, Sir, is its own reward,—that reward you possess in the fullest manner; and we shall receive the warmest gratification if we can in any manner add to that feeling, by requesting you to accept the assurance of our fullest esteem, and we beg your acceptance of the accompanying piece of plate, as a tribute of our fraternal affection.

(Seal)

Thomas Wilkinson,
W.M. of 13, and Mayor of Limerick.
Charles S. Grace, Secretary.

To Bro. Captain Louis Marencourt.'"

It is difficult to understand how resolutions, which were not passed by the Lodges referred to until February 18th and 24th, respectively, could be reported in the *Chronicle* of the 17th, but so it is.

It will be noticed too, that there is no mention in the resolutions recorded in *A.Q.C.* (vol. xvi., p. 171-2) of "the piece of plate and address," and yet it appears in the newspaper article, so that it is reasonable to assume that the editor was either acqainted with the feelings and intentions of some of the local brethren, or was endeavouring to stimulate Masonic generosity.

A piece of plate, whether a vase or other article, would seem to be of little or no use to a prisoner of war; personal comforts, in the form of food and clothing, or a sum of money for their purchase, one would imagine to be much more acceptable and appropriate. A piece of plate was, however, obtained, probably made to the special order of the brethren, and the following is a description of the same.

On the cover of the vase the Master was depicted at work; on one side was a handsome design of the Temple, and on the other the following inscription:—"To Captain Louis Marencourt, of the French privateer, *Le Furet*, to commemorate the illustrious example of Masonic Virtue his conduct to Captain Campbell displays, the brethren of Lodge 13 on the registry of Ireland dedicate this cup. Limerick, 1st May, 1813."

Either through the exertions of the Irish Masons, or in the ordinary way of exchange, Bro. Capt. Marencourt was speedily released from captivity, and returned to his native land. The vase and address, which were probably not ready until after his liberation, as the inscription on the vase is dated May 1st, were duly forwarded to the Grand Lodge of France for presentation to Capt. Marencourt. But, alas! in the meantime the gallant captain had lost his life in Africa, and the vase was returned to Lodge 13, where it has ever since formed a most enduring symbol on the Lodge altar, being used as the St. John's Box in all appeals to the sympathies of the brethren.

The foregoing details are taken, principally, from the *Freemasons' Magazine* for August, 1859, and December, 1864; also from *The Freemason* for 1886 (p. 536).

MASONIC CERTIFICATES OF THE NETHERLANDS.

IN reference to the lecture of Bro. Fred Crowe on the above subject (vol. xvi., pp. 17-27), there will be found amongst the Masonic MSS. at the British Museum (Add. MSS. 23675, known as the Rainsford MSS.), a list of fifty-three Dutch Lodges, founded between the years 1756 and 1783. It would appear that it was compiled in the year 1784, and in it we find ten of the Lodges referred to. In the list here given these are marked C.

The date of the compilation of the list is 1784, the heading is as follows:—

Tableau général des L.L. réunies soumises à la Grande Maîtrise Nationale de Hollande.

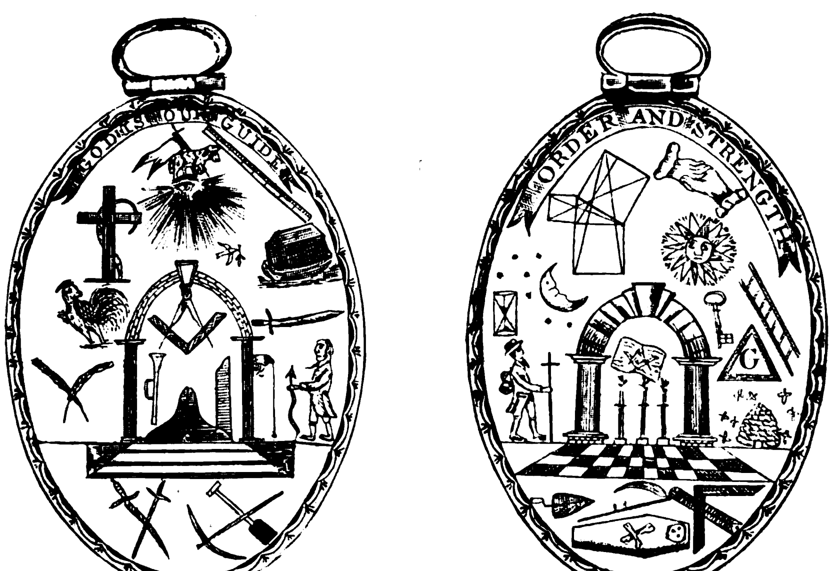
Suivant leur rang de Séance pour cette année 1784.

	La Veritable Zele	La Haye	1756
	La Fidelité	Amsterdam	„
	La Paix	„	„
	La Concorde	Arnheim	„
	Les Coeurs Unis	La Haye	„
C.	L'Union Royale	„	„
	L'Indissoluble	„	„
C.	La Charité	Amsterdam	„
C.	La Vertu	Leyden	„
C.	La Philantrope	Middleburgh	„
C.	La Bien Aimée	Amsterdam	„
C.	Concordia vincit Animos	„	„
	St. Pierre	St. Eustache	1757
	L'Amitié	Curaçao	„
	Les Parfaites Maçons	St. Eustache	„
	Salomon	Bengale	1760
	La Perseverance	Rotterdam	„
	St. Jean Baptiste	St. Eustache	„
	L'Astrée	Utrecht	„
	L'Aurore	La Brielle	1761
	La Constance	Maestricht	„
	L'Harmonie	Hulst & Lille	1764
	L'Amour Fraternal	Thiel	1765
C.	L'Inseparable	Berg op Zoom	1767
	La Ze'ee	Surinam	„
C.	La Vertueuse	Batavia	„
	Le Profond Silence	Campen	1770
	La Compagnie Durable	Middlebourg	„
	La Fidelité	Colombe, Isle de Ceylon	„
	St. Jean de la Réunion	Demerary	1771
	La Fidelé Sincerité	Batavia	„
C.	L'Union Provincial	Groningen	1772
C.	La Bonne Esperance	(Au Cap de le nom)	„
	La Sincerité	a Punto Gale, Isle de Ceylon	„

La Constance	Bengale	1772
Concordia	Surinam	,,
L'Union	,,	,,
La Desirée	Negapat Corom	,,
L'Union	Curaçao	,,
La Soliataire	Surinam	1776
St. Jean de la Concorde	Suratte	,,
La Magnanamité	Bois-le-Duc	,,
L'Esprit du Corps	Hoorn	,,
Cura, et Vigilania	Surinam	,,
Le Soleil Levant	Schiedam	,,
L'union Militaire	Zwol	1778
La Constance	Surinam	1779
L'Imperceptible	Heusden	,,
L'Union d'Orange	La Haye	1781
La Concorde	Rotterdam	,,
La Probite de Frise	Leuwarden	1783
La Temple de la Vertu	Tholen	,,
L'Unanimité	Deventer	,,

Oustre le loge officiel, La Concorde, du bas Rhin, à Cleves.
Gr. Maitres Provinciaux.
A Maestrict, à Bengale, à Surinam, à Curaçao et à S. Eustache.

ANDREW OLIVER.



SILVER, REAL SIZE, IN THE LODGE COLLECTION.

THE MASONIC CERTIFICATE OF EDWARD GIBBON.

THE Masonic Certificate of Edward Gibbon the historian, is of interest to members of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge. It is written apparently with gold ink the letters being touched up with light blue in places.

At the top of the sheet are the Symbols of the Master and the Senior and Junior Wardens. At the lower left hand corner the volume of the Sacred Law with the Square and Compasses. Attached to the parchment there is a Certificate signed by the Master and other members of the Lodge which is given here after the principal one.

The certificates are bound up with a large number of letters and other documents.

Add. MSS. 34887, British Museum.

Seal.

To. all. The Enlightened Passed and Raised Brethren of the most Ancient Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons

These are to Certify that Brother EDWARD GIBBON Esquire a member of the present Parliament of Great Britain has been regularly initiated into the Mysteries of Freemasonry, and advanced to the Third degree, as appears by the Register of the Lodge of Friendship No. 3, now held, at the Star and Garter Tavern, New Bond Street London, hereunto annexed, You are therefore requested to receive him in that Capacity after due Examination, And as a Mark of Authenticity the said Brother EDWARD GIBBON has signed his name in the margin hereof,

Edward Gibbon,

GIVEN under the Seal of the GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND this 19th day of December A.L. 5774 A.D. 1774.

By The Grand Masters Command

Jas. Heseltine Grand Secretary.

The Second Document is as follows :

We the undersigned the Masters, Wardens, Officers, and Members of the Lodge of Friendship No. 3, Do hereby certify that Brother Edward Gibbon Esquire named in the Grand Lodge Certificate to which this is annexed was admitted a member of our Lodge and attained the sublime degree of a Master Mason therein. Given in open lodge in London this Eighth day of March A.L. 5775.

Wentworth	R.W.M.
J. W. Allen	W.S.W.
Henry Chittick	W.J.W.
John Croft	P.M.
Thos. Parker	Treasurer
James Galloway	Secretary
Jn Jainson	

ANDREW OLIVER.

BYE-LAWS OF THE LODGE HELD AT THE BEDFORD ARMS, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON.

THIS is to certify that the following is a true and correct transcript of the Bye-Laws in manuscript of Lodge No. 15, which met at the Bedford Arms in Covent Garden. The said Bye-Laws are contained in a manuscript bound up at the end of a copy of "The Constitutions of the Freemasons. Containing the History, Charges, Regulations, &c. of that most Ancient and Right Worshipful Fraternity."

London:
In the year of Masonry ... 5723.
Anno Domini ... ... 1723.

The volume forms part of the collection of the Cincinnati Masonic Library Association and was formerly the property of Cornelius Moore, an old resident of this city and a writer of Masonic Works. From a book plate on the inside of the cover it appears to have at one time belonged to Edward Loveden Loveden, Esq: Buscot Park, Berks.

The transcript of the Bye-Laws we furnish herewith is page for page, line for line, word for word, and letter for letter. It contains the misspellings and omissions of punctuation as in the original.

Although the preamble to the Bye-Laws and the 24th Law require them to be approved and subscribed to, in the original there are no signatures appended. The Laws end abruptly at the 27th and the remainder of the leaves are blank. The water mark on the paper is that of L. V. Terrevink.

Chas. Hanck,
Past Master, McMillan Lodge 141, F. & A.M.
Robt. H. Corey,
McMillan Lodge 141.

Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.,
December 17th, 1903.

[The Bye-Laws occupies thirteen pages and are written in short lines: the division of the pages and lines have not been here preserved, for convenience in printing.—Editor.]

As no Society can Subsist in Order & good Harmony without Regulations, We, whose Names are hereunto subscrib'd, Master Wardens & Members of the 15th Lodge held at ye Bedford Arms in Covent Garden Have agreed, to be conformable to ye Rules, By Laws & Orders following

1st Law

That the Members of this Lodge shall meet the 2^d & last monday in every month at 7 in ye evening from Lady day to Michelmass & at 6 from Mich^s: to Lady day, & that each Member shall pay quarterly 7 Shillings towards ye Expences of the Lodge.

2^d Law

That the Master shall forfeit for every non Attendance of the Lodge at 7 in the Winter and 8 in the Summer the sum of 2 Shillings for the use of the Lodge, unlefs he is sick or in the Country or send his Key before that hour.

3d

That the Master if required shall every Lodge night shew to the Members the Book of the Expences and the Stock of the Lodge.

4th Law

That the Master be chosen by ballott & not otherwise by the Members half yearly, Viz, at Christmass & Midsummer & the Wardens in like manner. And such Elections to be on the Lodge Night preceeding the expiration of the half Year. In such Elections no regard is to be had to the Senerioty of any of the Members, but to the Merit & due qualifications of the Persons to be Elected. And such Elections to be by the majority of the Members present Provided there be present above one half of the Members belonging to the Lodge; If not such Elections to be putt off till ye ensuing night. All Elections done contrary to this order are Void.

5th Law

That a Secretary be chosen by the Master at the time he is Elected, and such Secretary in regard to the trouble he must necefsarily be at in Keeping the Accounts &c, of the Lodge be excused from paying quarteridge or any other additional expence

6th

That the Master Elected shall pay four shillings and the Wardens two Shillings each, for the use of the Lodge that night.

7th Law.

That if any Member propose an Aquaintance of his to be made a Mason, it shall be at least one Lodge night preceeding such making and he shall be ballotted for as Candidate for Masonry and if he be receiv'd as such ye Brother that propos'd him shall deposite half the money towards his making whether he comes to be made or not.

8th

That every Brother pafsing Mastr shall pay 5 Shillings to the Lodge

9th Law.

That all persons made Masons in this Lodge, or the Member that propos'd them shall pay 2 guineas for such making besides what money shall be then due for his quarteradge to come; provided such new made Mason is willing to become Member of this Lodge & not otherwise.

10th

That no Brother Mason shall be admitted Member of this Lodge unless he be propos'd by a Member one Lodge night, & balloted for ye next & if in the ballott three negatives against him he shall not be admitted.

11 Law

That out of the Publick stock of the Lodge the Master shall pay to ye General Charity every half Year, so much money as shall be agreed to by the Majority of the Lodge. And in case the Votes should be equal the Master to have the casting Vote | that is | His Vote shall stand for two.

12th

That no Brother be admitted into this Lodge as a Visitor without a proper Voucher & unless he belongs to a regular Constituted Lodge he shall pay a Shilling for his admittance

13th Law.

That if any Member come into ye Lodge in liquor & trouble or offend the Society the Master or Wardens shall desire him to withdraw from the Lodge for the first time; but for the 2d he shall forfeit one Shilling the 3d two Shillgs & Six pence & ye 4th be expelled

14th

That the Master is hereby authorized to fine those who shall break any of the foregoing or subsequent Articles, And in case ye Party delinquent shall not comply with such Fine, the Master shall propose it to ye Lodge, to be determin'd by ye Members.

15th Law

That every Brother shall keep Silence when ye Master orders it, And that no Brother shall propose any thing concerning Masonry or the Lodge, but in a Standing Posture & no more than one to speak at a time; And if at the same time two Brethren should rise up the Master shall order one of them to sitt down 'till the other has done speaking. Or forfeit 6 pence to ye Lodge.

16th

That if the Master be absent the Past Master shall take the Chair, & if he be absent then ye Senior Warden, & in his absence ye Junior Warden, & after him the Member next in Seniority.

17th Law.

That when ye Members of ye Lodge shall think fit to remove ye Lodge, it shall be according to ye Regulations in the new Constitution Book.

18th

That ye Master shall not dispose of ye money or any other things belonging to the Lodge without ye consent of ye Majority of the Lodge by Ballott.

19th

That if any Brother or other Person make a Present to ye Lodge his name shall be registred in a particular Manner with an Account of the Present.

20th Law.

That no Member shall call for any thing to be placed to ye Account of ye Lodge before ye Lodge be open'd nor in Lodge hours without the Master's consent.

21

That if there should be a necefsity to meet at any other time except Lodge Night. The Expenses of such meetings to be paid out of the Publick Stock; But if there should be no Stock in hand, then each Member to pay an equal Share towards such Expenses. If it appears he had a regular Summons to attend the Lodge.

22^{d} Law. —

That every thing propos'd, discufsed, ballotted & determined in ye Lodge be fairly Writting in a Book, to be kept for that purpose.

23^{d}

That once in every quarters of a Year, ye Orders & Regulations, in ye Constitutions of Masonry be read in the Lodge.

24th —

That these Regulations be always read on ye first Night of every Quarter, And presented to each new made or admitted Brother to be approv'd and subscribed by Him, immediately after his Making or Admifsion.

25th Law

That no Person shall be propos'd As & for A Member of this Lodge who is of the same Profession or Trade with any Member of this Lodge; But who shall be proposed to this Lodge by the Member of that Profefsion or by his permission.

26th

That every Member transgressing against this Order shall forfeit a Bottle of Wine.

27th

That no Member shall publickly offer any Tickets in this Lodge either for ye Benefit of any Player or other Person.

DR. ROBERT FLUDD,

(Robertus de Fluctibus.)

The English Rosicrucian, Life and Writings, by J. B. Craven, Rector of St. Olaf's Episcopal Church, Kirkwall. Kirkwall, MDCCCCII. 8vo, Frontispiece, pp. xvi.-260.

A REVIEW

BY BRO. EDWARD ARMITAGE.

THIS book is welcome as the first attempt to give in detail an account of Fludd and his opinions. We have had various short accounts of him before, among which I may note a chapter in "The real History of the Rosicrucians," by A. E. Waite, 1887, and the allusions to him in "The History of Freemasonry," by R. F. Gould, 1885, vol. ii., chap. 13, but these have merely whetted the appetite for more particulars of this strange and gifted person. Hargrave Jennings has exploited him in "The Rosicrucians," where we have a full description of Fludd's birthplace and tomb, a list of his works extracted from Fuller, while Fludd himself is made to do duty as a mouthpiece for his commentator's ideas on all things in heaven and earth. Bro. Craven does not seem to attach very great weight to Hargrave Jennings' work, but the wonder is rather that he should quote it as of the smallest value in any attempt to give a truthful picture of Robert Fludd.

Born in 1574, of good family, young Fludd went up to Oxford in 1591, taking the B.A. degree in 1597 and the M.A. in the following year. Our attention is drawn to the probable influence exercised on him at St. John's College by John Buckeridge, a staunch Churchman, afterwards successively Bishop of Rochester and Ely, while William Laud, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, was his fellow student. Dr. John Rainoldes, a distinguished Rabbinical scholar was too, at this time, President of Corpus Christi College, and his teaching may have in some measure accounted for the bent of Fludd's studies. Next we find him abroad from 1598 to 1604, giving lectures, teaching in noble families, always himself a learner. In Rome, as Fludd tells us, he became acquainted with Gruterius, much esteemed "for his excellency in the Mathematick, and in the art of Motions and inuentions of Machines." "This gentleman taught mee the best of my skill in those practices." From him too he learned a "magneticall experiment," which, as Bro. Craven points out, was probably the origin of Fludd's acquaintance with the weapon salve.

Fludd returned to Oxford in 1604, and the following year received the degree of M.B. and M.D. He seems already to have struck out a line of his own, for we find that his opinions and his contempt for Galen's system of medicine were regarded by the College of Physicians as distinctly heterodox and although he came before them for examination in 1606, it was not till 1609 that he was admitted a Fellow of the College. Subsequently his ability seems to have been so highly appreciated that he was Censor of the College in the years 1618, 1627, 1633 and 1634.

Bro. Craven having shown us in so able a way what was the nature of Fludd's education, and having drawn special attention to the various influences which it is

reasonable to suppose may have served to mould his character, thus describes him. (p. 132) "A man, hated and attacked by the Jesuits, and who yet was so learned as to be chosen tutor to princes of the house of Guise, to relatives of the Pope, and to other Roman Catholic youths of high birth and promise, was no ordinary man. Culture, refinement, went along with learning and immense diligence. Fludd proved himself in all circumstances an ardent supporter of the church of his baptism. The Bishops of England were his chief friends and King James his constant patron."

Many of Fludd's ideas show markedly the influence of Paracelsus. He would appear from contemporary accounts to have been successful as a Doctor though, even at that time of strange and curious medicines, there were some who stigmatised his remedies as magical and savouring of the devil. More particularly his weapon salve came in for much abuse in a pamphlet by Wm. Foster, Parson of Hedgley, entitled "Hoplocrismaspongus" or a sponge to wipe away the weapon salve. We are told that the "unguent" consists "of man's mosse, blood, and fat," and "hath in it a naturall Balsame. This naturall Balsame, by the influence of the starres, causeth a sympathy between the weapon and the wound; and so the application of the medecine to the one effects the cure upon the other." Foster says that as Fludd has placed the title of "Armiger before the doctor, he may well teach the weapon curing medecines. His very defence of the salve is enough to make him be suspected of witchcraft."

To this jest Fludd replies (p. 206), "I will express the cause why I put the Esquier before the Doctor. It is for two considerations: first, because I was an Esquier, and gave armes before I was a Doctor, as being a Knight's Sonne; Next, because, though a Doctor addeth gentilitie to the person who by descent is ignoble, yet it is the opinion of most men, and especially of Herauld(s), that a gentleman of antiquitie is to be preferred before any one of the first Head or Degree." (Foster's father was a barber). The charge of witchcraft he answers. "Dr. Fludd is suspected for a magitian; Ergo, the Purge of Rubarbe, which he prescribeth—is magicall." I must leave the readers of Bro. Craven's book to enjoy for themselves the account of this curious controversy together with the accredited cases of cure after use of the weapon salve.

Sir Walter Scott alludes to its use in the "Lay of the last Minstrel" (Canto 3, 23.)

"She drew the splinter from the wound,
And with a charm she stanched the blood;
She bade the gash be cleansed and bound:
No longer by his couch she stood;
But she has ta'en the broken lance,
And wash'd it from the clotted gore,
And salved the splinter o'er and o'er.
William of Deloraine, in trance,
Whene'er she turned it round and round,
Twisted as if she gall'd his wound.
Then to her maidens she did say,
That he should be whole man and sound,
Within the course of a night and day.
Full long she toiled; for she did rue
Mishap to friend so stout and true."

Fludd's reply to Foster was the only book he printed in England, and his reason is most interesting (p. 42). "I sent them beyond the seas, because our home-borne Printers demanded of me five hundred pounds to print the first volume, and to

find the cuts in copper; but beyond the seas, it was printed at no cost of mine, and that as I could wish. And I had 16 copies sent me over, with 40 pounds in gold, as my unexpected gratuitie for it."

Bro. Craven says (p. 30), "As a physician, one of Fludd's chief friends was his renowned fellow or colleague, D. William Gilbert," famed "for his magnetick skill and deep search, as well contemplative as experimentall." Surely this must be a mistake as Fludd was not a Doctor when he left England in 1598 and Gilbert died in 1603, the year before Fludd returned. The words "renowned fellow or collegue" would seem to be merely appreciatory.

The epitome at the head of each chapter is excellent, but I have sadly felt the want of an index which would have added much to its value as a book of reference. The bibliography at the end is most useful but somewhat wanting in that extreme accuracy which one is taught to look for in a bibliography. For instance, the title of Fludd's answer to Foster is given in full in the bibliography (p. 250) and more briefly in the text on p. 205. On comparison of the title in the bibliography with a copy of the book itself I find:—

(line 2). "Sqveesiug" should be "SQVESING."

(line 7). "vinegar" should be "vineger."

(line 10). There should be a | between the words "and" and "cleane."

In the same line "Psal. 92, 7," is out of place and should follow after "dulcior |" in the next line.

(line 15). "affected" should be "effected."

(line 16). "Royal" should be "royall."

(line 20). There should be a | between the words "enemies" and "of."

(line 25). "own" should be "owne."

(line 26). "Butler" should be "Butter."

On p. 205 we have the name "Butter" given correctly, as also the word "vineger," but we find "to" for "unto," "Squeesing" for "SQVESING," "virtuous" for "vertuous," "wiping away the" for "wiping away of the," and "clean" for "cleane."

We are told (p. 31), "The intention of this work is to show Fludd's connection with the Rosicrucian Society, and to bring into notice his intense religious devotion and wonderful religious insight, the result of immense research and great 'personal sanctity.'"

Bro. Craven truly says (p. 238), "The intensity of reverence which saw the hand of God in everything, and His sacred presence generating, preserving and controlling all, in an absolute nearness and actual filling of all in all, was the key to Fludd's character and writings." Reverence is the predominant characteristic in the interesting portrait which serves as a frontispiece.

Intense religious devotion is undoubtedly the predominant note in Fludd's various philosophical works. God is present to him everywhere. He is not only the Creator of the world but the immediate source of every action that takes place in the world. He is the brightness of the sun. "The snow is a meteor which God draweth forth of His hidden treasury, in the form of wool, to effect His will upon earth, either by way of punishment or clemency." Lightning is a "certain fiery aire or spirit, animated by the brightness of Jehovah." Thunder is the "voice of God." Fludd starts from the hypothesis that "all things were compleatly and ideally in God and of God before they were made; that from God all things did flow and spring, namely, out of a secret and hidden nature to a revealed and manifest condition." "If we shall multiply an unity as a root in itself, it will produce but itself, namely, an unity for a square, the which being

again remultiplicated on itself, will bring forth a cube, which is all one with the root or square, to wit, a simple unity."

In his "Mosaicall Philosophy" he tells us that the world is an image of God; man is an image of the world, and the variety of species upon the earth did proceed from the act of creation, when the fiat was spoken. "The hidden element of life is in the aire." That is, God giveth life and inspiration to all things. This is that supersubstantial food which we are taught by Christ in our "Pater noster to pray for" (p. 184). "By the continuity, therefore, of these several and opposite irradiations or emanation of beams, from God unto the Imperiall Angels, and from them unto the Olympick Spirits, and so continuated from these unto the Elementary spirituall shapes or demons, we may gather this much, namely, first, that God doth operate onely, essentially, all in all, in and over all; next, that according unto the variety of His Volunty, He worketh diversely in this world, and therefore we must know that His Volunty is manifold in property, because that things are effected, as well in heaven as in earth, after a manifold operation; therefore, if God operateth all, and in all, the diversity of His work must proceed from the multiplicity of His Volunty" (p. 188). "God doth not operate of necessity, as Aristotle teaches, but of His 'proper will and benigne inclination.' If God acts of His proper essence, it is evident that He is moved by His own accord, so not by either external compulsion or internal necessity. If it is only of necessity that God acts, what thanks, or service, or adoration can we owe Him?" (p. 177).

As Bro. Craven puts it (p. 150) "Every act in nature and in life was to him the result of divine and immediate law, administered by multitudes of existences."

Compare for a moment a quotation from Edwin Arnold's "The Song Celestial" (a translation of the Bhagavad Gita) Book 7.

Of many thousand mortals, one, perchance,
Striveth for Truth; and of those few that strive—
Nay, and rise high—one only—here and there—
Knoweth Me, as I am, the very Truth.

Earth, water, flame, air, ether, life, and mind,
And individuality—those eight
Make up the showing of Me, manifest.

These be my lower Nature; learn the higher,
Whereby, thou Valiant One! this Universe
Is, by its principle of life, produced;
Whereby the worlds of visible things are born
As from a Yoni. Know! I am that womb:
I make and I unmake this Universe:
Than me there is no other Master, Prince!
No other Maker! all these hang on me
As hangs a row of pearls upon its string.
I am the fresh taste of the water; I
The silver of the moon, the gold o' the sun,
The word of worship in the Veds, the thrill
That passeth in the ether, and the strength
Of man's shed seed. I am the good sweet smell
Of the moistened earth, I am the fire's red light,
The vital air moving in all which moves,
The holiness of hallowed souls, the root

Undying, whence hath sprung whatever is;
The wisdom of the wise, the intellect . .
Of the informed, the greatness of the great,
The splendour of the splendid.

Surely this differs very slightly if at all from Fludd's expressed beliefs. But Fludd's was no life of meditation only. On the contrary he was from his early years a teacher. We have his lectures and teachings on such varied subjects as Geometry, Perspective, Arithmetic (military, mental, Pythagorean, astrological, etc.), Music (with an account of a new musical instrument devised by him), Optics, Military Science, Machines, Geography, Astrology, Geomancy, Prophecy, Nativities, Demonology, Physiognomy, Chiromancy, and the Cabbala besides all his works on chemical and medical subjects.

We find (p. 181) the following passage. "So the whole world and every creature is 'of a twofold nature, whereof the one is contrary unto the other, and yet there is not anything which is defective.' The question—Why did God raise up Adam out of the unformed matter?—these two contraries, is perhaps one of the profoundest secrets of the divine mysteries. 'It is too occult a cabale to be explained by mortal capacity.'" This passage stands out as an exception, for Fludd generally shows no such diffidence in explaining God's hidden mysteries. To me the chief blot on his philosophical treatises is his tendency to dogmatic assertion and the presentment, on the plane of man's reasoning powers, of mysteries which could only be appreciated on the spiritual plane. Still the virility of his character as set forth in Bro. Craven's most interesting account must prove a great charm to all the admirers of this remarkable man.

Now let us see what Fludd "the English Rosicrucian" has to say of the Brethren of the Rosy Cross.

p. 139 "Since the beginning of the world there has been a succession of men, who, despising earthly and gross things, have devoted themselves to research into the hidden mysteries and deep knowledge. Few, indeed, have passed the portals of the temple of wisdom; for the most men prefer the broad road to the narrow. Yet a few seek the tree of life, which is in the Paradise of God, the hidden manna, the white stone, the white vesture. Their names are written in the book of life, and they become pillars in the spiritual temple. These, indeed, inhabit the house of wisdom, which is founded on the mount. These are the wise men spoken of by our Saviour, who have founded their house on the rock, and which will abide the tempest."

p. 148 "The brethren of the Rosy Cross, therefore, mean something very different from what Mersenne, Lanovius, and Gassendi would suggest. Not the gold sought after by the vulgar herd, or such silver, nor the common fire, are meant by them. By progress in virtue, by sublimation, by tears, by the inhaling of the divine breath of God, thus will the soul be sublimated, rendered subtile, able clearly to contemplate God, be conformed to a likeness with the angels; thus apparently dead, lifeless stones become living and philosophic stones."

And as to their habitation

p. 140 "The foundation of the house is well known. It is that stone cut out without hands, which became a great mountain, filling the whole earth, and which broke the feet of the statue of false worship. The mountain is the true Horeb, and the real Zion. The 'petra' is Christ, upon whom is built the spiritual house. It is not built, as fools imagine, by alchemy or magic, but is a divine structure. . . . It may be thus seen that a temple of human construction cannot be meant, for from the beginning God dwealt not in temples made with hands. The house constructed by

the Brethren, then, is on the spiritual rock, and is built up of the mystical stones of wisdom. . . . These living stones are the many members in one body. So, therefore, the Apostle commands, 'Love the brotherhood,' 'Let the love of the brotherhood remain in you.'"

Accepting these as the tenets of the Rosicrucians, Fludd stands out prominently in his writings as a most distinguished Brother of the Rosy Cross.

Now Bro. Craven makes in chap. vi. the following statements—

p. 33 "The first mention of the Fraternity of the Rosy Cross is alleged to be in the year 1374, when the Count von Falkinstein, Bishop of Treves, is designed as 'Imperator Fraternitatis Roseae Crucis.'"

p. 34 "In the year 1507, a secret society, organised by Cornelius Agrippa, appeared at Paris. That famous occultist is said to have been Imperator of the Society of the Rosy Cross. The Rosicrucians were reorganised by Theophrastus Paracelsus. During his long travels in the East, he had evidently become acquainted with the Indian Secret doctrine, and he drew after him in Europe a large number of disciples, and united the Rosicrucian system with the older teachings, though we cannot now easily trace how far this was done."

Now these statements are derived from a communication to the "Sphinx," by Karl Kiesewetter, published in Leipzig, 1886, which was translated and appeared in "The Theosophist" (April, 1886), and was reprinted 1894 in the "Societas Rosicruciana in Anglia," vol. I., part 3, Newcastle, from which source Bro. Craven quotes.

An examination of this remarkable production shows that Karl Kiesewetter finds in the "Theatrum Chemicum Argentoratum" (1613), "a Bishop of Treves, Count von Falkenstein, spoken of as 'most illustrious and serene prince and father of philosophers' in the fourteenth century. That the above was one of the titles of the higher officers of the Rosicrucian Order is proved by the title of a manuscript in my possession called "*Compendium totius Philosophiæ et Alchemiæ Fraternitatis Rosæ Crucis ex mandato Serenissimi Comitis de Falkenstein, Imperatoris nostri Anno Domini* 1374." He further tells us "About the year 1378" (*i.e.* four years later than the above date) "Christian Rosenkreutz, a knight of noble family, newly returned from the East, established a secret society at some place now unknown. Rosenkreutz who had learned many secrets during his travels in Arabia and Chaldea, was the head of this Order, and its object was the study of the higher chemistry or the search for the 'Philosophers' Stone.' The society began with four members their number being afterwards increased to eight. These lived with Rosenkreutz in a building erected by him called *Sancti Spiritus.* Under a pledge of secrecy Rosenkreutz dictated to the other members the secrets he had learnt, and this knowledge was written out in books. Although it may have contained other similar manuscripts of older date, these books formed the nucleus of the library of the Order, and in my collection there are a number of manuscripts beginning from the year 1400, each inscribed with the date at which it was written and the name of the Imperator by whose orders it was prepared." With reference to Paracelsus we learn—"This 'Luther of medicine' is not only called in my manuscripts Imperator but also *Reorganisator.* Moreover the title *Monarcha Secretorum* adopted by Paracelsus and used against him as a proof of his insanity, points to the same circumstance."

Parenthetically I may point out that the "Fama" distinctly says of Paracelsus, "although he was none of our fraternity."

Karl Kiesewetter classes the "Naometria" of Simon Studion as unintelligible and unsatisfactory, and places in the same category the "Fama et Confessio fraternitatis Rosæ Crucis," the "Chemical Marriage of Christian Rosenkreutz," and the

"General Reformation of the whole world," all of which he attributes to Joh. Val. Andrea. He acknowledges the great impetus given to the Order by the publication of the "Fama," and draws special attention to the announcement made there that it would be sent forth in five different languages, from which he draws the deduction that "these books were a source of commercial profit to their publishers." It would be a pertinent question, which to my knowledge has never yet been answered as to what these different languages were.

As to their signs we learn:—"In the year 1622 there was a Rosicrucian society at the Hague, where it was established in a palace and its members lived in wealth. The society also had houses in Amsterdam, Nurenberg, Hamburg, Dantzig, Mantua, Venice, and Erfurt. As a sign of recognition the brothers wore a black silk cord in the top buttonhole. This sign was received by neophytes after they had promised under oath, as my manuscript says, to be strangled by such a cord rather than break the silence imposed upon them. 'Their other sign is that when they go into company they all wear a blue ribbon to which is attached a golden cross with a rose on it, and this they are given on being received into the society. This they wear round the neck under their coats so that not much of it is visible. The golden cross hangs down on the left side. The third sign is that on the top of the head they have a shaven spot about the size of a Louis d'Or as you may see on myself. Hence most of them wear a wig in order not to be recognized, they are moreover very devout and live very quietly. The fourth sign is that on all high festivals, very early at sunrise, they leave their residence by that same door (the one facing the sunrise, *i.e.*, the East) and wave a small green flag. When another of them appears at the place where one lives, he goes to this same place and there they enter into conversation in order to recognize one another, for in the beginning they do not trust one another. Thus they have a certain greeting among themselves which is as follows: The stranger says to the man he is visiting '*Ave Frater!*' to which the other answers '*Rosæ et Aureæ*;' then the first says '*Crucis.*' Then both together say '*Benedictus Deus Dominus noster, qui nobis dedit Signum.*' Then they have a large document to which the Imperator affixes the secret seal.'"

We are given a summary of the chief points in the history of the Order during the 17th century, from which is carefully omitted all notice of the publication of the "Fama"! We are told too that Kiesewetter's great grandfather was Imperator of the Order in 1769, and that "in 1792 it had been decided to release the brothers from their oath and to destroy the library and the archives." This document does not seem to me worthy of serious consideration, nor does it appear to have received it from any writer on the Rosicrucian controversy with whose works I am acquainted.

The "Fama et Confessio," by whomever they were drawn up, seem to me to have been but a *ballon d'essai* which was never followed up. I cannot agree with Bro. Wynn Westcott when he denies that they were by the same hand, and says (*A.Q.C.*, vol vii., p. 40), "If there is one thing clear it is that in the 'Fama' there is no reference to the Reformed Church, while in the 'Confessio,' the whole tone is Lutheran. Now the chief work of the Reformation took place between 1510—1560; that is between the assumed dates of the closure and re-opening of the vault. The 'Fama' treats of their form of Christianity as contrasted to Mohammedanism and Pagan worship, while in the 'Confessio' there is an adoption of Lutheran views as contrasted with those of Roman Catholicism: from this change of attitude and from the different style of the two texts I conclude that although one man may have published and edited both tracts, yet it is certain that one mind did not compose both,"

The "Fama" being mainly descriptive and the "Confessio" didactic, would largely account for the predominant position given to Lutheran doctrines in the latter. Still, in the "Fama" we find, "We also stedfastly beleeve, that if our Brethren and Fathers had lived in this our present and clear light, they would more roughly have handled the Pope, Mahomet, scribes, artists, and sophisters, and showed themselves more helpful, not simply with sighs and wishing of their end and confirmation."

Surely Roman Catholicism and Mahommedanism as typified by the Pope and Mahomet are here classed together as equally obnoxious.

The Library of Göttingen, according to Buhle, contains a body of letters from would-be aspirants for the honour of belonging to the Rosicrucian Society who had no address of their own to which candidates could be referred. To none of these letters do we know of any answer having been given.

The same writer tells us too that Michael Maier attempted in vain to introduce himself to the notice of the Society, in whom he firmly believed, but not succeeding, established an order of his own on what he conceived to be similar lines. However, we are now concerned with Fludd. Bro. Wynn Westcott says that he was initiated abroad. If so this must have taken place before his return to England in 1604, and one would like to know the grounds for this statement. In 1616 Fludd issued his "Apologia" in defence of the Brethren of the Rosy Cross. Bro. Craven, in describing the contents of this book, says—(p. 45), "He asks pardon of the Brotherhood if, through his ignorance, he has made any error or mistake in his 'Apologia.' He adds, 'he wished nothing more or better than to be only the lowest associate in your order, that he might satisfy the inquisitive ears of men by a trustworthy spreading of your renown.' He then states shortly who he is. 'I am,' he says, 'of a distinguished noble race. My Spouse is called 'desire of wisdom;' my children are the fruits produced by it. . . . . I have considered almost all European countries with my outward and inner eyes. I have experienced and fortunately overcome the stormy sea, the steep mountains, the slippery vallies, ignorance on land, and the coarseness of the towns; the haughtiness and pride of the citizens, avarice, faithlessness, ignorance, foulness, almost all human inconveniences, and yet have met no one who had attained that highest happiness, or really knew himself, or perceived that true light spoken of by St. John, which sheweth in darkness. I have found that almost everywhere vanity rules and triumphs. All seems to be self-assertive misery and vanity itself.' He then bids the Brethren farewell, in all kindness and affection."

I think the tone of the above would lead any reasonable person to believe that Fludd was attempting in this way to commend himself to the notice and consideration of the Brotherhood, trusting that the statement of who he is, etc., might lead this elusive Brotherhood to consider him a most fit and proper candidate for their mysteries.

Again to quote from the "Summum Bonum," issued in 1629. To the question "Anne tu ex Roseae Crucis fraterculis unus?" he replies "Ad ultimam interrogationem dico, me minime tantam unquam a Deo meruisse gratam, agnoscentem cum Apostolo, *non est istud donum violentis aut currentis sed Dei miscerescentis*, si Deo placuisset voluisse sat erit."

Am I straining a point in suggesting that Fludd, who wrote the "Apologia," in 1616, now thirteen years later suspects, if indeed he does not know, that the Rosicrucian Brotherhood is a myth, and while the tenets of the Brethren of the Rosy Cross, being indeed his own, are as dear to him as ever, he answers to the question whether he be one that it is in God's hands. If we refer to the 9th chapter of Romans, from which he takes his quotation, we may, I think, gather that the question to Fludd's mind is

practically "Are you one of the elect?" To which he truly answers that his election is in God's hands, ignoring altogether any human Brotherhood, however exalted. Again, in the "Clavis Philosophiae," published in 1633, Fludd speaks of the Rosicrucian Brotherhood in the following terms—"Fratres R.C. olim sic dicti, quos nos hodie Sapientes, vel Sophos vocamus; omisso ille nomine, tanquam odioso miseris mortalibus velo ignorantia obductis, et in oblivione hominum jam fere sepulto." Here we have the generic term "wise men or sages" substituted for the specific Rosicrucian Brotherhood. To those who know and appreciate the whole-souled devotion of Fludd, the name of Brother of the Rosy Cross must always be held in honour, while the fiction of the Rosicrucian Society, as indeed I deem it, has exercised many minds, and has been not the least interesting of the many controversies that the world has seen. To Bro. Craven a deep debt of gratitude is due for his careful and able presentment of Fludd's life and character. The work has been no easy task, for the amount of material to be examined was enormous, and the selection of its salient points a matter of no small difficulty. It is only an enthusiast who could have given us such a book, and I trust that we may ere long have more from Bro. Craven's pen on the life and belief of other devoted admirers of the Brothers of the Rosy Cross.

Although I have found myself forced to the conclusion that the Rosicrucians never had an existence as a Brotherhood, such as is claimed for them by the "Fama," yet I yield to no one in my admiration and respect for those tenets, ascribed to them by Fludd, which formed the guiding star of his own life.



FRIDAY, 4th MARCH, 1904.

THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall, at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. Admiral Sir A. H. Markham, P.D.G.M. Malta, W.M.; H. Le Strange, Prov.G.M. Norfolk, Treasurer, as I.P.M.; F. J. W. Crowe, Steward, as S.W.; G. L. Shackles, J.W.; W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; F. H. Goldney, P.G.D., S.D.; J. T. Thorp, I.G.; S. T. Klein, P.M.; G. Greiner, A.G.S.G.C., P.M.; and W. J. Songhurst, Assistant Secretary and Librarian.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. T. Cohn, W. Lawrance, R. O. Davies, G. Glen, J. E. Prillevitz, F. Mella, W. Chambers, W. Taylor, F. A. Powell, G. P. G. Hills, J. D. B. Gribble, C. Isler, H. Saunion, W. H. Cave, D. Böck, G. Rutherford, J. W. Odell, F. W. Owen, A. Baines, A. A. Millward, F. A. Hazzledine, H. G. Burrows, W. Felton, A. Henning, J. A. Webb, E. J. Gairdner, W. Braine, P.G.D.; Dr. A. E. Sansom, P.G.D.; C. W. P. Hollingbery, E. A. Kendall, G. E. Gregory, W. F. Stuttaford, J. Hands, H. Eaborn, Rev. W. E. Scott-Hall, A. Y. Mayell, J. H. Judd, C. L. Edwards, W. E. Huxtable, E. H. Pike, F. Stötzer, W. J. Gardner, E. J. Chapman, L. Danielsson, J. D. Hamlyn, C. A. Chapman, W. Sparks, J. S. Webb, A. A. Carter, W. Busbridge, S. R. Clarke, A. Wise, W. Hammond, H. King, S. Walsh Owen, W. H. Brown, L. G. Tate, G. Fullbrook, O. Marsland, and R. C. Watson.

Also the following visitors:—Bros. B. D. Pontifex, City of London Lodge No. 901; F. J. Burgoyne, Lambeth Boro' Council Lodge No. 2941; W. G. Fuller, Abercorn Lodge No. 1549; A. Holdsmith, St. Bride's Lodge No. 2817; A. J. Grindlay, P.M. Bolan Lodge No. 691; J. H. Warne, Historic Lodge No. 2822; N. C. Noakes, P.M. Pythagorean Lodge No. 79; G. J. Brazendale, Friendship Lodge No. 206; T. C. Clarke, South Norwood Lodge No. 1139; Count de Constantin, Italia Lodge No. 2687; and W. C. Williams, Sphinx Lodge No. 1329.

One Grand Lodge and forty-seven brethren were admitted to the membership of the Correspondence Circle.

The Ballot for Bro. J. Ross Robertson as a joining member of the Inner Circle was postponed until he should arrive in England.

Apologies for non-attendance were received from Bros. Canon J. W. Horsley, E. Conder, Jun., Dr. Chetwode Crawley, T. B. Whytehead, E. Macbean, J. P. Rylands, E. A. T. Breed, E. Armitage, H. Sadler, W. M. Bywater, L. A. de Malczovich, and E. J. Castle.

EXHIBITS.—By Bro. Sidney Clarke. Clothing worn by his grandfather, Abraham Clarke, as follows: Craft P.M. Apron (11½ by 15), Royal Arch Apron of white silk and Breast Jewel. Bro. Abraham Clarke was initiated in the Apollo Lodge at Beccles on February 4th, 1806, and served as W.M. in 1817, 1820 and 1822. The present Secretary of the Lodge (Bro. Arthur R. Scott) remembers him as a very old man when he (Bro. Scott) was a boy. On the formation of the Chapter at Beccles in 1822, Bro. Clarke was nominated in the Petition as Third Principal, the Rev. R. R. Cope being the first, and a Bro. F. W. Farr the second. This last named brother was not at the time a Royal Arch Mason, and it appears that to put himself in order he went to Norwich and was exalted in a Chapter there. Where Bro. Clarke took the Degree I have not been able to ascertain, but his Jewel (which was made by Thomas Harper) is dated 1808, or only two years after his initiation. On the 24th July, 1822, the Beccles Chapter was duly formed and the Principals installed, and the Minutes state that "The business of the Chapter being over the Lodge . . . proceeded to Church."

By Bro. E. A. T. Breed. Collection (bound) of over 70 engravings from the *Freemasons' Magazine*, 1793-1797.

By Bro. G. L. Shackles. Collection of Special Centenary Jewels, prior to 1865.

By Bro. Thorp. Two flat engraved Silver Jewels (to appear in *A.Q.C.*); and a copper plate for printing aprons.

It was announced that the Summer Outing would be held at Worcester, from Thursday, the 7th of July, until Sunday, the 10th of July next.

Bro. W. H. RYLANDS read the following paper:—

"MINUTES OF AN EXTINCT LODGE."

BY BRO. E. A. T. BREED, P.M.

THE Extinct Lodge, the Minutes of which I propose to read extracts from, was known as "The Royal Sussex Lodge," No. 720. According to Lane's *Records*, the date of its Warrant was March 30th, 1820, its meeting places at The Steyne Hotel, Worthing, and after 1827, at a private room, Marine Parade, Worthing. It was erased 5th September, 1838.

The Minute Book of this Extinct Lodge has been kindly lent to me by W.Bro. V. P. Freeman, the esteemed Prov. G. Sec. for Sussex. A perusal of its contents I may at once say, reveals no incident of exceptional interest. At the same time it discloses a variety of procedure, as also a record of many minor matters, which may prove of interest to some, and to others, serve to provide or strengthen some link, a reference to which may happen in the extracts I shall proceed to give.

The Minute Book (which appears to have lost its original cover) commences with a meeting held on June 13th, 1820 (where or at what hour is not stated), of which the following is a copy.

"After a committee for general purposes, consisting of the undermentioned Members of this Lodge, wherein the dispensation from the Grand Lodge, for holding the said Lodge, was read by Bro. Trotter; the Brothers repaired to the Lodge Room, where the First meeting of the said Lodge was opened in due form . . . . in the First degree of Antient Masonry."

Present,

Bro. Chas. Bew, P.S.G.W., W.M.

Thos. Trotter	Senr. Warden
Fred^{k}. Cooper	Junr. Warden
Joseph Smart.	Senr. Deacon
Geo Parsons.	Inner Guard
W^{m}. Robinson	Secretary
W^{m}. Corbett.	Tyler Pro Tempore

of the Lodge of Harmony N°. 522 Visitor.

"After an Introductory exordium delivered by the Worshipfull Master, The Business of the Lodge commenced by the Junior Warden reading the Rules and Regulations, which was approved, and signed by all the members present."

"Proposed by Bro Trotter and seconded by Bro Cooper that the Jewels and all other Property of the Lodge, be delivered to the care of Bro Geo : Parsons."

"M^{r}. William Munday, Druggist, M^{r}. Joseph Parsons, Innkeeper, and M^{r}. Saml. Goodman, Coachmaster, all of Worthing and M^{r}. Fred^{k}. Dawes, of Leadenhall S^{t}. London, Attorney-at-Law, and M^{r}. John Nichol, Publican of Worthing, were severally proposed and seconded as Candidates for Masonry, to be balloted for on a subsequent Lodge night."

"Bro Trotter proposed, and seconded by Bro Cooper That Bro Geo: Parsons and Joseph Smart, be raised to the Third Degree on the next Lodge night."

"Bro. Trotter proposed that in consequence of the very handsome manner in which our Worshipfull Master, Bro. Charles Bew, P.S.G.W. has come forward to assist The Royal Sussex Lodge, in its establishment and opening this evening, that, He becomes an Honorary Member of this Lodge, which being duly seconded by Bro. Cooper, was unanimously ordered by the Lodge."

"All business being finished the Lodge was closed in due form."

Signed
Wm. Robinson,
Secretary.

The Minutes of this meeting it will be observed, as also the Minutes of all other meetings, are signed by the Secretary, or Secretary *pro tem.*

The Minutes of this first meeting speak for themselves, and inasmuch as four candidates were proposed for initiation (there were actually five, but the fifth it will appear from the Minutes of the next meeting was to fill the office of Tyler), the auspices appear favourable for the Lodge's future success.

1820.—At the next meeting of the Lodge held on Tuesday, July 11th, 1820, the same brethren attended as are mentioned at the first meeting, with the addition of Bro. Broadhead, Lodge of Harmony, Junior Deacon p.t., Richard Monkhouse, of the same Lodge, Bro. Joseph Smart, jun., of Howard Lodge, and Charles Wright, of Royal Clarence Lodge. M.C. *pro tempore*—as visitors.

The Lodge was opened in the first degree of Antient Masonry . . . . The Minutes of the last Lodge read and confirmed.

"Mr. William Munday of Worthing, Ballotted for and unanimously accepted."

Similar entries regarding Mr. Joseph Parsons, Mr. Samuel Goodman and Mr. Frederick Dawes.

"Mr. John Nichol of Worthing, Ballotted for and unanimously elected, for the purpose of taking the office of Tyler to this Lodge, and was regularly initiated into the First Degree of Antient Masonry accordingly."

It was next "proposed and seconded that a Lodge of Emergency be held on Tuesday 1st. of August next for the purpose of Raising to the Third Degree Bros. George Parsons and Josh. Smart, and for arranging and passing the Accounts, &c., relative to the Regalia &c. purchased for this Lodge."

"Mr. Wm. Munday, Mr. Joseph Parsons and Mr. Saml. Goodman regularly initiated into the First Degree of Antient Masonry, with due form."

"It was proposed and seconded that 'Bro. Munday be appointed Treasurer to this Lodge which was carried unanimously by acclamation' and he was invested accordingly."

Bro. Munday was evidently a popular member and was annually re-elected to that office as long as the Lodge existed. He held the office of S.W. however in 1822-3, and in November of the latter year was nominated for the Mastership, but declined the office, "from an idea of his inability of doing justice to that exalted situation."

Bro. Joseph Parsons was also proposed and seconded as Junior Deacon, which was carried unanimously, and he was invested accordingly. Likewise Bro. Samuel Goodman be appointed to the office of I.G., and Bro. George Parsons to that of Master of the Ceremonies, which being carried unanimously they were invested accordingly.

Another candidate was proposed and to be balloted for the next Lodge night.

"The W.M. then enquired of Bros. Munday, Parsons and Goodman if they chose to become subscribing members of this Lodge, and being answered in the affirmative by each Bro. they were enrolled as such accordingly."

All business being finished the Lodge was closed . . . . being adjourned to Tuesday, the 1st day of August next—emergencies excepted.

This practice of adjourning the Lodge after closing appears to have invariably prevailed, at any rate during the earlier years of the Lodge's existence.

The promotion of Bro. Munday from initiate to the important office of Treasurer appears somewhat rapid, as also those of Bros. Parsons and Goodman, but the fact of the Lodge being a newly started one, and apparently with insufficient members or founders to fill those offices, no doubt accounts for it.

There is also the request if the initiates "chose to become subscribing members," and, on an affirmative answer, the order accordingly for their enrolment. This practice was also subsequently almost invariably followed, and was doubtless, in accordance with the "Constitutions" in force at that date: Whereby it was provided "an Initiated Bro ∴" was "to be received as a member of a Lodge without further proposition, *provided he expressed his wish to that effect on the day of his initiation.*"

A Lodge of Emergency was held on August 10th, when

"The Lodge opened in the First Degree of Antient Masonry" . . . . "which being regularly closed in that degree was Re opened in the Second Degree of antient Masonry . . . . which also being regularly closed, was Reopened in the Third degree of Antient Masonry" . . . .

Bros. G. Parsons and J. Smart "Raised to the Third degree of antient Masonry in due form, after which, all business being finished, the Lodge was closed with Harmony & Brotherly love, and adjourned to the second Tuesday in the present month, emergencies excepted."

A week later, viz[t]: On August 8th a regular Lodge was held when two new candidates were proposed and seconded, and ordered to be balloted for on a subsequent Lodge night.

"All business in the First degree being finished, the Lodge was closed in that degree . . . . and Re opened in the second . . . . when Bros. Munday, J. Parsons, S. Goodman & J. Nichol were regularly passed to the degree of a Fellow Craft in Antient Masonry in due form."

"Resolved that the Thanks of this Lodge should be transmitted by the Secretary to Bro. Jos[h]. Smart of the Howard Lodge, for his very Handsome Present to the Lodge of The Rough and Perfect Ashler, which was done accordingly.

Bro. M. Smith requested to become a subscribing member, which being granted He is enrolled accordingly.

All business being closed for the evening The Lodge was closed with Harmony, and Bro. Love, & adjourned to the 2[nd] Tuesday in the ensuing month, emergencies excepted."

A Lodge of Emergency was held on the 22nd August however, when a Mr. Bing of London was balloted for, and unanimously elected and was regularly initiated, and at his request became a subscribing member.

This was all the business for that evening and the Lodge was closed and adjourned to the second Tuesday in the ensuing month.

On Tuesday, September 12th, the regular Lodge was held and opened in the first degree, and the Minutes of the last two Lodges read and confirmed.

"Bro. Trotter proposed that Bros. Munday, Parsons, Goodman & Nichol be Raised to the Third Degree, which being duly seconded by Bro. Cooper was ordered accordingly."

Two more candidates were proposed and seconded and ordered to be balloted for the next Lodge night.

All business in the first degree being finished, the Lodge as usual "was closed in due form and Re opened in the 2nd Degree . . . . when Bro. M. Smith was regularly Passed to the Degree of a Fellowcraft.

The Lodge was closed in the second Degree and Re-opened in the Third . . . . . when Bros Munday, Parsons, Goodman & Nichol were regularly Raised to the Third Degree of Antient Masonry in due form."

"After some excellent observations by the W.M. explanatory of that sublime Degree *the Masters Lodge* was closed in the most solemn manner and Re opened in the First Degree

When it was proposed and seconded that a Lodge of Emergency should be called to Initiate M^r^. F^k^. Dawes of London and for balloting for M^r^. W. F. Brough of Bristol which was ordered accordingly—

All business being finished the Lodge was closed with Harmony and adjourned to the 26th of the present month emergencies excepted."

A Lodge of Emergency was held on the 26th September when Mr. Fuller and Mr. Brough were balloted for and unanimously elected and Initiated; Bro. Fuller only requested to become a subscribing member, Bro. Brough hailing from Bristol it will be remembered.

It was then proposed that Bro^s^. Bing and Brough be passed to the second degree on the next Lodge night which being seconded was ordered accordingly. The Lodge was then closed.

The next meeting was held on October 10th when the Lodge opened in the first degree of Antient Masonry . . . . and the Minutes of the last two Lodges was "read and confirm^d^."

After the "usual preparatory questions" had been put by the Senior Warden (the W.M. it may be mentioned being recorded as present) to Bros. Bing and Brough and properly answered by them the Lodge was closed in the first degree . . . . and re-opened in the second degree when Bros. Bing and Brough were passed to the degree of a Fellow Craft (it will be noted this was only 14 days after initiation).

Bro. M. Smith was then taken in hand—and after the "requisite and necessary examination" by the S.W. and the questions properly answered by him, the Lodge was closed in the second degree and re-opened in the third degree . . . . when Bro. Smith was Raised to the degree of a Master Mason after which the Lodge was duly closed in that degree and re-opened in the first degree.

It was proposed and seconded "that Bro. Fuller be passed to the Second Degree the next Lodge night and ordered accordingly."

This finished the business and the Lodge was "generally closed with Harmony &c. and adjourned as usual.

The next meeting was held on November 14th, when after the Lodge had been opened and the Minutes of last Lodge read and confirmed.

"In consequence of unforseen circumstances M^r^. Dawes of London has hitherto been prevented from his attendance in order to his being Initiated into the Mysteries of Antient Masonry in this Lodge."

Bro. Cooper proposed "that a further indulgence of Three Months from this day should be granted to M^r^. Dawes" which being seconded by Bro. Trotter was ordered accordingly.

The Lodge was then closed in the first degree and re-opened in the second as usual. Bro. Fuller passed to the degree of a Fellow Craft. Bro. Trotter then proposed that "*a Jewell, chain and Ribbon for the Master of the Ceremonies, and a chain for the Past Masters Jewel* should be provided at the expense of the Lodge"—which being duly seconded was ordered accordingly.

After which the Lodge was closed in the second degree and re-opened in the third . . . . when Bro. Bing was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason in due form.

The Lodge was then "generally closed" and adjourned as usual.

The next meeting was held on December 12th, when after the Lodge had been opened and the Minutes confirmed,

"Bro. Cooper proposed that the members of this Lodge dine together on Friday the 29th Inst^t^. which being duly seconded was ordered accordingly.

"Bro. Cooper then proposed that a Committee of General Purposes consisting of the Past and Present officers of the Lodge, be appointed, who shall have full power to transact the business of the Lodge, that the W.M. pro. tem. be the President of the Committee and that any Three of whom shall form a quorum—which being duly seconded was ordered accordingly, and also that any proceedings of such Committee be reported to the next General Lodge or Lodge of Emergency if requisite."

In consequence of the above resolution a Committee of General Purposes was ordered to be held on Thursday the 21st inst.

All business being ended in the first degree the Lodge was closed in that degree and opened in the *third* degree. . . . . "when Bro. Brough was Raised to the Degree of a Master Mason in due form."

The Lodge was then generally closed and adjourned as usual.

On the 29th December the Minute Book records the name of those present:—

"In consequence of the resolution of the last lodge that the members of this Lodge should meet on this day to celebrate the Festival of S^t^. John the Evangelist by dining together, the above named Bro^s^. met and celebrated the same with Harmony and Brotherly love accordingly."

The list of those present contains the names of the W.M. and eight other Brethren—this closes the minutes for the year.

1821.—The next meeting of this Lodge was in the New Year, on January 9th, 1821, when Mr. Tribe, a solicitor of Worthing, was proposed as a candidate, also Mr. Fuller, of Worthing, a linen draper. The Lodge was closed in the first degree and opened in the second. After the "requisite and necessary examination" of a Brother and the "questions" properly answered, the Lodge was closed in the second and opened in the third degree, when the Brother was regularly admitted to the degree of a Master Mason in due form.

"Bro. Trotter proposed seconded by Bro. Jos^h^. Parsons that a '*canophy for the Masters Throne* be immediately provided' which was ordered accordingly."

All business being finished, the Lodge was generally closed, &c., and adjourned to the second Tuesday ensuing month—emergencies excepted.

At the February meeting Mr. Tribe and Mr. Fuller were balloted for, elected, and regularly initiated, and having requested to become subscribing members of the Royal Sussex Lodge, were admitted accordingly.

Another gentleman, a Mr. Thos. Palmer, of Worthing, Plumber and Glazier, was proposed as a candidate and ordered to be balloted for the next Lodge night.

This finished the business for that evening, and the Lodge was closed and adjourned, &c.

The Lodge next met in March—was opened in the first degree—the minutes read and confirmed, and Mr. Palmer Ballotted for, elected and regularly initiated.

"After the proper and preliminary questions had been put by the Senr. Warden" (Bro. Bew, the W.M., is recorded as amongst those attending the Lodge) "and properly answered by Bros. Tribe and Fuller the Lodge was closed in the First Degree and opened in the Second and they were passed to the Second Degree."

Bro. Parsons, the initiate, requested to become a subscribing member and was admitted and enrolled.

All business being finished the Lodge was generally closed, &c.

At the meeting in April, after opening the Lodge, reading and confirming the Minutes and the proper and preliminary questions had been put by the W.M. to Bro. T. Palmer, to enable him to take the degree of a Fellowship, and by him very promptly answered, the Lodge was closed in the first and opened in the second degree, and he was regularly passed.

A Bro. Best was then proposed as Honorary Member of this Lodge and appointed organist.

The Lodge was then closed.

At the meeting on May 8th, Bro. Wm. Munday is described as "Treasurer and Past Master P.T." and at this meeting all the officers except the W.M. (Bro. Bew) M.C., Secretary and Tyler have these letters after their names. The Lodge opened in the first degree of Antient Masonry.

"When Bro Cooper, after stating the very unhandsome manner in which (notwithstanding the unamimous request of the Trustees and Proprietors of the Pews in the Chapel to the Revd. Wm. Davidson) he had refused the use of his pulpit on the approaching Festival for the Consecration of the Royal Sussex Lodge, for the purpose of a sermon being preached by a Revd. Brother, before the P.D.G.Master and the Provincial Grand Lodge. Proposed, that a deputation should be appointed to wait upon the Revd. Mr. Hooper, to solicit the use of his church at Sompting, for the above purpose, which being duly seconded by Bro. Munday, was ordered accordingly."

The Minutes of the last Lodge, having been previously read and confirmed and the necessary examination of Bros. Tribe, Fuller and Palmer, the Lodge was closed in the first degree and opened in the third, "when the three Brothers were raised to the sublime degree of Master Masons after which the Lodge was closed with Harmony and Brotherly Love," &c.

The next meeting records the consecration of the Lodge, vizt on Tuesday, June 5th, 1821.

Present,

Bro. The Revd. S. J. Tufnell	D.P.G. Master
„ Chas. Bew	P.G.Sr. Warden
„ John Wilson	P.G.Jr. Warden

The P.G. Chaplain. Treasurer. Secretary. S. & J. Deacons. "Conductor of the Ceremonies." Sword Bearer. Purst. Std. Bearer P.T. Organist & Steward P.T.

"A Provincial Grand Lodge being held this day at Worthing the D.P. Grand Master (by appointment) entered the Royal Sussex Lodge in state, attended by all his Grand Officers, at two o'clock P.M. Present—Together with the P.G.M. and the officers of P.G. Lodge before enumerated. The Masters and Wardens of all the

Lodges in the province (with the exception of the Wellington Lodge, Rye, N°. 651, and the Derwent Lodge N°. 54, Hastings), and with numerous other Brethren as Visitors in addition to the following named members of the Royal Sussex Lodge." Then follows the names of the W.M. and fifteen members.

"The Lodge was then opened in due form by the Deputy Prov[l]. Grand Master assisted by his Grand Officers in the three Craft degrees. The Warrant and Constitution together with the Minutes of the last Lodge was read by the P.G. Secretary, and the Minutes being confirmed, the Worshipfull Master elect (Bro. Chas. Bew P.G.S.W.) was presented at the Pedestal by the Worshipful Master of Lodge N°. 632, acting as Past Deputy Prov[l]. G.M. for the approbation of the Right Worshipful D.P. Grand Master, who, in turn presented him to the '*Brethern*' of the Royal Sussex Lodge, at the same time demanding if it was their wish that he should proceed to Install the said Bro. Cha[s]. Bew as their Master, and if they were willing to pay him chearfull obedience as such, in all his lawful and just commands, assent having been given by the *brethern* Bro. Chas. Bew was then Installed in a private room with the usual ceremonies; on his return to the Lodge, He proceeded to appoint his officers who were respectively invested with Insignia of their rank by the officer of the Prov[l]. Grand Lodge.

"The Lodge being thus constituted, the Members of the same did Homage to the Prov[l]. G. Lodge and By their Master promised obedience to the Laws and Constitution of the Craft.

"The R[t]. W. Dep[y] Prov[l]. G. Master then in a very emphatic address pointed out to the *Brethern* of the new Lodge, the seriousness of their present undertaking, the strong necessity that they would be under of putting on an additional curb to the reins of Prudence in this small Town, where the eyes of All would be on them (particularly from a Recent event) and concluded by a very handsome and just compliment to the Members of the Royal Sussex Lodge, for their truly Masonic appearance and Behaviour, this day, both as Gentlemen and Masons.

"Bro. Cha[s]. Bew, Worshipful Master, returned thanks in a manner which did credit to the Lodge he represented.

The Prov[l]. G. Sec. then *Proclaimed* the Royal Sussex Lodge N°. 720 (and N°. 11 Provincial) in the Antient Form accompanied with Music.

"The Lodge was then closed by the R.W.D.P.G.M. in the Three Craft Degrees and the '*Brethern*' retired to prepare for the Banquet."

These Minutes are signed,

D. Jacques,
Prov[l]. Grand Secretary and Registrar.

also by the Secretary of the Lodge.

The next meeting was held a week afterwards, June 12th, and after the Lodge had been opened, the Minutes of the last Lodge being called for, could not be read in consequence of Bro. Jacques, P.G.Sec., not having furnished the Secretary of this Lodge with the Minutes of the proceedings of the Prov. Grand Lodge on the 5th inst., which he however subsequently did, as appears from the foregoing extract.

Accounts were examined and ordered to be paid, and the Lodge closed and adjourned, &c.

So far I have extracted the Minutes very fully in order to show the early life history and mode of procedure in this Lodge, but I must now be more brief.

At the meeting in July the only record of the work done is "The Brethren with the assistance of the W.M. went through the Seven Sections peculiar to the First Degree of Free and Accepted Masons." Lodge closed in Brotherly Love and Harmony, &c.

At the next meeting in August the only incident to record was a proposition by Bro. Thos. Trotter, "*that there be a pedestal for the Secretary*, and *a Throne of ye support of Secretary's chair*," which being seconded was ordered accordingly.

It was proposed that the Lodge be adjourned until the second Tuesday in October and carried.

The Brethren, with the assistance of the W.M., went through the first three sections of the first degree, and the Lodge was then closed.

The Lodge accordingly met in November when (*inter alia*)

"Bro. Trotter proposed, seconded by Bro. Goodman, that the B^rs^. anxious to improve the Lodge funds, agree that in future whatever refreshment may be had on regular Lodge nights, shall be paid for equally by the B^rs^. then present and not charged to the account of ye Lodge, which was unanimously assented to."

Also proposed and seconded, "the better to ensure the attendance of the B^rs^. at the regular Lodges the several fines peculiar to the Book of Constitutions on all absent Brothers be enforced agreeably thereto and was ordered accordingly."

Bro. Trotter (the S.W.) was then proposed as W.M. for the ensuing year, to be balloted for next Lodge night, and being seconded was carried by acclamation.

Bro. Munday was proposed as Treasurer, seconded and ordered accordingly.

"The thanks of the Royal Sussex Lodge was presented to Bro. Trotter for *his elegant and useful present of a 'step' as a necessary requisite for the Candidate on his Initiation.*"

All business being finished the Lodge was then closed, &c.

The meaning of this last item I am somewhat at a loss to comprehend, nor have enquiries I have made of several learned Brothers afforded any explanation as to the meaning or use of this "step" as a requisite for a Candidate at his initiation. I have, however, come across another Lodge History, viz. "The Old King's Arms" No. 28,[1] in which there is mention of a similar article. On the 1st December, 1735, "a motion was made that the 'Footcloth' made use of at the initiation of a new member should be defaced on account of convenience," and a subsequent resolution devoted the canvas for the portrait of Sir Cecil Wray, but that is foreign to the subject. The only suggestion I can make is that the "Footcloth" made use of at the initiation of a new member, and the "step," above described, were identical, and were placed on the floor for use at that period of the ceremony when the initiate was "entrusted" . . . .

I will now pass over a Lodge of Emergency and regular meeting in December, and come to January, 1822, which was "Installation" night.

1822.—The Lodge was opened in the first degree, minutes read and confirmed, questions peculiar to the first degree put to a Brother and properly answered, when the Lodge was closed and re-opened in the second and the Brother regularly passed, and a new subscribing member proposed and elected, the Minutes proceed to relate with regard to the Installation.

"Bro Trotter having been regularly installed by the above named Past Masters as Master of the Royal Sussex Lodge he took the chair and appointed his officers and invested them with their badges of office."

[1] History of The Old King's Arms Lodge No. 28, by Bro. Calvert, p. 5.

"The Lodge was then closed in due form after which the Brothers dined together to celebrate the Festival of St. John the Evangelist on which occasion Bro G. Parsons displayed his usual taste and liberality in catering for his guests."

Meetings were held in the ensuing months of February March and April but there is no minute of interest requiring quotation.

In May, however, "it was proposed and seconded that a letter be addressed to each of the Members of the Lodge remonstrating with them on the Impropriety of their conduct in so often absenting themselves from their Masonic duties, thereby in a great measure violating their obligations and injuring more particularly the Interests of the Lodge to which they belong"—"that such letter be addressed in the following words," and then follows a form of letter embodying the above.

The sections of the first degree were gone through, and after further formal business the Lodge was closed.

The Lodge held meetings in June and July and two Emergency meetings in August. There are also two apparently regular meetings recorded without any date to them, at the former of the last mentioned the first section of the first degree was the only work, and Bro. Cooper was proposed as Master for the ensuing year, and Bro. Munday, Treasurer. At the latter of the two meetings the first section peculiar to the first degree was worked, and Bro. Smart's resignation announced, and the Secretary was ordered to write Bro. Smart expressing the thanks of the W.M. and Brethren for his attendance, and an invitation given him to attend as often as he shall feel a pleasure in so doing.

At a meeting in December Bro. Cooper was balloted for as W.M. and unanimously elected. The sections were again the staple work of the evening after which the Lodge was closed.

Notwithstanding the Minute and Letter of remonstrance to the members in May, the attendance of the Brethren appears to have continued most lax, since at all meetings of the Lodge only the names of the officers are mentioned as being present, and when taken in conjunction with the earlier Minute (in the preceding November) when it was ordered "the better to ensure the attendance of the B^n^. the several fines peculiar to the Book of Constitutions on all absent Brothers be enforced" would indicate that the symptoms of apathy, which ultimately proved fatal, had already set in.

1823.—At the meeting in January 1823, the Minutes record: "Bro. F. Cooper (having been Ballotted for and approved at the last meeting) This day took the chair as Worshipful Master for the ensuing year and was pleased to appoint his officers as follows: (here follows a list) and invested them."

A subscribing member was proposed and ordered to be balloted for the next Lodge night.

The Treasurer was ordered to produce his accounts, and the Lodge resolved itself into a Committee to enquire into the state of its finances.

The W.M., after a very eloquent address to the Brethren in which he forcibly pointed out to his officers the necessity of attending strictly to their Masonic duties, closed the Lodge, after which the Brothers dined together to celebrate the Festival of St. John the Evangelist.

That this fairly represents what actually took place on this occasion may be gathered from the list of those present when the late W.M. appears to have been the only one there. No doubt in those days a considerable diversity prevailed on Installation

nights, and especially in country Lodges, when it was not always possible to open a Board of Installed Masters and instal a new one. Much interesting information on this point will be found in our Bro. Sadler's work, "Notes on the Ceremony of Installation,"[2] which contains a copy of the Warrant issued by the Grand Master, on the 6th February, 1827, and the Letter of 10th December, 1827, appointing certain dates for holding Public Meetings at Freemasons' Hall, amongst other purposes "to instal into office all such Masters of Lodges as may not heretofore have been regularly installed and who shall require the same." (p. 15).

At the next Lodge in February, 1823, the Minutes record that after formal business, the Lodge resolved itself into a Committee of Finance, when it was proposed:

"That in consequence of the present state of the Lodge Funds that, no wine, should be paid for (for the Future) out of the said Funds, which being seconded was ordered accordingly."

Other formal resolutions were passed, when the Minutes proceed—

"Ordered upon the motion of Brother Foster seconded by Bro. Senior Warden, *that Bro. Palmer be desired to add to the Form of the Lodge an Indented Border, forwith.*"

The Lodge was then closed.

This addition to the "Form of the Lodge" is subsequently referred to in the Minutes for April, 1825; what was meant is not altogether clear, as a reference to that date will show.

The Lodge held meetings in the months of March, April, May, June and July, but there is no Minute which requires extracting.

In August the following incident is recorded.

"At this meeting Mr. Joseph Caldwell (stating himself to be a member of the Royal York Lodge of Brighton and to have been initiated therein) applied for admission. And it was resolved that inasmuch as P.G. Lodge declared at their last meeting that the Royal York Lodge never existed constitutionally and that all its proceedings were illegal—this Lodge did not feel justified in admitting Mr. Joseph Caldwell and signified the same to him by the J.W."

"Resolved that a copy of the above Minute be transmitted to the Prov. G. Secty. with a request that he would oblige this Lodge with his opinion as to the correctness of their Proceeding."

At the next Lodge in November a letter was read from the P.G. Sec. approving of the proceedings at the last Lodge respecting their application of Mr. Joseph Caldwell for admittance into this Lodge.

The facts were, I believe, as follows:—

The Royal York Lodge was warranted at Seaford, 28th September, 1797, and held its meetings there down to 1822 or 1823, when its furniture was sold and the Lodge removed to Brighton—by some means it was alleged the Warrant had been sold as well as the furniture—this was declared to be an illegal proceeding and the Lodge was either suspended or erased, but the fact that the Warrant had not been included in the sale having been proved to the satisfaction of Grand Lodge the inhibition was removed and the Lodge reinstated—it may be satisfactory to state that the Royal York is still a flourishing and honoured Lodge at Brighton.

At the meeting of the Lodge in December, Bro. Joseph Parsons was balloted for as Master of the Lodge for the ensuing year, and was unanimously elected.

[2] See "Notes on the "Ceremony of Installation," by Henry Sadler, p, 6.

"Resolved that a Petition to the Grand Master of the P.G. Lodge by the W.M. and the Wardens of this Lodge be forthwith made and transmitted to the P.G. Secretary praying that a general Dispensation may be granted to this Lodge to enable Bro^{r}. Geo: Parsons—the Landlord of the Inn at which the Lodge is held—to hold any office in the Lodge to which his appointment may be found expedient."

"Resolved that the next meeting of the Lodge be held (for that meeting only) at Two o'clock P.M. and that the Bretheren dine together at 5 on the same afternoon."

1824.—On January 24th, the Minutes record eight brethren as being present (sufficient to fill the various offices), "that the Lodge was opened in the first second and third degrees successively and the Minutes of the last Lodge were read and confirmed."

"Bro^{r}. Joseph Parsons having been regularly elected W. Master for the ensuing year, took the chair, and appointed his officers as follows . . . . all of whom (excepting the J.G. and M.C.) were severally invested with the Insignia of their respective offices by the W.M., who charged each of them very fully as to his Duty therein."

The Lodge was then closed "and the Bretheren dined together in perfect Harmony and Good Fellowship."

The Lodge met in February, also in March. At the latter meeting "an application by Bro^{r}. C. Bew for a Certificate of his Conduct and Character whilst a member of the Lodge was received and read when in consequence of the indisposition and absence of the W.M. it was ordered that the consideration of Bro. Bew's Letter should stand over to the next Meeting."

At the meeting in April it was

"Resolved unanimously that the Letter of Bro. C. Bew is couched in language so disrespectful to this Lodge, and so contrary to that Spirit of Brotherly Love which ought to regulate the conduct of every good Mason, that the Lodge cannot comply with the request therein contained."

"Resolved that the Secretary do forthwith transmit Bro. C. Bew copies of the minutes of the Lodge relating to his application."

There is no copy of Bro Bew's letter on the Minutes, and it is not possible to judge what had so stirred up the righteous indignation of the Lodge, as conveyed by these Minutes, but evidently something had occurred to disturb the eulogistic opinion they at first entertained for him when they elected him an Honorary Member for his "handsome" services at their first meeting.

The Lodge met in May, June and July, but only formal business is recorded.

At the meeting in November Bro. Munday (who had held the offices of S.W. and Treasurer since the last Installation) "was nominated for the honor of the chair as W. Master for the ensuing year" and seconded, "when Bro. Munday after duly acknowledging the honor proposed to be conferred upon him, begged permission to decline the same from an idea of his inability of doing justice to that exalted situation."

Bro. Trotter, P.M., was then nominated and being seconded it was resolved to put the nomination to ballot at the next meeting.

In December Bro. Trotter was balloted for and unanimously elected, also Bro. Munday as Treasurer. At this meeting a Bro. James Macwhirter, of St. Magdelene's Lodge, Lochmaben, No. 96," is entered as a visitor.

1825.—In January, after opening the Lodge and reading and confirming the Minutes, Bro. James Macwhirter was balloted for and elected as a joining member.

"Bro. Trotter having declined taking the chair for the ensuing year Bro. Joseph Parsons was nominated and it was ordered that the nomination be put to ballott at the next Lodge."

The Lodge was then closed, "after which Bretheren dined together in Harmony and good fellowship."

At the February meeting "The Lodge was opened in due form in the first Degree of Ancient Freemasonry, and the Minutes of the last Lodge were read and confirmed."

Bro. Joseph Parsons was balloted for as W. Master and elected. The Lodge was then opened in due form in the second and third Degrees successively—when Bro. Josh. Parsons took the Chair as W.M. and appointed his officers.

"It was ordered that "*Leather sockets be affixed to the chairs of the Deacons and M.C. to support their Wands.*"

On this occasion the W.M. took his seat as such without the Minutes of his election having been confirmed.

At the meeting in March the sections of the first degree were worked.

"Bro. Trotter *presented to the Lodge a very handsome sword* to be borne by the I.G.," for which the unanimous thanks of the Lodge were given to Bro. Trotter.

In April the Treasurer was ordered to pay to Bro. Snow "*six shillings in discharge of so much disbursed by him in payment for the leather tubes attached to the chairs of the* Deacons and Master of the Ceremonies."

Meetings were held in May, June, July and August. At the last meeting "Br. Munday proposed, seconded by Br. G. Parsons, the thanks of the Lodge to Br. Palmer *for the addition made by him to the Lodge Board,* also to Br. Smart for the Present made by him *to the Lodge of a Mallet and Working Tool,* and also to Br. W. A. Cooper *for the Present made by him to the Lodge of a Tracing Board,* when the thanks of the Brothers were severally and most chearfully accorded."

It will be remembered the Lodge had for some years possessed a "Form of the Lodge" (1823), and it was resolved at a meeting in February of that year to add an Indented Border "forwith," but this appears to have taken over two years—and raises a question whether a Tracing Board was not something different to the "form" of the Lodge, as otherwise, having one Lodge Board, why was a Tracing Board presented?

In September it is recorded the Lodge was not opened on account of an insufficient attendance.

In October the Lodge however met, and Bro. Trotter was nominated as W.M. and ordered for ballot at next Lodge.

In December he was unanimously elected—and

1826.—On January 10th, after the minutes had been read and confirmed and the Lodge opened in the second and third degrees successively, Bro. Trotter (who was P.G.J.W.) took the chair as W.M., and appointed and invested his officers—after closing the Lodge the Brothers dined together as usual.

At the February meeting, after the usual formal opening, etc., the minutes proceed.

"The Lodge was then duly opened in the second degree when a letter was read from Bro. George Olliver of Great Grimsby (Lincolnshire) being a prospectus of a work now publishing by him entitled an illustration of ancient and modern symbols, in a course of twelve lectures on Free Masonry, and it was ordered that the Secretary do transmit to him the following list of subscribers to the work, members of the R.S. Lodge—

Lodge	1 copy.
Bro Trotter WM for the County of Sussex.	1 copy.
6 Bro^s.	1 copy each."

At the April meeting arrangements were considered as to moving and a Committee appointed to inspect and report on suitable rooms.

In May "the Committee reported that they had inspected several places in the Town and at length determined that the old Billiard Rooms in Marine Place would answer our purpose providing they could be had a reasonable rent, and it was proposed and seconded that the Committee be not dissolved but shall continue their exertions regarding the future Lodge rooms subject to the approbation of the W.M. and Lodge."

In June "the Lodge was not opened this evening on account of an insufficient attendance in consequence of the general election." There was a meeting of Emergency in July at which the Committee reported the terms of the new Lodge rooms. The Minutes of this meeting, in addition to being signed by the Secretary, are also signed "approved, Thos. Trotter W.M." and appears to be an exception.

At the regular meeting night, however, the Lodge was not opened in consequence of insufficient attendance.

There was a meeting in August at which two candidates were proposed and ordered to be balloted for next meeting but when the next meeting took place in September the Lodge was not opened from the usual cause "insufficient attendance of the B^n."

In October "Bro. Snow reported an interview he had had with the W.M. at Brighton respecting the removal of the Lodge and that the W.M. had expressed his approbation but stated his indisposition rendered his attendance at the Lodge on such a motion being made extremely uncertain, at the same time expressed his willingness to concur in any arrangement which might be regularly made in Lodge for such removal," "proposed and seconded a Memorial signed by the Members be sent to the Dep^y. P.G.M. requesting permission to move the Lodge."

The S.W. appears to have presided at this and preceding meetings in the absence of any W.M.

Again the Lodge could not be opened in November from insufficient attendance.

In December a letter was read from the Prov. G.S. giving permission to remove the Lodge.

At this meeting Bro. Rogers was proposed as W.M. for the ensuing year, but after duly acknowledging the honour proposed to be conferred upon him begged permission to decline the same.

Bro. George Parsons was then nominated and ordered to be balloted for at the next meeting of the Lodge.

1827.—On the 9th January the Lodge met and was opened for the first time at its new quarters in Marine Place in the first degree. Bro. Geo. Parsons was "baloted" for as W.M. and duly elected, also Bro. Munday as Treasurer.

After other formal business had been disposed of "the Lodge was closed at an early hour in order that the Brethren might repair to Bro Geo Parsons, Sea House Hotel, where a Banquet was in readiness got up in Bro Parsons usual style of excellence."

It will be noted that the Brethren held their Banquet on the election night and not the installation night, whilst the earlier Minutes indicate the dinner as in "celebration of the Festival of S^t^. John the Evangelist."

In February, the Minutes record that the Lodge was opened in the first degree of Ancient Freemasonry, and the Minutes of the last Lodge read and confirmed, Bro. Parsons being entered as W.M., and that he then proceeded to appoint his officers, and invested them with their several insignia.

A regular and two Emergency meetings were held in March, and another regular Lodge in April, but there is no Minute of import to note.

At the meeting in May, Bro. Macwhirter presented to the Worshipful Master "*an elegant Silver Trowel* which he begged the Lodge would accept for the use of the Tyler as his badge of office."

Which being graciously received—

"Bro. Munday in a neat and pointed address proposed the thanks of the Lodge to Bro. Macwhirter for his gift—wherein he took occasion to bestow a well merited eulogium on Bro. Macwhirter, not only for the present instance of his consideration and regard for the Lodge, but for his unwearied and anxious zeal for the Institutions of Freemasonry, upon all occasions."

Upon Bro. Munday's proposition being seconded, "It was unanimously Resolved that the Thanks of the Lodge be given to Bro. Macwhirter, for his gift of a Silver Trowel for the use of the Tyler and that it be expressed to him that the value of the Present is greatly enhanced in the estimation of the Lodge, by its being his own ingenious and skilful workmanship" and "inasmuch as Bro. Macwhirter is the elected secretary and his well known modesty might prevent him from recording the real sentiments of the Lodge regarding his exemplary conduct Bro. Dennett be appointed Secretary pro tempore."

At the meeting in June, after some formal business, when the Lodge was opened in all three degrees and closed down again to the first—a letter from Bro. E. Hinton (P.G. Sec.) to the W. Master was read, stating "he had a wish to visit us on a convenient day and deliver a lecture on stenography before the business of the Lodge commences"—ordered that Bro. Hinton "be informed that the Bro^s^. will be most happy to meet him in open Lodge on the 26th June," on which date the Minutes record, "Bro. Hinton attended" and that "Previous to the opening Bro. E. Hinton delivered a Lecture on Stenography."

There was one regular Lodge and two Emergency Lodges held in October. At the regular Lodge a letter was received from the P.G.Sec., stating that all communications concerning Royal Arch Masonry were henceforth to be sent to Bro. Attree, of Brighton.

In November Bro. Rogers was nominated as W. Master for the ensuing year, and at the December meeting was balloted for and unanimously elected; also Bro. Munday as Treasurer. After a Brother had been passed to the degree of Craft Masonry the

Lodge was closed in that degree and "Ordered that the Brothers dine together at Bro. Parsons at the next Lodge."

1828.—The Minutes of the next Lodge held on 8th January, appear somewhat extraordinary, not to say unique. I shall quote them nearly in *extenso.*

Present—Bro. G. Parsons, P.G J.D., W.M.
J. J. Rogers, S.W.
J. Snow, J.W.

The Treasurer, Secretary, S.D., J.D., M.C.p.t. and eight Brothers, one of whom is described as Org^t and one Tyler, also as Visitors,

Bro. Thomas Crees, W.M. Howard Lodge
Ja^s. Wilson, P.P.S.G.W., P.M. „
Edwin Lee, P.M. „
John Wimble, S.W. „

"The Lodge was opened in the first Degree of Ancient Freemasonry in due form . . . . and the Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed."

1828.—"The W.M. then required his officers to deliver up to him the badges of their office, which being done he presented them to the W. Master elect, and at the same time invested him with the Insignia of his office and the W. Master elect having taken his seat nominated and invested his officers as follows." Then follow the names of the various brethren and the office they were appointed to.

"The whole Lodge then saluted the W. Master elect in the usual way after which (Brother Snelling having retired) the Lodge was opened successively in the second and third degrees of ancient Freemasonry . . . .

"The W. Master then vacated the chair in favor of P.M. Wilson and the Minutes of the election of Bro^s. Parsons and Rogers as Masters of this Lodge were read, when the Lodge, in reply to the enquiries of P.M. Wilson, unanimously signified their approbation of the appointments they had made, Brothers Parsons & Rogers were then presented at the Pedestal, to be installed, and assented to the Charges Rules and Regulations usually required from them, P.M.'s Wilson, Lee and Crees and Bro^s. Parsons & Rogers then retired into the adjoining room to compleat the ceremony of Installation, and shortly afterwards returned, when Brothers Rogers and Parsons were presented as Installed Masters and the Lodge paid their Homage and respect to them in due form.

"The Lodge was then closed generally in the first degree . . . . after which the Brothers partook of a sumptuous banquet (well provided by Bro. Parsons) in celebration of the Festival of S^t. John the Evangelist.

I was somewhat at a loss to understand this, but our W. Bro: Rylands, with his usual acumen, solved the problem by pointing out the "Installation" was of a preceding W.M., who had not had the benefit of this ceremony, as well as of the W.M. for the ensuing year.

A Lodge of Emergency was held on the 17th January to pass a Bro. Mac Donald but a letter was read from that Brother to Bro. Macwhirter stating "he should be unable to attend the Lodge by reason of his being windbound in the Isle of Wight but that he hoped to be in Worthing on Thursday next" the Lodge was accordingly closed and adjourned "till Thursday the 17th inst. on which date Bro Mac Donald attended and was passed."

In the succeeding months of February, March, April, May and June, the Lodge held meetings, and initiating, passing and raising candidates, but there is no incident of note to record. Meetings were also held in October and November, and at the latter

Bro. Snow was proposed as W.M. for the ensuing year, and at the meeting in December was unanimously elected.

1829.—On January 13th the Lodge met and was opened in the first degree of ancient Freemasonry, &c., and the Minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed.

The Lodge was then opened in the second and third degrees successively when the W.M. required his officers to deliver up to him the badges of their office, which being done he presented them to the W.M. elect and at the same time invested him with the Insignia of his office and the W. Master elect having taken his seat nominated and invested his officers . . . . The whole Lodge then saluted the W.M. elect in the usual way, after which the Lodge was closed in the Third degree as also in the second when a Bro. Richard Bacon being admitted into the Lodge . . . . was regularly Initiated into the degree of Craft Masonry. "The ancient Charges of Freemasonry were by command of the W.M delivered by the Secretary."

At the meeting in February (at which Bro. Rogers is still designated as W.M.), after reading and confirming the Minutes of the last Lodge, it was opened in the second degree, and Bro. Bacon examined and ordered to retire and prepare himself to be raised to the third degree. The Minutes then proceed:—

"The Worshipful Master having delivered the usual charge to the W.M. elect, the Brethren were desired by the W.M. to retire, during which time Bro. Snow was regularly Installed Master of the Royal Sussex Lodge for the ensuing year. The Brethren on their return paid their Homage and Respect to the W.M. in due form."

The Lodge was then opened in the third degree and Bro. Brown "raised" after which the Lodge was closed.

These Minutes are somewhat curious, as the W.M. had taken his seat at the previous meeting and appointed his officers, and it also is the first time the Brethren are requested to retire during his Installation. On previous occasions the W.M.'s had retired to a private room for that purpose.

1829.—Meetings were held in the succeeding months down to July. In August and September there being insufficient attendance the Lodge was not opened—and at the meeting in October the members considered as to moving again.

In November the Lodge could not be opened on its regular meeting night, but an Emergency meeting was held a week later at which Bro. Palmer was nominated as W.M. and ordered to be balloted for at the next Lodge.

In December he was declared duly elected—and at the next meeting

1830.—January. The Lodge was opened and the minutes read and confirmed, it then passed to the second degree and to the third degree, "when the W.M. elect, Bro. Thos. Palmer, having been called upon by the W.M. and received the proper charges he was duly installed and received the Homage of the Brethren present. He then appointed and invested his officers."

"Proposed by Bro. Trotter seconded by Br. Rogers that in future the minutes of each Lodge shall be read before the Lodge closes." The Lodge was then closed during the pleasure of the W.M.

At the next Lodge in August a letter was read from His Grace the Duke of Richmond of his intention to hold a Prov. Grand Meeting. Also a letter from Grand Lodge as to the regulations for a vote of condolence on the death of H.M. King George IV. and as to mourning. Also a communication from Bro. Chaplin requesting the Brothers to

Patronize the Performance at the Theatre on Monday evening, "when it was proposed that a Committee of the whole Lodge be appointed and do meet on Thursday to take this communication into consideration."

The beginning of the end is now approaching. There were no meetings in September, October, November or December, in consequence of insufficient attendance of the Brethren.

1831.—A slight effort appears to have been made to "stem the tide," as at the meeting in January, "Bro. Trotter was nominated to fill the chair, and the Secty. was directed to communicate the proposition to Bro. Trotter and express the earnest wish of the Brothers that he do accede to the nomination. The Lodge feeling that from a variety of untoward circumstances it is now essential for the advantage of the Craft, and this Lodge in particular, that an old and experienced Master should take the direction of the Lodge for the present year."

Whether had Bro. Trotter or some other able and experienced Master come forward the life of the Royal Sussex Lodge would have been prolonged is a debateable question upon which it is not necessary to enter. Bro. Trotter appears to have declined the task, and the Lodge did not meet again until November, when the W.M. reported that Bro. Trotter had declined to accept the office of Master, and in consequence he had continued in the chair agreeably to the Constitutions.

At this meeting a letter was also read from Grand Lodge notifying that the Lodge had not made its returns or paid its contributions since the dates mentioned below, and requiring the return and amount due to be transmitted on or before the 7th November, or the Board would be under the necessity of reporting the neglect to Grand Lodge.

Last name Reg^{d}. W^{m}. Carter 11 March 1828

last payment to the Fund of Benevolence December 1828

"whereupon it was resolved that a communication should be immediately made to every member of the Lodge enforcing the absolute necessity of each member paying up his subscription."

In December several brethren's names were ordered to be erased in consequence of not having paid up arrears and subscriptions, and the Treasurer was ordered to return the names to Grand Lodge of the members who had paid and remit the amount due.

£20 was voted in liquidation of Bro. Parsons' account.

There must have been an election of W.M. but it is not recorded on the Minutes.

1832.—At the meeting in January after the Minutes had been read and confirmed the Lodge was opened in the second and third degrees, and the usual formula gone through recorded on election nights. Also the Minute records that the W.M. elect then took his seat and nominated and invested his officers, but the name of the W.M. elect is not mentioned on the Minutes.

There was no Lodge in February, but in March Bro. McWhirter is entered as W.M., and the Secretary was directed to write to Bro. Trotter requesting him to return the Warrant of the Lodge. At this meeting it was proposed and seconded that the "superfluous Furniture belonging to the Lodge should be disposed of and that Bro. Lassiter do appropriate the proceeds in liquidation of Bro. Parsons Debt."

This last Minute appropriately fills up the Book, and the Lodge and its Minute Book practically came to an end at the same time.

Remarks were added by Bros. RYLANDS, CROWE, HENNING, THORP and SHACKLES.

Bro. W. J. Songhurst writes:—

The suggestion made at the meeting that the Royal Sussex Lodge had had an existence before the period recorded in the minute book, is certainly not borne out by the minutes themselves. From these it appears that the brethren having obtained a Warrant, were granted a dispensation under which they worked as a regular Lodge until it was consecrated twelve months later. It is, however, worthy of note that two of the founders, or perhaps one ought rather to say, original members, viz., Joseph Smart[1] and George Parsons were at the first recorded meeting only Fellow Crafts although they acted as S.D. and I.G. respectively. It would be interesting to find out in what Lodge these two brethren had been made, and one would like the same information about Bro. Wm. Robinson who was appointed Secretary for several years, and whose persistent use of the term "Antient Masonry" leads me to believe that he had been initiated in an "Atholl" Lodge. His successor dropped the expression altogether, but Bro. Robinson re-introduced it when he took up the work again after an interval of two years. Another brother, who sometimes acted as Secretary *pro tem.*, altered it to "Antient Freemasonry," and, at a still later date on the appointment of a Bro. John. J. Rogers, we find the word "Ancient" in its modern spelling.

Verification of minutes by signature of the Secretary is not unknown even at the present day, although undoubtedly it is the usual custom for the *W.M.* to sign after confirmation. In my mother Lodge the minute book is never presented to the Master, the Secretary himself signing the records in the same manner as was done in the "Royal Sussex." Whether this is also a survival of the "Antients" I cannot say.

The "Royal Sussex" minutes contain three references to the R.A. which it is well to note.

13th July, 1824. "A communication from the M.E. and E. the Principals "of the South Saxon Chapter of Meredian Splendour inviting the "Bretheren to attend at Lewes on the 19th Instant on the occasion of "a Chapter to be then and there held was read."

9th October, 1827. "A letter was received from the P.G. Sect^{y}. stating that "all communications concerning Royal Arch Masonry were henseforth "to be sent to Bro^{r}. Attree of Brighton."

15th November, 1831. "A letter from the W.M. of the Lodge of Harmony "and Chapter of Iris No. 477 dated 23rd Feby. 1831 was read."

In the "History of Freemasonry in Sussex," by Bro. Thomas Francis, to which Bro. Breed has referred, we find (p. 122) an interesting note on the "South Saxon" Chapter which was in existence from 1824 to 1835. Bro. Francis says that "according to the Minute Book of the Lodge and a printed declaration, it was intended to be called the 'South Saxon Chapter of Meridian Splendour' but it was however only registered as the South Saxon Chapter." It seems probable that this Chapter wanted some candidates from the "Royal Sussex" Lodge, at what was probably one of its first meetings. It should, however, be borne in mind that the "Howard" Lodge of Arundel had been in serious trouble in connection with the notorious Finch, and as there was a frequent interchange of visitors between the two Lodges it may be that some of the "Royal Sussex" members had taken the Finch degrees and were desirous of regularizing themselves.

[1] This is not the Joseph Smart of the "Howard" Lodge of Arundel, who was a frequent visitor at the "Royal Sussex."

From the same source (p. 109) we also learn that the letter from the Prov. Grand Secretary referred to "Com. Attree of Brighton, as Deputy Prov. G. Superintendent, which title was evidently an assumed one, as no record of it appears in the Archives of the Supreme Grand Chapter."

The "Iris" Chapter No. 255, attached to the Lodge of "Harmony," was Warranted in 1807 and is still in existence, holding its meetings at the Greyhound, Richmond, Surrey. Perhaps some member of the Chapter may be able to find out from its records what was the nature of the letter which was written to the "Royal Sussex" Lodge.

With regard to the custom of performing certain ceremonies in a room other than that generally used for Lodge purposes, I may say that the practice is not entirely unknown even now. A brother has told me that he was a few years ago visiting a Lodge in Berkshire, when for the sake of convenience a portion of the ceremony was carried on in another apartment. The "convenience" must have been to the majority of those present and not to those who retired, as my friend informed me that the adjoining room was very small and without ventilation of any kind, the consequence being that he and his companions were almost asphyxiated before their work was over.

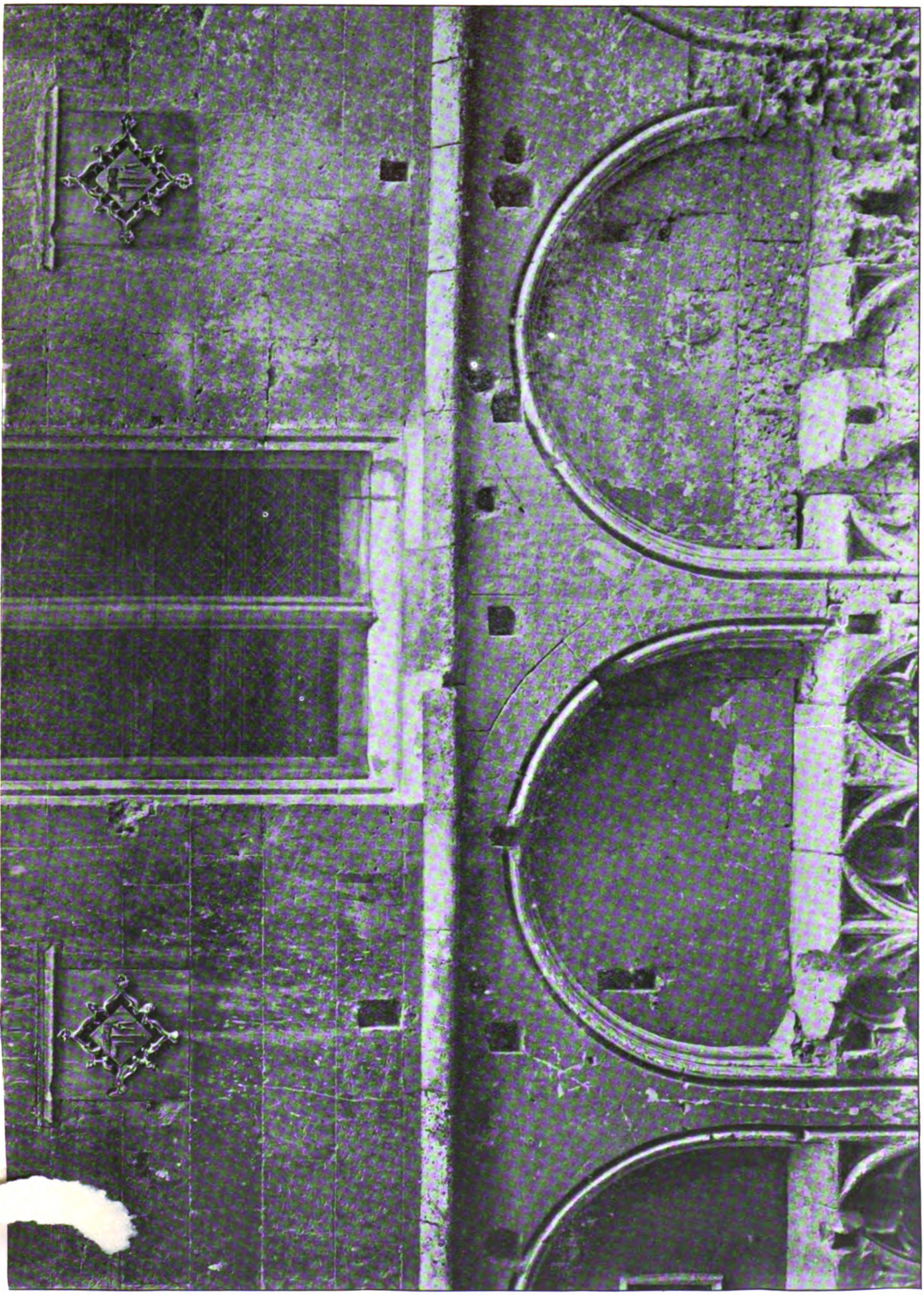
The following note on some

Masonic Carvings on the Church of Santa Eulalia, Majorca,

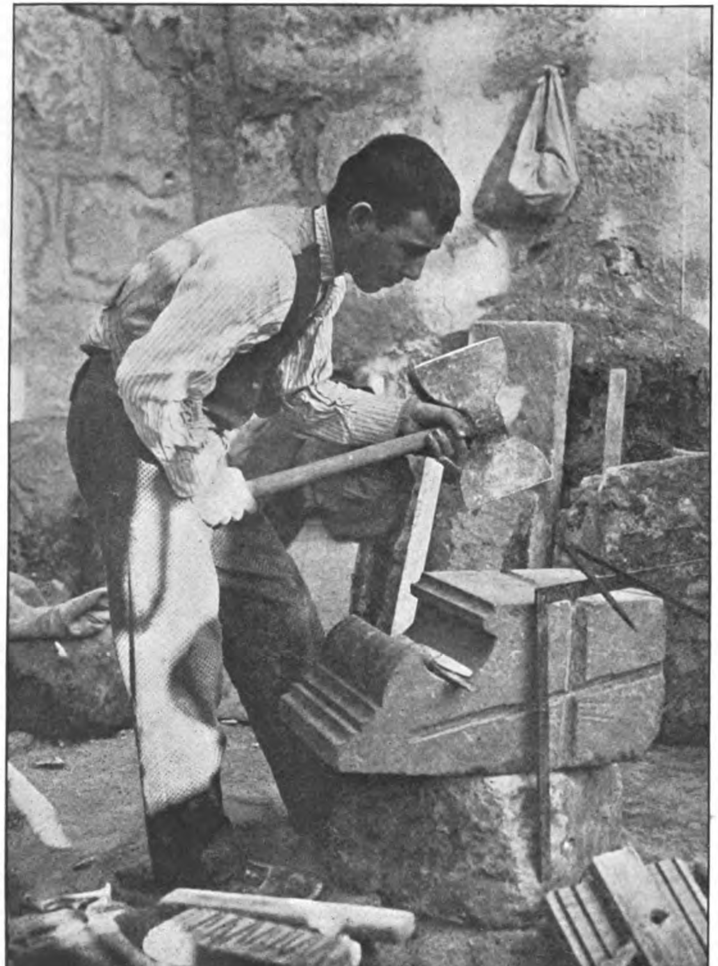
by the Rev. Canon Horsley, S.W.,

was read by the Secretary at the March meeting.

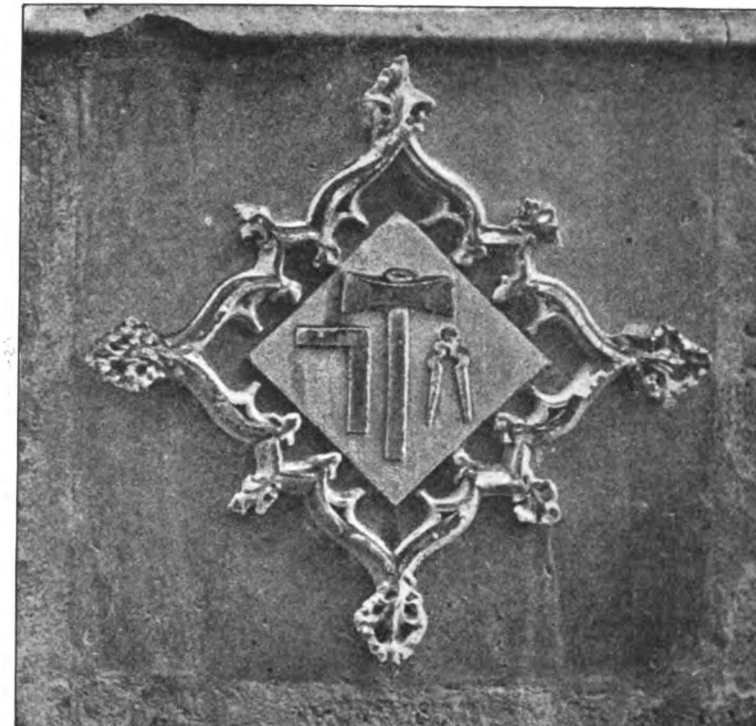
Palma, the chief town of Majorca, is a paradise for the lover of architecture. Celtic, Roman, Moorish structures precede the beautiful 14th century Cathedral, and the many mediæval churches in Palma and the other towns and villages, and the patios of many of the old houses, are most picturesque and interesting. While there in November (the best month for Majorca as it is the worst for London) I looked for masons' marks, but found none that seemed indubitably masons'. In places, as on the ramparts of the Lonja, ♂ and ♀ occurred, but these may have been but choirboys' scratchings. But on the exterior north wall of the Gothic church of Santa Eulalia, which is akin in style, and probably but little later in date, to the Cathedral, my eye fell on two similar tablets which I had photographed. Surrounded by a floriated margin each represents the square and compasses, and between them the double-edged axe or gavel, used in the same form now by local operative masons to hew the soft sandstone into ashlar form. By whom, and for what purpose, they were placed here high up on either side of a lancet window, and why there are two of them, I could not guess or learn. I also noticed that in the centre of a rose window in the nave of the Cathedral, this glass being dated 1599, the same lozenge with a floriated border appears, bearing the double axe surmounted with a red cross. I may add that the tracery of the window in S. Eulalia forms three circles in triangular position, whereof the upper delineates the Seal of Solomon or the interlaced equilateral triangles (which is also the design of the chief east rose window of the Cathedral), and the two lesser circles shew the Shield of David or the Pentalpha. To take the whole window would have made details too small, and therefore I got a view, on a whole plate, taken from the window of a house so as to give more clearly the interesting tablets. At first I thought they were co-eval with the wall, but on closer inspection I found that, though ancient, they had been inserted into the wall at a later time. I have pleasure in presenting the photograph and the negative to our Library, and also one of a Palma operative mason using the same tools as are delineated on the old tablet. His gavel is a very large one and those I myself saw in use were much smaller though of the same pattern.



Tablets with Masonic Emblems
Inserted into the wall of the church of S. Eulalia—Palma de Mallorca—Balearic Isles.



Spanish Mason at work in Palma de Mallorca. A much smaller gavel, or double edged axe, is commonly used, the pattern being the same as depicted on the mediæval tablets.



Enlargement of Photograph of Tablet.

REVIEW.

THE **"Lodge of Research," Leicester.**—It must be exceedingly gratifying to the founders of the "Quatuor Coronati" Lodge, to know that other Lodges, formed since on a similar basis, and for the same objects; both in this country and abroad, are flourishing; and promoting a more careful and critical study of the history of the Craft.

The largest and most important of these is the "Lodge of Research," No. 2429, Leicester, which was chartered in 1892, and has been a great success. The mainspring from its inauguration to now has been Bro. John T. Thorp, F.R.Hist.S., etc., who has been most constant and zealous in his well-directed labours on behalf of the organisation, and whose only reward has been the pleasure of promoting and securing the prosperity, unity and educational character of the Lodge.

The current volume of the *Transactions* is for the financial year 1903-4, and is fully up to its forbears as respects interest and value generally. The Papers read by the Lecturers at the various meetings are duly reproduced, some being on quite original lines, and are both suggestive and opportune. The one on

MASONIC TRACING BOARDS,

by Bro. E. A. T. Breed, of Brighton, is on a subject my friend has made his special study, and cannot fail to be a most welcome guide to old customs of the Craft still represented in one form or another in modern usage.

Bro. Breed considers it pretty well settled that "these Trestle or Lodge Boards are a connecting link between the *operative* Masonry of ages now long past and gone, and the *speculative* Freemasonry of the present day," in which view I concur; but to date back the ordinary Tracing Boards to only some hundred years, appears to me scarcely early enough for their introduction. Coles' "Illustrations" of 1801 seem to be more like Tracing Boards than the older style of Floor-Cloths; and so is that curious set by John Browne, both of which evidently refer to the use of such arranged diagrams late in the eighteenth century, even though these actual examples date from early in the following century. The evolution of the *third* Tracing Board may be traced back to the first half of the eighteenth century; and even some of the emblems utilized by Browne and in that remarkable production by Bro. Bowring, of 1811 (especially the initial letters), are to be found in their more modern imitators.

I hope Bro. Thorp will see his way clear to give reproductions of Bro. Bowring's handsome set in the next volume of the *Transactions.*

In the "Masonic Illustrated" for January, 1903, will be found excellent prints of Browne's set, which were kindly photographed for me by Bro. John Taylor, J.P., of Torquay. Also in Bro. Henry Sadler's latest work, devoted to the celebrated "Emulation Lodge of Improvement," are fine illustrations of the latest and best trio adopted by that School of Instruction, with much valuable information else, which admirably fits into the subject under consideration.

The remarks about "drawing the lodge" are most interesting, and undoubtedly take us back in imagination to the Masonic work immediately after the inauguration of the Premier Grand Lodge. I believe the earliest known instance of the appointment of a "Drawer" was quoted by me in the sketch of "An Old Masters' Lodge," ("Freemason," December 9th, 1897), dated 3rd February, 1725-6, when

"Joseph Atherton, a Drawer, was admitted a member to attend this Lodge."

On May 11th of the same year "Albert Wood, the *Drawer*" was *also* admitted, in the same Lodge.

Bro. Breed has nothing like exhausted the enquiry, and I hope he will favour us with another lecture on the subject shortly, with reproductions of old specimens of Floor Cloths and Boards.

The next paper is by Bro. Frank G. Belton, of Scunthorpe, on

SOME MASONIC SYMBOLS,

dealing with their probable origin and significance. The subject also of symbolical colours is carefully treated. All will agree that *white* symbolizes innocence, and *black* that of evil and death, but that blue, Masonically is derived from the *blue* vault of heaven, and red because of its warlike character may not be so readily received; save possibly as to the *sky* blue.

Bro. Crowe's opinion as to the various colours are well worth study, and so far "hold the field."

Bro. Belton has done well in "the attempt to show how many of the symbols of Masonry have originated," and I hope he has not decided to let the matter drop, for, as with the Tracing Boards, it is nothing like exhausted.

I should like to ask for my paper on

FREEMASONRY, A.D. 1600 TO 1717,

a thorough examination of the facts adduced, and where any are found to be faulty as to evidence or setting, that the same may be pointed out; particularly if any trace of more than a single or separate esoteric ceremony can be discovered prior to the 18th century.

The lecture by Bro. C. S. Bixby, will come as a surprise to the members of the Correspondence Circle, as it is on the

ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

And the surprise will rather be increased than otherwise, by finding so much can be said in favour of that Society; American in its origin and mainly confined to the United States. I had it conferred upon me by its lamented founder, Dr. Robert Morris, very many years ago. It is being worked now in Scotland, and is slightly known in England.

Bro. W. B. Hextall, of London, delivered a Lecture on

THE HIRAMIC LEGEND AND THE ASHMOLEAN THEORY,

and styles the paper "somewhat speculative." After enumerating a number of views on the origin of the Legend of the Third Degree, and *applications thereof*, the Lecturer discussed one in particular, viz., "that having political reference to the death of King Charles I., generally known as the Ashmolean Theory."

After careful reading of the able paper, I agree with our Brother in the decision, that if certain statements noted by him "*could be proved*, it would be an important addition to our subject."

The assertion by Mr. Sleigh, an antiquarian, "that the original warrant of the Derbyshire Lodge of Ancient Freemasons, whose head-quarters are at Longnor, was signed by *Charles Edward* as Grand Master when at Derby in December, 1745, but was *exchanged* for an English Warrant at the Union in 1813," sounds most fascinating. It is however, but that and nothing more, as evidence is entirely lacking.

As to the phraseology of Ashmole's Diary, relative to the meeting in 1682, "*belonging to the Second Degree,*" there is really just as little to justify the assertion.

I feel certain that all who heard the Lecture, and those who read it, "will participate in the interest the author found in bringing together and compiling these scattered fragments of legendary and historic lore," and I strongly recommend those who lean to Ashmole being the originator of the Third Legend or Degree, or aught else on Freemasonry, to carefully study Bro. Hextall's interesting brochure.

A SKETCH OF HIRAM ABIF,

by Bros. Morris Marks and the Rev. Morris Rosenbaum, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, appropriately follows, and is full of interest and suggestiveness, and must be read to be appreciated.

The concluding paper is devoted to a

REVIEW OF THE TRANSACTIONS FROM 1893,

by Bro. G. David Potts, I.G., which cannot fail to gratify many of the new members, especially those who have not obtained a complete set of the Proceedings. I am pleased to note there is more to follow.

Bro. Thorp is often to the fore with valuable reproductions of Certificates, Medals, etc., and most useful Notes and particulars of exhibits; so it will be seen that this volume is fully equal to its respected predecessors. Copies may be had by non-subscribers for 5s. post free, or brethren may qualify as subscribers by the payment of 5s. per annum. Address Bro. John T. Thorp, F.R.S.L., 57, Regent Road, Leicester.

W. J. HUGHAN.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

EARLY use of the word *Freemason*.—In a memorable article entitled "Free and Freemason: a Tentative Enquiry" (vol. x., *A.Q.C.*, p. 10) our late Bro. G. W. Speth showed that the prefix *Free* in the compound word *Freemason* was susceptible of more meanings than one. Driven home by the power of his genius, the article made a deep impression on all students of our Craft history, though the gifted writer could not be said to have completely established his contention. The merits of his case can best be tested by careful collation of examples of the sense in which the word *Freemason* was understood by the men who built our Minsters and our Abbeys, rather than by examples of its import among the men who built our dwelling-houses. Hence, early instances of the use of the term *Freemason* are always noteworthy, and sometimes important.

Recently, my friend, Bro. H. F. Berry, M.A., Assistant-keeper of the Records, Ireland, has drawn my attention to the following instances of the occurrence of the word in operative days. Both instances are quite new to me, and each seems to have an interest of its own.

> In "Munimenta Academica Oxon:" ii., 595 (Rolls series) is the Will of Thomas Elkyns. of Oxford, "*Freemason*," dated 29 Sepr. 1449.
>
> The will is in Latin, but in the description of the Testator at the commencement, he is called "Freemason."
>
> In the Churchwarden's Accounts of the parish S^t^. Peter Cheap. London (Journal of the Brit. Arch. Ass^n^. Vol. xxiv. p. 248. 1868.) occurs the following entry.
>
> "1559. Paid the "*ffremason*" for cutting away S^t^. Peter's Taberncle, and the Holy Water stock."

The lifetime of the testator in the first of these extracts comes very close to the date assigned to our oldest English records, the Halliwell and Cooke MSS.

The second extract shows a Freemason employed at unwonted work.

It is to be hoped that Bro. H. F. Berry will continue to give us the benefit of his wide reading and exact scholarship.

W. J. Chetwode Crawley.

Wheeler's Lodge (*A.Q.C.*, vol. xiv., p. 205).—In this most interesting article, Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley seems to have traced the Song, in which the reference to the Lodge occurs, no further back than Smith's "Pocket Companion" of 1735. May I point out that it was also included in the Collection of Songs printed in "The Antient Constitutions of the Free and Accepted Masons" by Benj. Cole. Second Edition. London, 1731.

J. T. Thorp.

The Magic Scroll.—In *A.Q.C.*, vol. xvi., p. 132, there was an article on the Mystic Scroll which reminded me of a letter I have in my possession.

"A copy of a letter written by our Blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. And "found eighteen miles from Iconium, sixty three years after our Blessed Saviour's

"resurrection: and transmitted from the holy City by a converted Jew. Faithfully "translated from the original Hebrew Copy. Now in the possession of Lady Cuba's "family in Mesopotamia. This letter was written by Jesus Christ, and found under a "great stone, round & large at the foot of the Cross. On the stone was engraved "'Blessed is he that shall turn me over.' All people that saw it prayed to God "earnestly, & desired that he would make his writing known to them, that they might "not attempt in vain to turn it over. In the mean time there came out a little child, "about six or seven years of age, & turned it over without any assistance, to the "admiration & amazement of every person who was standing by. It was carried to the "city of Iconium, & there published by a person belonging to the Lady Cuba. On the "letter was written the commandments of Jesus Christ, signed by the Angel Gabriel, "seventy four years after our Saviour's birth. Likewise King Agbrarus's Letter to our "Saviour, and our Saviour's answer. Also, his Cures & Miracles. To which is added "Lentulus's Epistle to the senate of Rome, containing a description of his person."

I may say that I never heard of this copy during the lifetime of my father and mother; but on my mother's death, about 20 years since, I found the letter carefully wrapped up with a letter from my grandfather.

My grandfather was a prisoner of war in France, and his letter bears date December 3rd, 1798. In it he states he expects to march for England on the 15th December. I should imagine that the supposed letter of our Lord was brought by my grandfather from France.

Do you think it was kept as a superstitious charm?

"Whosoever shall have a copy of this Letter . . . . . . and keep it in their house, nothing shall hurt them" etc.

Clement H. Berry.

The Creed of the Craft.—At a funeral the Rev. Canon Horsley said:—"Worshipful Masters and Brethren, I have been asked as Chaplain of the Lodge to which our brother belonged, in which and from which he had attained high honours, to say a few words over his grave. The keynote may well be struck by the words of Job, which we sang in Church—'We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out.' 'The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord,' words that may well recall how in the state symbolic of helpless indigence he was received into our Order, while now in a similar state, as regards the body only, has he received at our hands the last tribute of respect. How often has he been led by our ritual to prepare for the hour which so suddenly came upon him, and not merely to anticipate the inevitable but to be instructed how to die. How often has he advised others from the chair, and in the spirit of Solomon, to work while it is called to-day, and to observe and to remember that, from nature around us, and from instincts and aspirations in this perishable frame, we learn that holy confidence which bids us find in death no King of terrors, but rather that star, the herald of a brighter dawn, which brings to the faithful and obedient the boon of peace. How often has he warned the neophytes of the Craft that from the very tools of a Master Mason high laws and ideals are deducted, by obeying and seeking which we are continuously fitting ourselves for promotion to that state where lives and reigns for ever the world's great Architect.

God and Immortality! These are the two dogmas, the world-wide and world-old foundation faith of Masonry, and constantly and variously are they impressed on mind and heart each time the brethren meet. Immortality! It is a word that makes a

silence in our souls, a silence whether unhappily of fear, or most happily of peace. As the thought comes to our mind, the word to our lips, we stand aghast before what are not merely the magnificent possibilities, but the stupendous certainties of our life. *Non omnis moriar*—I shall not wholly die—so did the heathen poet Horace console himself. But the Christian does more than change the order of the words when he says—*Omnis non moriar*—the whole of me shall live. Not merely shall my memory be green for awhile, or the children of my brain live when their parent is but a name; but I, the whole of me, shall live for ever. Body (albeit changed and glorified), soul, and spirit; memory, will, love, character, all that makes my identity and assures me of being a person—these shall live and live for ever. What then must be the fibre of my nature to be played upon through all eternity, by the fire of the love of God, the penetrating sanctity of His Presence? The columns placed in the first Temple by our master spoke of and symbolized enduring strength—but they are gone. His brazen vessels and his lily work are forgotton and undiscoverable dust; but Solomon, and not merely his wise sayings, lives, Hiram the king and Hiram the artizan, they live and will live for ever though their edifices are no more. Is life, think you, too trivial to be remembered in and through Eternity, or even in the intermediate state of Paradise? Can any life with Eternity before it be insignificant or inoperative? The poorest lodging, the most uninteresting drudgery of occupation, may be everlastingly bright in the memory of a sanctified soul for ever progressing from strength to strength, from light to light, from love to love, if that place has been the scene, and that occupation the discipline, whereby the soul in the remembrance of God has been trained for Immortality.

Ended now is his initiate, he has passed to be a fellow-craft in Paradise, thence, we pray, to be raised at the Judgment Day, to a higher degree in the unveiled vision of the Great Architect of the Universe. Ended is his initiate, but not his life—*Vivit* was the word commonly inscribed on the tombs of Christians in the early ages of the faith. *Vivit*, that is, he lives. Not he has lived. Not, after unconscious sleep, the twin sister of death, he shall live. No, he lives, he is living now."

Liverpool Cathedral.—Bro. J. M. Dow has kindly sent a pamphlet descriptive of the fine Gothic building which it has been decided to erect on St. James' Mount, from drawings by Mr. G. Gilbert Scott. The Cathedral, as designed, will in many of its dimensions be far larger than any other Cathedral in the Kingdom. Its extreme length is to be 584 feet, the width of the Nave 53 feet 6 inches, the Twin Towers will be each about as large in area as the Central Tower of York Minster, while they will surpass it in height by 62 feet, rising to 260 feet above the floor level. The height of the vaulting in the Nave and Choir is to be 116 feet, and in the High Transepts 140 feet, the nearest approach to this being at Westminster which has a height of 102 feet. The progress of the work of carrying out such a stupendous design will no doubt be followed closely by members of the Masonic fraternity, to whom, however, one particular portion of the building will have an especial interest. It has been decided that the Chapter House shall be erected by the Freemasons of West Lancashire, in memory of their late Provincial Grand Master, the Earl of Lathom; and the brethren in the South, to whom (as Deputy and as Pro. Grand Master) the face of the late Earl was equally familiar, and by whom his death was equally regretted, will, I am sure, join in an expression of hope that the work may be successfully carried out, and form a monument worthy of so distinguished a Brother; one who during his lifetime erected for himself a lasting memorial in the hearts and affections of all members of the Craft.

W. J. Songhurst.

Washington as a Freemason.—By the kindness of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, I have recently been enabled to add to the Library of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge a very handsome volume containing a full account of the celebration of the Sesqui-Centennial Anniversary of George Washington's initiation into Freemasonry.

The 5th November, 1902, must indeed have been a busy day among the Freemasons who assembled in Philadelphia, and the matters of interest which were then brought to their ears and eyes, are fully stated in the Memorial Volume to which I refer. It forms, in fact, a complete record of all the proceedings from the 27th December, 1901, when a proposal was first made in Grand Lodge that the event should be suitably celebrated, down to the completion of the Volume on the 22nd November, 1902.

The actual proceedings on the 5th of that month are naturally those to which attention is at once directed, and the exhaustive address by Bro. J. M. Lamberton, at the Special Meeting of Grand Lodge, should be carefully read by those who desire to know all that is known about Washington in relation to the Craft.

Perhaps one of the most interesting of the many excellent illustrations is that which shows the apron made for the General by the Marquise de Lafayette, and presented to him by her husband when he visited Mount Vernon in August, 1784. This apron is now one of the most carefully treasured possessions of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and facsimile reproductions formed very appropriate souvenirs of the celebration. Another memento took the form of a medal struck from beautifully engraved dies, while each of the Brethren privileged to attend the banquet was presented with a plate specially designed to mark the occasion.

A very valuable feature of the Celebration was a Loan Exhibition of "Washingtonia," a catalogue of which is appended to the volume. This will no doubt be constantly referred to by those interested in collections of masonic prints and curios.

If a criticism may be permitted, I would suggest that its utility might have been increased by the addition of reference lists of painters, engravers, etc. This is, however, a small matter, and does not detract from the very hearty congratulations which I hope I may be allowed to offer to those members of the Committee who were directly responsible for the production of this highly interesting volume.

W. J. Songhurst.

The Chevalier D'Eon.—I am sure every reader of *A.Q.C.* must feel deeply indebted to Dr. Chetwode Crawley for his extremely interesting article on the Chevalier D'Eon, in vol. xvi., more particularly as regards his connection with Freemasonry. I should however like to say a few words on the two mezzotint engravings, representing the Chevalier in female costume, in his and my possession respectively, and of which reproductions are given in Dr. Crawley's article. They are both, I have no doubt, from the same plate, mine being I think the earlier impression, and the lettering at foot being afterwards altered. It will be noticed that in my copy the lettering is in double columns; on the left in French, and on the right in English; while in Dr. Crawley's the French inscription only is given, with the addition of the words, "Printed for S. Hooper No. 25 Ludgate Hill," while in mine we have the important addition to those words, of the date, namely, "25th June 1771 as the act directs;" the inference from which I take to be, that copyright having been secured "as the act directs," it was not afterwards essential to add those words, and Mr. Hooper is content simply to advertise his name and address.

And now a word or two with respect to the busts. I do not think Dr. Crawley intends us to take seriously his suggestion that they may represent Hermes and Aphrodite in 18th century dress, but that he simply leaves his readers to settle for themselves who the busts may represent. The point however is of interest, and I venture to make one or two suggestions on the subject. I am inclined to think that the left hand one is intended to represent Wilkes. I almost fancy I can see the squint, but may be wrong. I have not seen Mr. Eliot Hodgkin's D'Eon MSS., but in the catalogue of them given in the Fifteenth Report of the Historical MSS. Commission, 1897, Appendix II., referred to by Dr. Crawley, one item is :—

> "The Chevalière D'Eon's Accouchement 1771 [note the date, E.J.B.] a Drawing representing her in the bed on which she has just given birth to two male infants, whose paternity is ascribed by the lettering of the picture to 'the illustrious John Wilkes.'"

Another item is :—

> "1785-87. Letters (57 pages) from John Wilkes and his daughter to the Chevalière D'Eon."

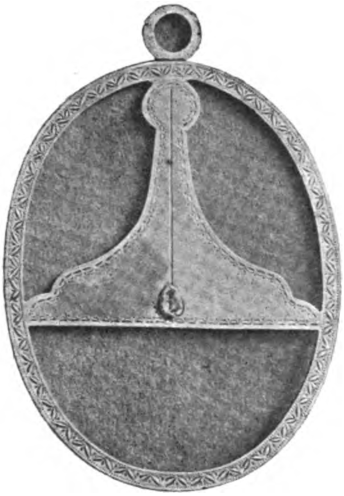
While in yet another (p. 360) Wilkes in 1788 describes himself in a presentation copy of his Catullus to "Mademoiselle D'Eon," as, "Son ancien ami et serviteur." Now if the print was intended, as it undoubtedly was, to discredit D'Eon, and Freemasonry also, what more likely than that the artist should associate with him all the impostures and impostors of the day? He has certainly done so in the two pictures, why not in the busts also? We know Wilkes's evil reputation with large classes of his countrymen, the above extracts sufficiently show his connection with D'Eon, which must have been publicly known, does it not appear likely that the artist should introduce the bust of Wilkes as a brother Charlatan?

As regards the other bust two or three names occur to me but do not fit in very well in point of date. Dr. Desaguliers was well known as a prominent Freemason, but he died in 1749, and it may be doubted whether his reputation would have survived so long. On the other hand that arch impostor of the century—Cagliostro—had hardly in 1771 become sufficiently known in England, although in that year he and his wife had set out on their travels to the different capitals of Europe, and we find him in London in 1772.

Dr. Graham was another Quack of about the same period, but had not I think become notorious in 1771, being only then about 26 years of age. But who was the Dr. A. whose "night chair" and "Vinegar of Saturn" are satirised in the print facing page 245 of Dr. Crawley's article? Perhaps some brother may be able to throw a light on the subject.

E. J. Barron.

Trowel Jewels.—I was interested in seeing in a recent number of the *A.Q.C.* a letter from Bro. Andrews and the photos of the Jewels in the possession of Lodge 83, as in my Lodge No. 75 a Jewel somewhat similar to the photo of the trowel was used as a Jewel by the Inner Guard, and has been recently replaced by a modern one. The Trowel in our possession is all silver. It may be of interest to know that in one of our old Minute books I find under date November 1st, 1808, the following entry, "It was "proposed that there should be two Tylers Williamson to act at the door inside and "Symons without, Symons to be allowed the rights and Williamson the privileges of "providing aprons, the fees for making to be divided between them if Brother "Williamson is approved of for Tyler inside it is understood that he should wear his "badge of office consisting of a Trowel." On January 3rd, 1809, the following entry







Jewels
in the Possession
of Lodge
"Love and Honour,"
Falmouth.
(about half full size.)



ENGRAVING IN THE COLLECTION OF BRO. F. J. W. CROWE.

occurred, "The W.J.W. proposed that swords be provided for the two Tylers which "proposition was seconded by Bro. Dunstan but after some conversation and some "remarks from the R.W.M. it was agreed that it would be sufficient for the outside "Tyler to be provided with a sword when Brother Staples made an offer of one as a "present to the Lodge which was thankfully accepted. The W.J.W proposed that the "indoor Tyler should be provided with a Trowel which was seconded by the R.W.M. "and ordered to be provided accordingly." On October 3rd, 1809, there is an entry stating that the Tyler's Jewel which had been ordered some time since had not come to hand, and it was desired that it might be procured immediately or countermanded. I have searched but can find no further mention of the trowel being supplied. When visiting Lodge No. 318, I noticed that their I.G. still wore a Trowel as a Jewel, and it would appear from this as well as from the entries I have quoted that the Trowel was and still is in some cases used as the Jewel for the I.G.

My Lodge also possesses two old pierced jewels, the same shape as the other jewel mentioned by Bro. Lewis, and I should think about the same size, but you will notice that the centres are filled with emblems. They were evidently used by the W.M. or Wardens. I am sending you photos of the Trowel and two Jewels which are about one half of the size of the originals hoping they may be of some use to you and interest to your readers.

W. W. T. Sharpe.

An Interesting Engraving.—I am not aware whether this handsome plate was published in a volume or separately, but am inclined to think the latter, as it shows no trace of attachment. The central panel is printed in sepia and the remainder in black. The burning triangle at the top is inscribed with what I presume is meant for the Tetragrammaton, but either the artist's knowledge of Hebrew was vague, or else the characters are intentionally blurred. Beneath this are two hands clasped, issuant from clouds. The central panel shows the portico of a temple, where stands a figure in Masonic garb, distributing money from an open purse to the poor and maimed. At his feet are other full purses, near the base of a triangular altar. Behind him is another craftsman, and a female figure (presumably the genius of Masonry) bearing a cornucopia. At the foot of the right-hand column is a pelican feeding her young. Around the panel is the inscription "CITOYENS DE L'UNIVERS LA BIEN FAISANCE LES UNIT TOUS D'UN POLE A L'AUTRE ∴" On either side are two obelisks on which are depicted birds, reptiles, and other forms, clearly shown in the picture. The summits are connected by a cable tow, and beneath the central panel are a sphinx and a lion with interlocked tails. The lower part of the design is a broad panelled base. The central panel is inscribed "En Memoire des secours donnes aux Malheureux par les F ∴ F ∴ Macons, pendant le Rigoureux Hyver de l'année 5789," and the couplet

"Le bien qu'on á fait la Veille
Fait le bonheur du lendemain.
Doral"

Which, freely rendered, reads

The good deeds of yesterday make the happiness of to-morrow.

In the side panels are depicted Moses and (presumably) Euclid.

The whole conception is striking and original, and well worthy of reproduction in our *Transactions.*

Fred J. W. Crowe.

Moira Apron.—An original specimen of the "Moira Apron" is in the possession of the Loyal Lodge, No. 251, at Barnstaple, Devon. It is painted on satin, and hangs in a glazed frame in the ante-room of the Lodge. From its date, 1813, it was probably published to commemorate the departure for India of Lord Moira (afterwards Marquis of Hastings) who, prior to that date, had for many years been the acting Grand Master of England. The inscription at the bottom of the apron runs:—

> " If wisdom in council, eloquence in debate, valour in arms, steady patriotism
> " and universal benevolence, be deserving of record in the pages of history
> " and archives of Masonry, no subject in the British dominions possesses more
> " genuine claims than the Right Honourable the
> " *Earl of Moira A.G.M.*
> " of England whose memory this Masonic Badge is designed to perpetuate."

Through the kindness of W. Bro. Rev. Thomas Russell, P.Pr.G.J.W., etc., I am enabled to give an extract from an old Minute Book recording the purchase—inter alia—of this " Apron."

> " Loyal Lodge, Barnstaple, No. 365.
> " August 5th 1813.
> " Present
> " E. Rennells *R.* W. M.
> " and 13 other Brn."
> " At this Lodge a Letter was read respecting a Moira Apron designed by
> " Brother L. Hayes, when it was unamously (*sic*) orderd (*sic*) that the R.W.M.
> " should at the expence of the Lodge order one Apron at the price of 12/6 on
> " satin one at 6/- on Jean and a print at 5/6 on paper for the Lodge."

Underneath is a note:—

" 12 . 6
" 6 . 0
" 5 . 6

" 1 . 4 . -"

GEORGE M. DOE.

Colour in Freemasonry.—Since my paper was printed, I have come across a copy of " The Book of the Court," by William I. Thome (London, 1838), which contains the following concerning the Garter:—" The colour of the riband has given rise to much discussion. That now in use is called Royal Purple, Garter Blue, and Mazarin blue. That formerly worn was sky blue . . . . The portrait of the celebrated Philip Dormer, Earl of Chesterfield, now in the Mineral Gallery of the British Museum, who is represented as wearing a sky-blue riband, is said to be the latest evidence of that colour. His Lordship was installed at Windsor in the year 1730." The author quotes Sir Henry Ellis as to George II. having changed the colour, because of the Pretender's granting the Order abroad. In a foot note, he adds " The Earl of Sandwich commanded the English fleet at Solebay fight; his ship was blown up and all hands perished. His body was some time after driven ashore, and recognised by the George and riband about the neck. This riband is still preserved by the family, and is of a light blue colour exactly the same as that now worn by the Knights of St. Patrick.—British Museum Add. MSS. 6323." I should imagine, however, that the sea water would have had a considerable bleaching effect on the riband.

In the same volume (p. 166) it is stated that the Statutes of James II. ordered the St. Andrew's badge of the Order of the Thistle to be worn from a " blue watered tabby riband," which was changed by Queen Anne, in 1703, to green, as now worn. This fact is entirely new to me.

FRED J. W. CROWE.

Egyptian Superintendents of Works.—In vol. vi. of the *A.Q.C.*, p. 106, there is a reference by our late Brother, Professor Hayter Lewis, to the statue of a distinguished architect of Ancient Egypt, "Prince Nerhet, whose tomb was found at " Gizeh by Lepsius, and transported by him, bodily, to Berlin. . . . From the " inscription Lepsius supposed him to be a son of Cheofu (Chufu). He bore a title " much like that of the Architect to Grand Lodge, viz., 'Superintendent General of " the Royal Building.'" Among the inscriptions recently arranged in the Egyptian Vestible at the British Museum to illustrate the "Pyramid Age" (about B.C. 3700 to B.C. 3100) is a most beautiful monument, dated B.C. 3650, to an official holding a similar position, Ptah-Shepses, who was born in the reign of Men-Kau-Ra, the builder of the Third Pyramid at Giseh. A correspondent in the *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the following interesting description:—"The monument is about ten feet high, in the form of a door, " and the jambs, lintel, and pilasters are covered with beautifully-cut hieroglyphics, " once coloured blue on a red ground. On the large lintel we see the deceased seated " on his chair of state, and holding his staff of office, with two inscriptions, one being, " 'The Chief Superintendent of Works Ptah-Shepses,' and the other a long inscription " containing a prayer to Anubis, the god of the cemetery, asking for a good burial and " a regular supply of funeral offerings of bread, beer, oxen, and fowl. The inscriptions " which cover the pilasters and jambs contain an autobiography of the great official. Born " in the reign of Men-Kau-Ra, Ptah-Shepses tells us that he was brought up among the " Royal children, and that 'he was more pleasing in the sight of his Majesty than any " other child.' When he attained to manhood, in the reign of Shepses Kaf, the Pharaoh " gave him his eldest daughter, Maat-Kha, to wife, 'because,' as he states, 'he desired " her to be with him rather than with any other man.' He held many religious and " secular offices, being a priest of Ptah in Memphis, also of Ra and Osiris, and of Maat, " the goddess of Justice. His most important office, however, was that of "Chief " Superintendent of all the Works in the Royal Palace and Temples,' and so diligent " was he in his work that he states that 'he made the heart of his lord glad every " day.' Lovers of art will find the beautiful and minute finish of the carving of the " hieroglyphs in this inscription a delight; and especially the low relief and coloured " representations of funeral offerings of wine, beer, cakes, etc., show the perfection that " Egyptian art had attained to more than four thousand years ago."

GORDON P. G. HILLS.

TWO SILVER JEWELS.

THE two jewels, illustrations of which accompany this note, have been in my possession for some years. They are fine examples of a class of Masonic Jewels, specimens of which are very difficult to obtain, as so many are now in permanent collections, with little probability of them ever again changing hands.

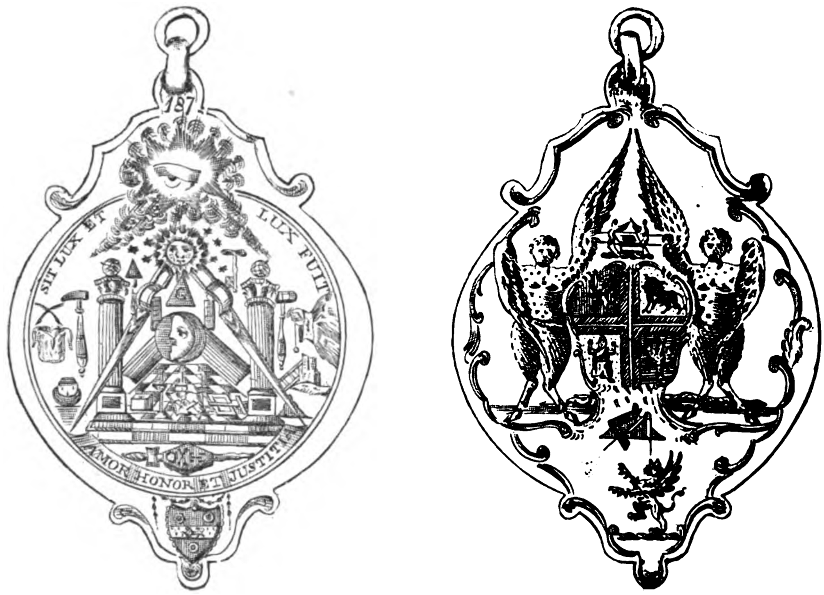
Number 1 is, in some respects, the more interesting of the two. It is of a very unusual shape, the majority of those known being either circular or oval, the latter predominating. On the obverse are engraved the Arms of the "Ancients" Grand Lodge, with a serpent, the emblem of wisdom, trailing at the back. The addition of the serpent is very seldom found with representations of these Arms, although it is included among the emblems on other jewels in my collection. Below the Arms is a group of working-tools, similar to that under the Arms in the Frontispiece of the 1764 edition of the Ahiman Rezon. Underneath this is the crest of a griffin, which may, or may not, belong to the same family as the Arms on the other side of the jewel. On the reverse are the usual Masonic emblems and mottoes, while under the ring at the top is the number "187," and below the emblems a coat of Arms. The Arms, Bro. W. H. Rylands informs me, are those of the family of Underwood, of Herefordshire. The connection of a family or families of this name with Lodges bearing the Number "187" is exceedingly interesting. The number was borne by the "Palladian" Lodge, Hereford, from 1781 to 1792, and Bro. Henry Sadler has traced, that a Richard Underwood was initiated in that Lodge on August 11th, 1789, and a Thomas Underwood on September 6th, 1791. The former of these two Brethren, the Rev. Richard Underwood, was Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Herefordshire in 1806, in which year an engraved portrait of him was published, and dedicated to the Master, Wardens and Brethren of the "Palladian" Lodge. He was also the first Z. of the "Palladian" Chapter, constituted in 1791. There was also an "Ancients" Lodge, No. 187, constituted at Chatham in 1774, in connection with the 1st Batt. Royal Artillery; this Lodge was in abeyance from 1777 until 1812, when it was revived at Gibraltar in the 9th Batt. Royal Artillery, and was erased in 1822. Among the members of this Lodge in the year 1775 was a William Underwood, but Bro. Sadler states that the records do not say when he was initiated. As the "Palladian" Lodge was a "Moderns" Lodge, and the Arms on the jewel are those of the "Ancients" Grand Lodge, it would seem probable, that the Brother for whom this jewel was made belonged to the latter Lodge, and was Bro. William Underwood, whose name appears on the roll in 1775, and who also probably belonged to the Underwoods, of Herefordshire.

The oval jewel is of Irish origin, having been made for Matthew Fercervis, of Stewartstown Lodge, No 554. In addition to the usual emblems belonging to the Craft, Royal Arch, Ark Mariner and Knight Templar, this jewel has also engraved upon it the 47th Prop. of the 1st Book of Euclid. This is very unusual, as the emblem never took root in Irish symbolism and has long since dropped into absolute disuse. The name Fercervis, Bro. W. H. Rylands tells me, is the Scotch for Fairservice, known to us from Scott's "Rob Roy." The name Fairservice still survives as a family name in some parts of the country, but the Scotch Fercervis I do not remember ever to have seen.

Of the Lodge itself I can give very little information. I have only at present been able to ascertain that it was warranted in 1777 or 1778, becoming extinct or dormant before 1814. The same of Matthew Fairservice is registered as a Master Mason of Lodge 554, Stewartstown, on February 5th, 1813, and his G.L. Certificate was issued on June 29th, 1819.

JOHN T. THORP.

I.



II.



TWO SILVER JEWELS in the collection of Bro. John T. Thorp (real size).

OBITUARY.

IT is with great regret that the members of the Lodge have received the announcement from the Grand Master of Ohio of the decease of the Most Worshipful Bro. **S. Stacker Williams** (of Newark), who was Grand Master of Ohio, U.S.A., in 1885-6-7. His decease on April 3rd, 1904, removes from the Roll of the Universal Craft one of its most beloved members, who delighted in the literature of the fraternity, and was well known to many of us in this country as an esteemed correspondent and a most capable and earnest Freemason.

He was initiated in 1864 in the "Centre Star" Lodge, No. 11, Granville, Ohio, becoming its W.M. in 1867. For thirty successive years he installed the officers of his Lodge, the last time being in 1901, when the ceremony had to be performed at his private residence, at Newark.

His election as a member of the Correspondence Circle of the "Quatuor Coronati" occurred in January, 1889, and from 1892 he became the respected Local Secretary for his State, always taking great interest in the welfare of the literary Lodge of the Brotherhood, particularly as a centre of communication and fraternity for the members of all regular Grand Lodges throughout the Globe.

For many years our friend was a diligent collector of Masonic works, and an industrious student, his valuable library being lately presented to his Grand Lodge, which has been gratefully accepted and is now carefully treasured in memory of their lamented Grand Master, Masonic student and beloved friend.

He joined the "Ohio Masonic Veterans' Association" in 1885, and was President of that most useful body from 1892 for twelve years, besides being for a time President of the National Association. An excellent portrait of our worthy and venerable Brother appears in the Proceedings of the Ohio M.V.A. for 1899—1901.

W. J. HUGHAN.

We are indebted to Bro. Dr. T. Charters White for the following which appeared in the *British Medical Journal* of April the 9th.—"The announcement of the death of **Mr. J. P. Richards,** M.R.C.S. ENG., L.S.A. LOND., at his house, Ealing, on March 22nd, came as a shock to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. His fatal illness lasted only three days, during which he received the unremitting attention of his friends, Mr. J. S. Grubb, Dr. W. S. Colman, and Mr. H. Stansfield Collier. It began as influenza otitis, and notwithstanding that the mastoid process was early explored, meningitis, coma, and death in a few hours ensued.

Mr. J. P. Richards was born in 1841. His father was Mr. Joseph Richards, Surgeon, of St. Clement's Dane, Strand. Young Richards was educated at Merchant Taylors School, and matriculated at the University of London in 1859. He received his medical training at King's College, and obtained the diplomas of M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. in 1863. He soon afterwards became Assistant House-Surgeon at the Stockport Infirmary, whence he went as Assistant Medical Officer to the Devon County Asylum, Exminster. In 1868 he was selected for the post of Assistant Medical Officer at Hanwell Asylum, Middlesex, and in 1872 was appointed Superintendent of the Female Department of that institution. This post he filled for twenty years, retiring with a pension in 1892. Since that date he has resided at Ealing.

It was at Hanwell that his best work was done. He entirely devoted his time and talents to the endeavour to relieve the patients entrusted to his charge, and proved himself a most able and painstaking asylum physician. He had an extensive acquaintance with general medicine, good business habits, and a methodical frame of mind; was thorough in all his work, cheerful and sympathetic in his manner, and consequently successful and beloved. One of the chief traits in his character was unfailing geniality, rendering him a good companion; and a peculiarity, rare in one who had retired from active professional work, was the assiduity with which he attended meetings and lectures, whereby he might keep himself abreast of medical and surgical advances. He was a Freemason and a Fellow or member of several medical societies, but especially interested himself in the work of the Medico-Psychological Association. He has left a widow and a son and daughters to mourn their irreparable loss."

Bro. Richards joined our Correspondence Circle in January, 1896.

It is with regret that we have also to announce the death of Brothers:

Austin Roberts, of 20, Park View, Halifax, Yorks, on the 6th of November, 1903; a member of the Correspondence Circle since March, 1888.

William Henry Kempster, M.D., Chesterfield, Clapham Common, North Side, S.W., London, on the 20th of December, 1903; he joined the Correspondence Circle in March, 1888.

William Robert Barr, Hill Crest, Woodcote Road, Wallington, Surrey, on the 20th of November, 1903; he joined the Correspondence Circle in October, 1898.

Charles Carkeek, of Blackall, Queensland, on the 5th of December, 1903; he joined the Correspondence Circle in October, 1895, and since September, 1896, has acted as our Local Secretary for Blackall.

William Vincent, 61, Palewell Park, East Sheen, S.W., London, on the 11th of January, 1904; he joined the Correspondence Circle in March, 1898.

Henry Jackson, J.P. (P.G.D., Eng., P.Prov.G.W., Cheshire), of Southleigh, Staleybridge, Cheshire, on the 9th of March, 1904; he joined the Correspondence Circle in March, 1901.

Harry Ashenden, of 133, Flemington Road, North Melbourne, Victoria, on the 27th of November, 1903; he joined the Correspondence Circle in May, 1902.

Edmund Venning, of Liskeard, Cornwall, in January, 1904; he joined the Correspondence Circle in October, 1896.

Henry Vavasour Elder, of 4, Russell Priory, Russell Square, W.C., London, on the 5th of May, 1904; he joined the Correspondence Circle in May, 1901.

Alexander Grant, 541, Calle Ituzaingo, Buenos Aires, on the 20th of April, 1904. He was initiated in Lodge "Excelsior" No. 617, in October, 1895, and served as its W.M. in 1898. He joined our Correspondence Circle in June, 1901. In the District Grand Lodge and District Grand Chapter he had received the appointments of Grand D.C., which he held at the time of his death.

Robert John Campbell, 33, Aldershot Road, Brondesbury, N.W., London, on the 7th of May, 1904. He joined the Correspondence Circle in March, 1899.

William John Gardner, 20, Southampton Street, Holborn, W.C., London, on the 2nd of June, 1904. He joined the Correspondenoe Circle in March, 1904.

Heerjeebhoy Manackjee Rustomjee, J.P., 18, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, on the 8th of May, 1904. He joined the Correspondence Circle in January, 1890, and since June, 1892, has acted as our Local Secretary for Bengal.

Rev. Charles Henton Wood, 13, Tichborne Street, Leicester, on the 28th of June, 1904. He joined the Correspondence Circle in March, 1888.

THEVENEAU DE MORANDE.

BY W. J. CHETWODE CRAWLEY, LL.D.

THE article on the CHEVALIER D'ÉON in the last volume of our *Transactions* (*A.Q.C.*, vol. xvi., pp. 229-251) makes incidental, but necessary, mention of Theveneau de Morande, who bore witness at the trial which branded the Chevalier as a female impostor. For those who have read the article it is superfluous to add that the witness was false. Theveneau had an unusual gift as a liar.

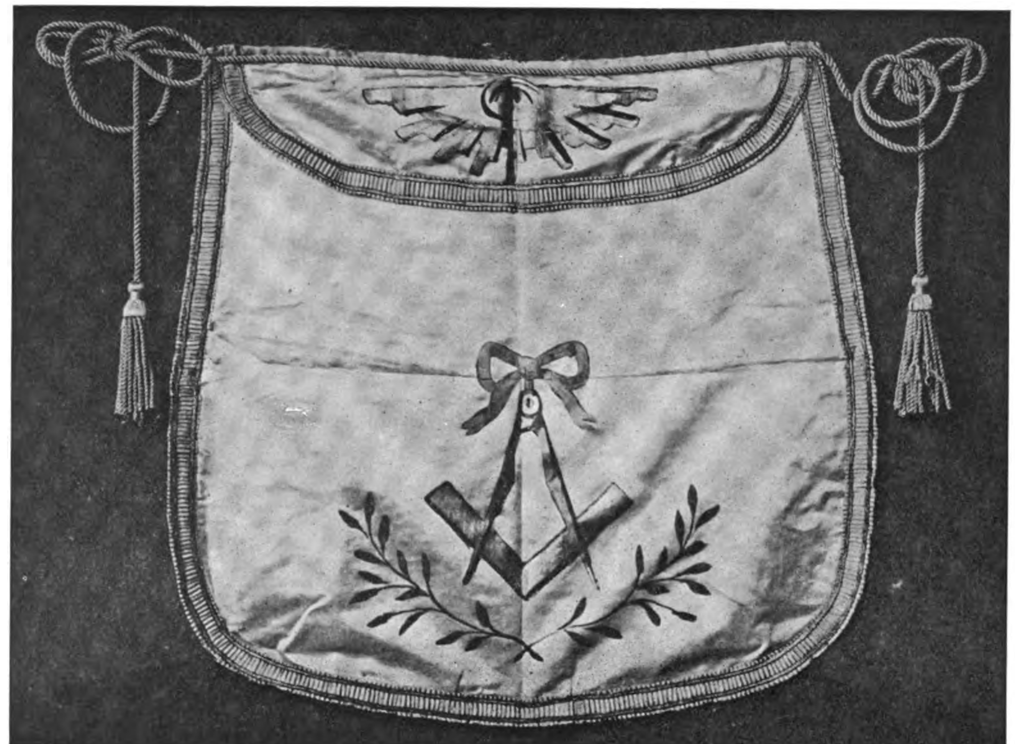
Theveneau besmeared his antecedents with such a mess of filth that his contemporaries were not at all sure of his real name, though they knew well enough he had no claim to the title de Morande. Recent investigations have proved it to be Theveneau, *tout court et sans accent aigu.* This disposes of the various spellings that perplexed his contemporaries. Then, too, the story that the bearer of this unaristocratic surname had once held a commission in a Dragoon regiment dwindles into an enforced enlistment in the French cavalry to escape the consequences of his misdeeds. Worst of all, the accepted and acceptable tradition that, by a stroke of retributive justice, Theveneau's head had fallen into a September basket in 1792, just as if he were an ordinary victim, turns out to be ill-founded. The researches of M. Albrier show, on the indisputable authority of the Municipal Register, that Theveneau had the luck to escape the guillotine, and to wind up an ignoble life by dying tranquilly in his bed, at his native town of Arnay-le-Duc, in 1805.

A half-hearted attempt to whitewash the blackmailer has been made, rather in the interests of Beaumarchais than of Theveneau. The best that can be said of him is that he espoused the cause of Monarchy in the early days of the French Revolution, when to do so spelt danger, and that he conducted a Royalist newspaper with audacity and ability enough to lend an air of probability to the story that he had been guillotined. Anyway, the curious reader will find a marked difference in treatment between the article on de Morande in the *Biographie Universelle*, which began to be published in 1811, and that in the *Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, which began to be published in 1855.

The facts of the case have been embodied by M. Paul Robriquet in his *brochure* already quoted, of which the correct title is *Theveneau de Morande: étude sur le xviiime siècle*; Paris, 1882.

These additional particulars and corrections are mainly due to the courtesy of Bro. R. Greeven, of the Civil Service of India, who, amid the legislative responsibilities imposed on him by the State, finds means to maintain, and even to enhance, the well-merited reputation for learning which accompanied him to India from the Schools. It cannot be denied that, notwithstanding enforced absence from Europe, Bro. Greeven is singularly well-equipped for tracing the development of the Continental Craft, and it is an open secret that he has been for years accumulating materials for such a History. Is it not, then, something of a reproach to him and to us that we do not reckon him among the elect of our Lodge?

W. J. CHETWODE CRAWLEY.



Apron in the possession of Bro. Shallcrass of Singapore.

Probably of French origin but believed to have been worn in a Lodge in U.S.A.

FRIDAY, 6th MAY, 1904.

THE Lodge met at 5 p.m. at Freemasons' Hall. Present:—Bros. Admiral Sir A. H. Markham, *K.C.B.*, P.D.G.M. Malta, W.M.; E. J. Castle, *K.C.*, I.P.M.; Rev. Canon J. W. Horsley, S.W.; W. M. Bywater, P.G.S.B., P.M. as J.W.; H. Le Strange, Prov.G.M. Norfolk, Treasurer; W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; E. Armitage, P.D.G.D.C., S.D.; F. H. Goldney, P.G.D., J.D.; J. T. Thorp, I.G.; H. Sadler, J.Steward; Dr. W. Wynn Westcott, P.G.J.D., P.M.; S. T. Klein, P.M.; Sir C. Purdon Clarke, *C.I.E.*, P.M.; and J. Ross Robertson, P.G.M., Canada; also Bro. W. J. Songhurst, Assistant Secretary and Librarian.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. T. Cohu, Rev. A. G. Lennox Robertson, C. Isler, E. C. Wise, G. P. G. Hills, Dr. A. E. Sansom, P.G.D.; G. Gregory, Dr. G. R. Metcalf, J. J. Dixon, A. Parolini, W. H. Stone, W. F. Roberts, L. Simon, F. W. Lavender, E. Jackson, W. M. Heath, W. A. Tharp, W. Reeve, J. Stiven, P.G.D.; F. Mella, H. Eaborn, W. Chambers, T. Jones, O. Timme, G. H. Leutchford, D. Böck, G. H. Brown, Rev. W. H. Frazer, W. Felton, C. W. P. Hollingbery, W. C. Barnes, F. Reeves, H. King, G. T. Lawrence, J. A. Webb, C. N. Jackson, E. H. Pike, A. R. Hill, C. L. Mason, A. W. H. Bellingham, F. W. Owen, C. L. Edwards, W. J. Gardner, R. S. Ellis, H. Burrows, G. W. Cobham, C. E. Osman, H. Saunion, H. James, A. G. Burrows, J. Hands, J. H. F. K. Scott of Gala, W. C. Williams, G. Vogeler, G. W. Pavitt, B. Weigel, S. R. Clarke, J. W. C. Clarke, A. Y. Mayell, E. Glaeser, R. Davies, Rev. C. E. Wright, P.G.D.; H. Mercer, S. Meymott, H. Northcroft, L. Danielsson, W. Hammond, A. J. B. Cooper, H. White, J. Anley, C. A. Chapman, S. Walsh Owen, and T. Leete.

Also the following visitors:—Bros. J. H. Blizard, W.M. Southampton Lodge No. 394; J. A. Pearse, J.W. St. Clement Danes Lodge No. 1351; H. J. Shelbourne, J.W. Albany Lodge No. 2652; C. Mertens, The Alfred Newton Lodge No. 2686; S. Bouverie, Studholme Lodge No. 1591; D. M. Gedge, King Solomon's Lodge No. 260, San Francisco; H. C. Clarke, S.D., South Norwood Lodge No. 1139; W. K. R. Bedford, Warden Lodge No. 794; F. B. Chamberlain, Iris Lodge No. 229, Cleveland, Ohio; M. Pearse, Excelsior Lodge No. 617; S. Mussell, S.D., Earl's Court Lodge No. 2765; W. P. Broad, I.P.M. Pythagorean Lodge No. 79; H. H. White, I.P.M., St. Stephen's Lodge No. 2424.

Apologies for non-attendance were received from Bros. Dr. Chetwode Crawley, W. J. Hughan, G. Greiner, E. Macbean, E. Conder, Jun., G. L. Shackles, J. P. Rylands, E. A. T. Breed, F. J. W. Crowe, R. F. Gould, and L. A. de Malczovich.

One Grand Lodge and forty-seven brethren were admitted to the membership of the Correspondence Circle.

On Ballot taken W. Bro. J. Ross Robertson, P.G.M. of Canada, P.G.W. England, author of "Talks with Craftsmen," "History of the Cryptic Rite," "History of the Knights Templars of Canada," and "History of Freemasonry in Canada from 1749, and embracing a General History of the Craft," was elected a joining member of the Lodge.

It was moved, seconded and carried, "That Bro. J. L. Atherton, having for fifteen years been exceptionally active in West Yorkshire as the Local Secretary of the Quatuor Coronati Correspondence Circle, the Lodge cannot accept his resignation of that office without putting on record its sense of the valuable service which he has rendered and its sincere regret that he has felt it incumbent upon him to retire; and that this resolution be suitably engrossed and presented to him." The vote ef thanks, which had been duly prepared, was then signed by the W.M. and Officers.

A vote of congratulation was passed to Brothers Viscount Grimston, Rev. J. H. Pilkington, S. H. T. Armitage, M.D.; A. Page, J. W. Gieve, F. Griffith, H. Nicholls, F. J. W. Crowe, Rev. C. E. Roberts, E. J. Castle, S. W. Morris, W. Cock, L. Ellis, E. Fox, A. Simner, F. G. Swinden, J. J. C. Turner, and W. H. Stocks, on their having obtained Grand Lodge honours at the Grand Festival held on the 27th of April last.

EXHIBITS.—By the Lodge. Oval Engraved Silver Jewel, Obv. Arms of the Grand Lodge of England (Ancients) "Kodes la Anodab," &c., Rev. Compasses and Sector and various other Masonic emblems with Mottoes "Sit Lux et Lux fuit." "Amor Honor et Justitia."

Medal of English Lodge of Bordeaux, Lion Type. (See *A.Q.C.* vol. xii, p. 27.)

By Bro. Sydney Clarke. Large R. A. Breast Jewel (copper gilt) surmounted by Coronet of Prince of the Blood Royal. Formerly the property of Companion Philip Graves, initiated in the Shakespeare Lodge, exalted in the Chapter of St. James, 6th March, 1834, from which he resigned 5th December, 1839. Permission to the actual subscribing members of that Chapter to wear the Coronet (described in the Minutes as a *Ducal* Coronet) was granted by the Duke of Sussex on the 2nd March, 1835, as a token of his "Kind and marked regard" and also to indicate the connexion of the Chapter with the Lodge of Antiquity.

By Bro. Songhurst. Oval engraved silver jewel with a great variety of Masonic emblems, including Craft, R. Arch, Knight Templar and Mediterranean Pass: presented to the Lodge.

Knight Templar breast jewel, Maltese Cross, metal gilt. In centre on obv. five pointed star with Baldwyn Cross and "In hoc Signo Vinces. Rohrdm ꝜE." In centre on reverse, double headed eagle and "Initium Sapientiae Amor Domini Idm." (See Bro. Sadler's "Life of Thomas Dunckerley," p. 270, &c.): presented to the Lodge.

By Bro. G. Shallcrass, Singapore. Apron, hand painted and gilt on white satin. Square and compasses, &c., with eye on Flap. Edged with light blue chiffon and double row of silver cord: strings of light blue silk cord with tassels. Probably French or Italian work.

By Bro. J. T. Thorp. Certificate, British Lodge No. 637, Cape of Good Hope. Engraved by T. Harper. Granted to Jacob Toby; dated 17 Jan., 1831.

Certificate, Charity R. A. Chapter No. 9, granted to John Morgan, of the Beaufort Lodge of Bristol No. 138, dated 13th May, 1808.

By Bro. F. J. W. Crowe. A collection of old Summonses, dating from 1778 to 1848.

The thanks of the Lodge were voted for the exhibits and gifts.

The W.M. read the following paper:—

BUDRUM CASTLE.

BY BRO. ADMIRAL SIR A. H. MARKHAM, K.C.B., W.M.

THE paper I propose submitting for your consideration this evening, although not, strictly speaking, a Masonic one, bears indirectly on the Craft, inasmuch as it relates to an ancient Christian Order of Chivalry that has subsequently been affiliated, with other Christian Orders, to Freemasonry.

In bringing to your notice an account of the ancient Castle of Budrum, I am not creating a precedent by reading what may perhaps be regarded by some as essentially a secular paper. If I am, I do so in goodly company: for it will be within your recollection that our J.W. gave us a most interesting account of the "Coins of the Grand Masters of the Order of Malta, or Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem," and even more recently our I.P.M. delighted us with a very admirable description of the "Initiation of a Knight Templar," an Order, which he was careful to inform us, was not considered a secret but a religious one.

In his excellent paper Bro. Shackles traced the history of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem from the supposed date of their creation in 1113 until their occupation of the Island of Malta in 1530; but no mention was made by him, nor have I ever come across any reference in any other history dealing with the Knights from a Masonic standpoint, to the fact of a branch of this Order having existed at Budrum. I therefore propose giving you this evening a short account of the Castle derived from notes taken by me during two visits that I paid to it some twelve years ago. I happened to be at that time in command of what was then known as the Levant Squadron. It was my duty to keep the vessels under my orders constantly on the move, and consequently there were very few harbours and anchorages in the Levant that I did not visit during the two years that I was in command in those waters. Some of the localities visited were, even from a Masonic point of view, of exceptional interest, notably Rhodes, Smyrna, and Budrum, all of which places, as you know, are so intimately associated with the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. I have therefore considered that perhaps a brief account of the so little known Castle of Budrum, coming from one who had had the privilege of personally examining and inspecting every nook and corner of the old fortress, might prove of interest to the brethren generally, and to the members of this Lodge in particular: the Castle itself is a very interesting, as it is also a very formidable, specimen of mediaeval military architecture.

The Knights Hospitallers, we are credibly informed, owe their origin to the piety of some wealthy merchants of Amalfi, who conceived the idea of instituting the Order. In the year 1050 they obtained permission to build and establish a church and a hospice in the Valley of Jehoshaphat, for the benefit and convenience of Christian pilgrims to Palestine.

Fifteen years later, in consequence of the treatment to which the pilgrims were subjected at the hands of the Turcomans, Peter the Hermit preached the first crusade. On the 7th of June, 1099, the cross, the symbol of Christianity, was planted on the walls of Jerusalem, when the hospice, to which I have just alluded, which was dedicated

to St. John the Baptist, was placed under the direct charge and superintendence of Gerard Tunc, a native of Amalfi, who was known by the sobriquet of Abu-el-Fahr (Father of the Poor). Godfrey de Bouillon, it is stated, took the liveliest interest in the welfare and success of this hospice, and in order to promote its prosperity apportioned revenues in Brabant to assist in its support.

Several of the crusaders ranged themselves under the banner of Gerard Tunc with the object of aiding him in his good and philanthropic work, and thus in the year 1113 was founded the Order of Hospitallers of St. John and Jerusalem.

Bro. Shackles, in his paper on the "Coins of the Grand Masters," has given us a brief account of the organization, and other details, connected with these Knights, so it will not be necessary for me to encroach on your time by further allusions to the very interesting history of the Order. I will merely state, as leading up to the main subject of this paper, that the Hospitallers, in spite of their almost fanatical courage, and their excellence in the art of war, were eventually overpowered by superior numbers under Saladin, and compelled to seek refuge first at Acre, and then at Limasol in Cyprus.

In the early part of the 14th century it was proposed that the Knights should occupy the Island of Rhodes, and the approval of Pope Clement V. was obtained for this occupation. At that time Rhodes was, nominally, under the jurisdiction and suzerainty of the Byzantine Emperors, but, as a matter of fact, it was the resort and head quarters of hordes of Saracen pirates who infested the eastern portion of the Levant. The necessary permission having been obtained for the suggested migration, an expedition was organized for an attack on the island, which, proving successful, the Grand Master Villaret made a triumphal entry into Rhodes at the head of his gallant followers on the 15th of August, 1309. During the time of their occupation of this island, the Knights employed themselves in fortifying the place, and they also established a castle at Smyrna, and other forts on neighbouring islands.

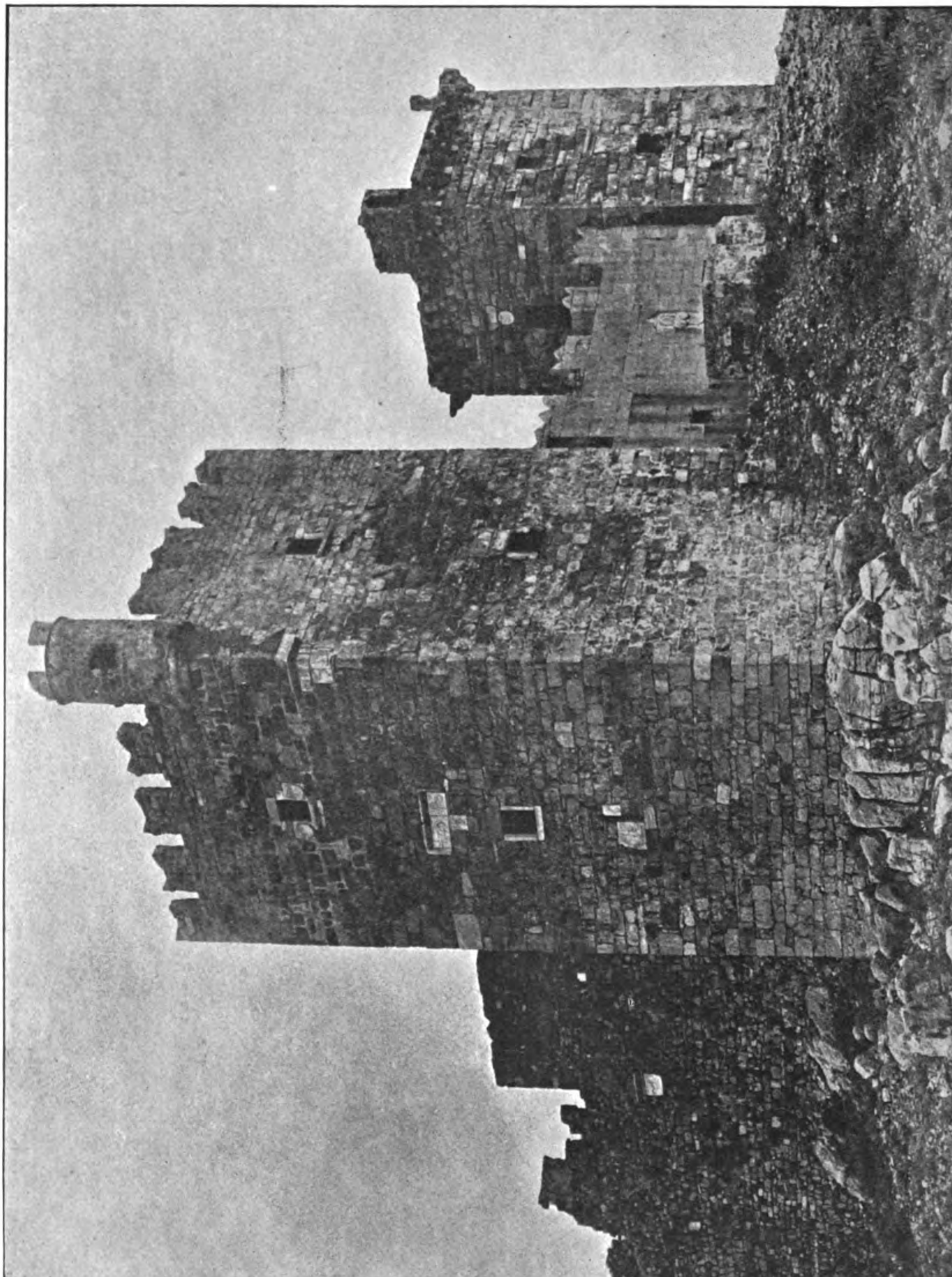
After a long siege, Smyrna, together with the castle, was captured by the army of Timour in 1402. Realizing the gravity of this loss, which thus deprived the Order of the only strong fortress belonging to them on the main land of Asia Minor, the Grand Master took possession, in 1404, of the town of Budrum, situated at the entrance of the Gulf of Kos, in immediate proximity to the site occupied by the ancient city of Halicarnassus. The Grand Master, De Naillac, was not slow to perceive that the position was of the greatest strategical importance, and I have no doubt that the selection of the site of the castle was, in a great measure, influenced by the fact that in the erection of the new building they would be able to make use of the materials that had originally been utilised in the construction of the old city of Halicarnassus, and which lay scattered around in great heaps in the vicinity of the proposed castle. One very important reason for the establishment of this out-lying fort, was that it might be regarded and utilized as a refuge for those unhappy Christians who had been so unfortunate as to be captured by the Turks and condemned to a life of slavery, but had succeeded in eluding the vigilance of their captors and had effected their escape. In the opinion of the Grand Master it was not only desirable, but absolutely indispensable, that a sanctuary for these unfortunate people should be established on the main land, and this was rendered all the more necessary in consequence of the fall of their stronghold at Smyrna. We are informed that a peculiar race of dogs was kept and trained by the Knights, which were able, by their keen scent, to distinguish a Christian from a Turk. The former they would fawn upon; the latter they would tear to pieces! These dogs proved of the greatest use, not only in rescuing the Christian fugitives, but

also in preventing the escape of Turkish prisoners. They were assembled for their meals by the ringing of a bell, and were then despatched to search the surrounding country for any Christian wanderer that might be in the neighbourhood. The place, when occupied by the Knights, was called "St. Peter Liberator," and this name seems to have been turned into Bedros (*πετρονιον*) by the Greeks, which in its turn was eventually corrupted by the Turks into its present name, Budrum. The town, at the time of my visit, was small and unimportant, consisting only of a few dilapidated whitewashed houses, with the usual dirty and infamously paved streets which are characteristic of the majority of towns and villages under Turkish rule.

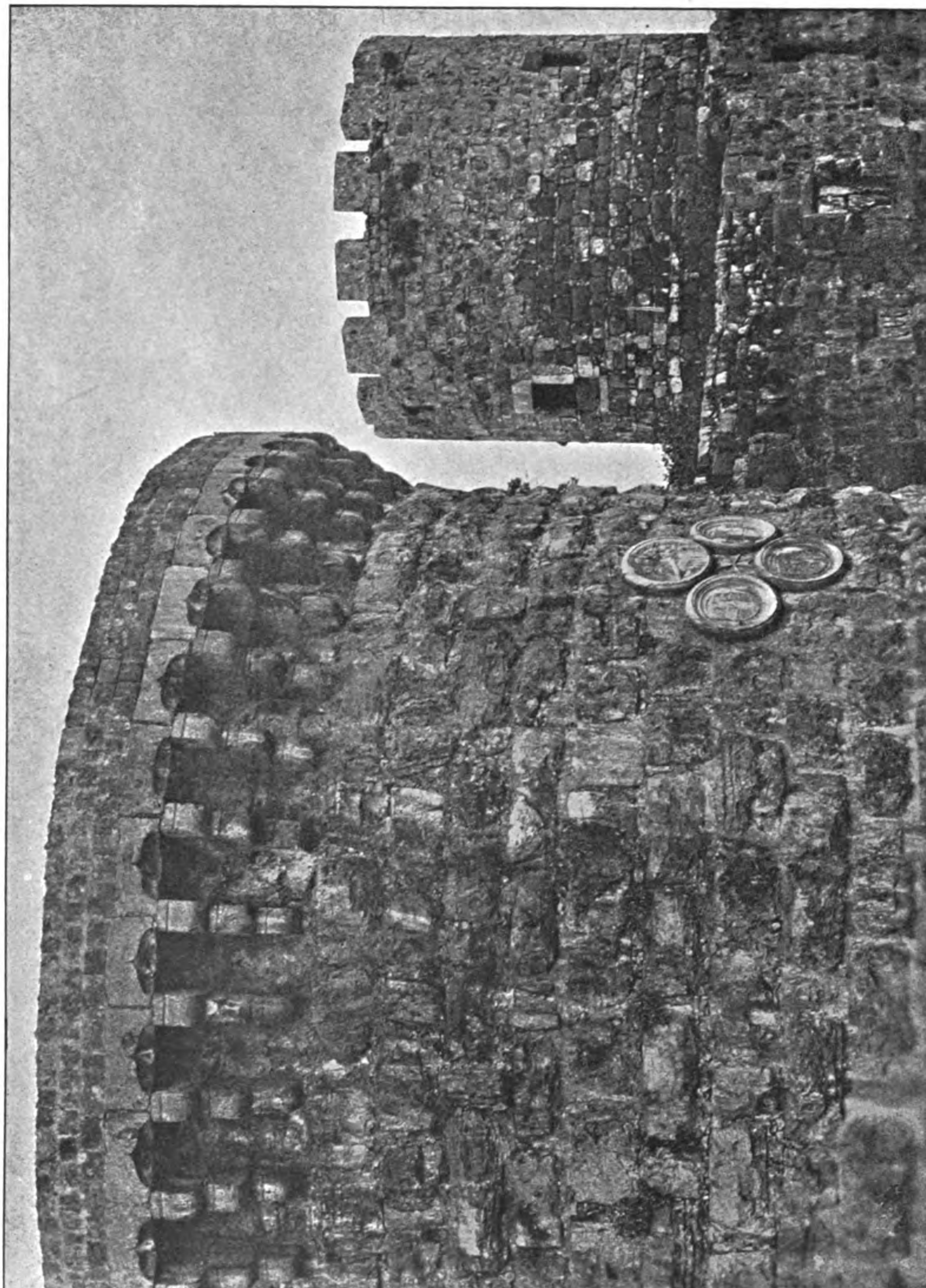
The harbour is an excellent one, and capable of accommodating a large number of ships. It may be of interest to remark that on one occasion, I visited the place with the whole Mediterranean Squadron consisting of about twenty men-of-war. No difficulty was experienced in berthing the ships, by anchoring them in three parallel columns. The most conspicuous object on entering the harbour is the Castle, built on a prominent point of land jutting out into the sea, and forming one side of the inner harbour. Vestiges of the ancient city of Halicarnassus were still visible, and I was able to define the dimensions of the city, by continuous traces of the walls surrounding it. These are in some places over 8 feet in thickness, but are now in a very decayed and ruined condition. The circuit of the city is about six miles, and in many places we found the height of the walls to be from 15 to 20 feet. They were constructed on scientific principles for defence, with succeeding angles and with strong towers at various commanding positions. It seems somewhat surprising that the walls should be of such solid construction, even for the defence of a fortified city such as Halicarnassus, when it is remembered that at the time of its construction spears, bows and arrows were the only weapons that could be used by an attacking force.

Tombs hewn out of the solid rock are still to be seen, but nothing remains now of that magnificent mausoleum erected by Artemesia to the memory of her husband (who by the way was also her brother) King Mausolus. This sepulchral monument from its rare design, its exquisite construction and its general magnificence, was regarded as one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. The site it once occupied was, at the time of my visit, laid out as a vegetable garden, in the centre of which was a large ungainly mound which, we were informed, was all that remained of the once famous tomb.

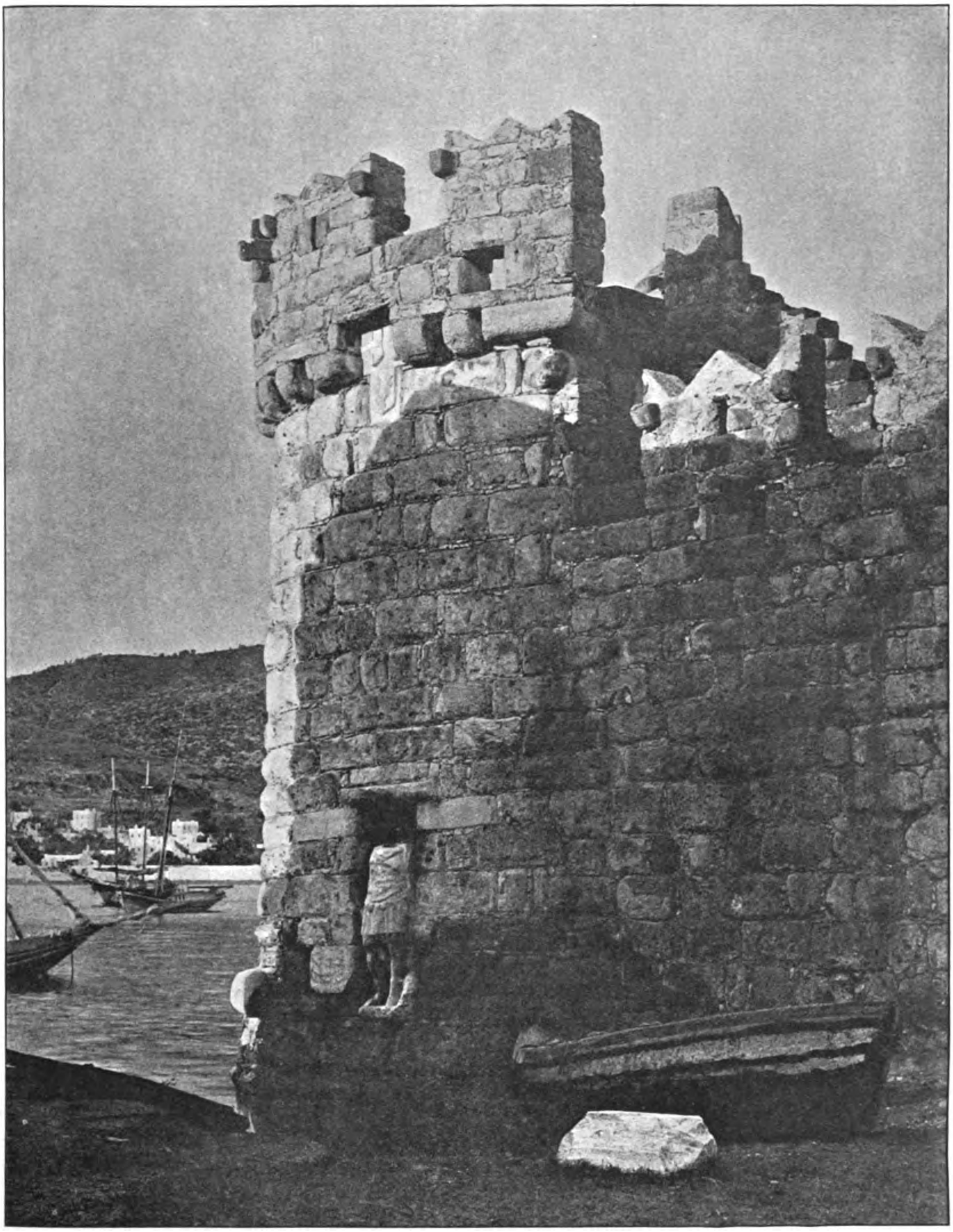
The site of the theatre, at the back of where the Mausoleum once stood, is easily identified by the massive blocks of stone which assisted to form the auditorium, but the arena has alas! been converted into a kitchen garden! In the building of Budrum Castle, the Knights, as has already been mentioned, availed themselves very freely of the materials that had in bye gone years been used for the construction of Halicarnassus and the Mausoleum, which they found ready for their use, being practically within a stone's throw of the site they had selected for the fortress. This is plainly visible at the present day, by many of the stones used in the construction of the building bearing Greek inscriptions, and by portions of columns, evidently taken from the ruins of the ancient city, being built into the walls. The Knights must not in any way be accused of being the ruthless destroyers of the ancient city. They found the place in ruins when they landed, and they only utilized the large blocks of stones which were so conveniently placed for their use. Thereby much labour was saved, as great difficulty would have been experienced in obtaining sufficient and suitable materials elsewhere for the construction of their fortress. The architecture of Budrum Castle has been very



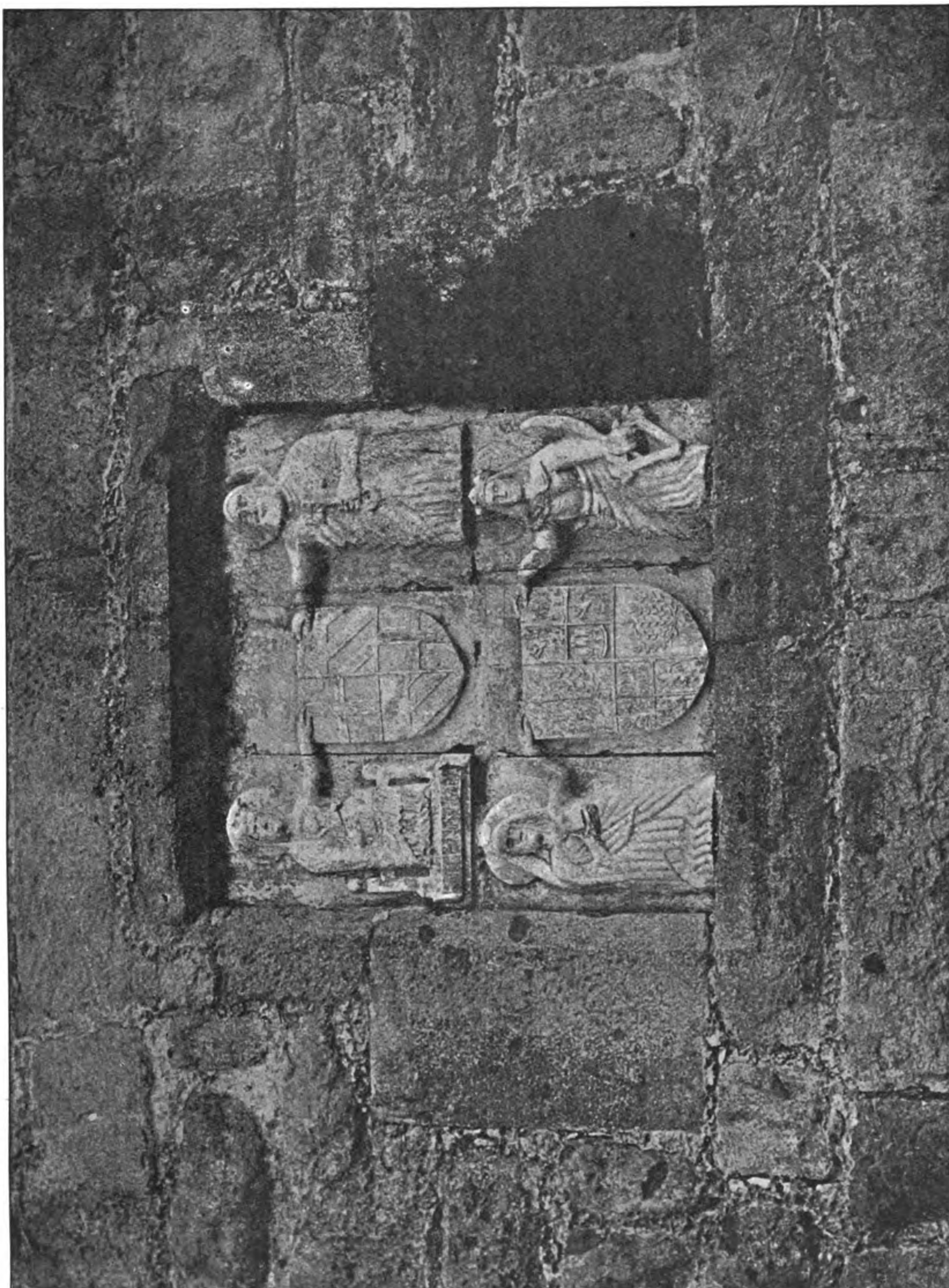
I.—The Keep.



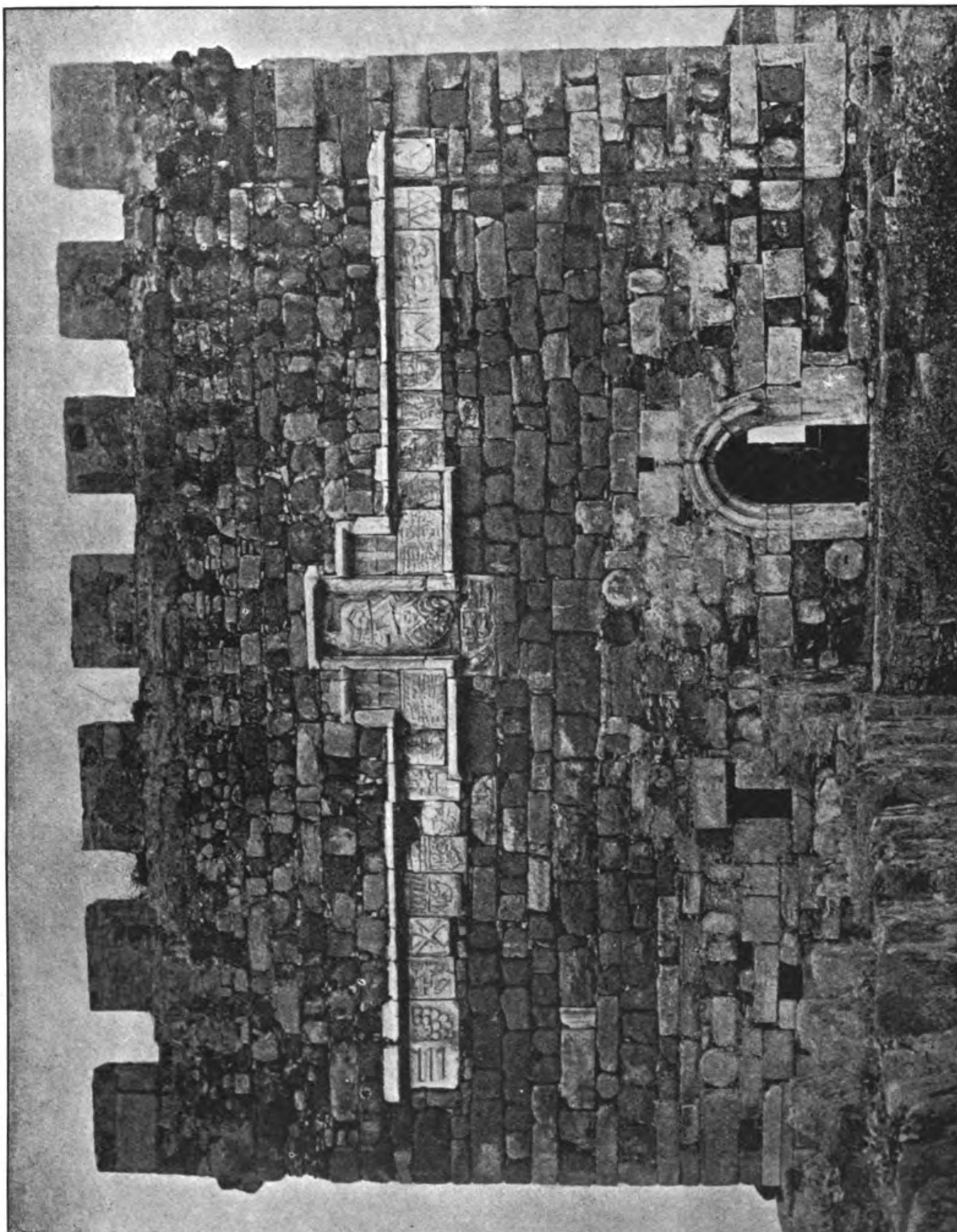
II.—The North Towers of the Keep.



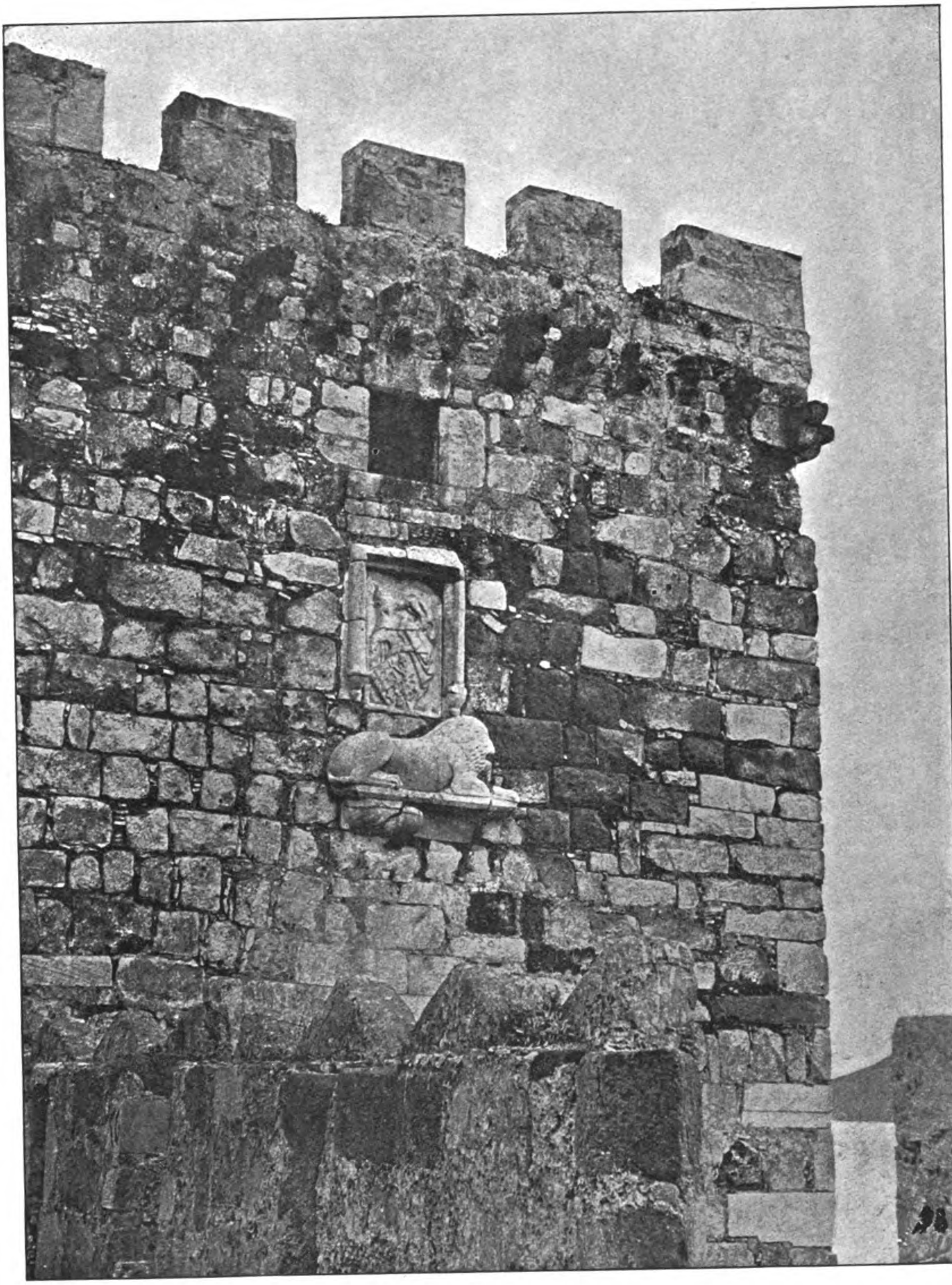
III.—The Water Tower.



IV.—The West Wall of Castle.



V.—ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH TOWER.



VI.—West Wall of English Tower.

fully described by Mr. Pullan in an appendix to Sir Charles Newton's admirable work on Halicarnassus, published in 1863. There has been very little change in its outward appearance since that time, and the building, when I visited it, was in a wonderful state of preservation.

The Castle was captured from the Knights in 1522, and it has been in the possession of the Ottoman Empire ever since.

At the time of my visit a portion of the building was set apart and used by the Turks as a prison, so that I had to obtain a special permit from the Governor in order to gain admission. Once inside the gates I was allowed to roam about at will, without let or hindrance from any one.

The Castle was built, we are told, under the direction and supervision of a German Knight, named Schlegelholt. When completed it was a very formidable fortress, and must have been almost impregnable, considering the nature and character of weapons of offence in those days. It was certainly unassailable on the seaward side, where the type of warship peculiar to that period, would have made little or no impression on its massive walls, which in some places were over forty feet high and of great thickness. The lower part of the walls, rising up to a height of about twenty feet, was constructed of huge blocks of stone, evidently obtained from the ruins of the Mausoleum.

When I visited Budrum, it was my good fortune to have for my flag-captain Bro. Captain Robinson who has recently been promoted to the rank of a Rear-Admiral. He is not only a very keen and ardent Mason, as his father was before him, but he is also a very enthusiastic and successful amateur photographer. To him I am indebted for the series of photographs which Bro. Shackles has very kindly arranged so that they may, by the aid of a magic lantern, be represented on a screen, and which will enable you to form a very much better idea of the enormous strength and size of this formidable stronghold, and its present state and condition, than any description that I can give. I regret to say that I have only been able to lay my hand on half-a-dozen of these photographs, but even this small number will very materially assist to illustrate my paper.

The principal entrance to the Castle is on the south side. It is reached by a somewhat long passage, necessitating passing through six other gateways all of which possess great capabilities of defence.

Immediately over the main entrance are three stone shields let into the wall and arranged in a line. One of these shields bears the Cross of the Order, another which has a rose and a fleur-de-lys above the shield, was, in all probability, the emblem of the French Langue ; on the third were two lions passant, evidently the arms of Guy de Blanchefort, who was Grand Master in the year 1513. Below these shields, carved in Roman letters, is the following inscription : "PROPTER CATHOLICA[M] FIDEM TENETUR LOCU[M] ISTUM," in a very excellent state of preservation ; indeed the numerous inscriptions, especially many quotations from the Book of Psalms, which are still to be seen are well preserved, as also various coats of arms of Grand Masters and Governors of the Castle. Under the shield of Fabricio Carretto, who was Grand Master from 1513 to 1521, were the arms of our own countryman, Sir Thomas Sheffield, who was Captain of Budrum in 1514. In the body of the fortress, and standing upon elevated ground, is the keep, consisting of two lofty square towers, connected by a lower structure. These towers are situated east and west of each other. Photograph No. 1 will give you a very fair idea of their construction and their present state of preservation.

You will also see, on close examination, several coats of arms that have been built into the walls. The old Chapel of the Knights has been turned into a Mosque by the Turks, and there is now a small powder magazine situated in the immediate vicinity of the keep.

Photograph No. 2 shows the two northern towers of the keep, which form the inner line of defence on the north side. On one of these towers, which is semi-circular, will be observed four medallions—the upper one is a representation of St. John the Baptist, somewhat rudely executed, of the other three, one contains a shield bearing the arms of the Order; another the arms of de Lastic (Grand Master from 1437 to 1454), and the lower shield has a lion engraved on it. In the space in the centre, between the four shields, is a cross, the presence of which somewhat puzzled me, for it is evidently a Malta cross, a symbol that I thought was not adopted by the Knights until they went to Malta 126 years after they had settled at Budrum. Bro. Rylands, however, informs me that the 8 pointed cross was adopted as a badge by the Knights almost from the first institution of the Order. The other tower is circular, and, built into its wall, are inscriptions bearing the dates 1440 and 1458. On the curtain connecting the two towers is a shield bearing the royal arms of France.

Photograph No. 3 is the Water Tower. In a niche low down on the outside wall is the headless statue of a Roman warrior, or possibly an Emperor, which was most likely taken by the Knights from the ruins of Halicarnassus and placed in its present position, where it stood as a lonely sentinel keeping watch and ward to seaward. It was in all probability mutilated by the Turks, who invariably break the heads off all statues, and disfigure the faces in all pictures representing the human form.

No. 4 is a photograph of a portion of the west wall of the Castle, showing the arms of the Grand Master Orsini, which are the upper ones in the photograph; below them are the arms of de Buxols, Prior of Catalonia, quartering the arms of Leon and Castille.

Time will not this evening admit of my entering into a long description of this exceedingly interesting and historical fortress. I will simply confine my further remarks to that which is more intimately associated with our own country, namely, a brief account of the heraldic devices that are to be seen on the so-called English Tower. This tower is situated at the S.E. angle of the fortress, and was, it is assumed, constructed by our countrymen, whose shields, to the number of 23, are placed in a row, as will be seen in photo 5, over the doorway on the north side of the tower.

On the west wall (photograph No. 6) are the arms and crest of England on a marble block let into the wall, and immediately underneath is a marble lion, also built into the wall, obtained presumably from the ruins of the Mausoleum.

The tower is in three stories. An arched doorway on the second story opens out on the ramparts, and leads into a large vaulted hall, dimly lighted by three recessed windows on the south side. The walls, which are here over 4 feet in thickness, as well as the embrasures of the windows, are literally covered with the names and armorial bearings of several of the Knights, but it was impossible to decipher them in consequence of the floor having been completely destroyed, and the dungeons and vaults yawning immediately below; there was, therefore, no possibility of getting across from the doorway in order to make a close inspection of these inscriptions. A very good photograph (No. 5), as you will see, was taken of the shields on the north side of the tower. The one in the centre you will observe is by far the largest; it is surmounted by a helmet, cap of dignity and lion crest, and is the shield of King Henry IV. of England.

On each side is a shield bearing the cross of the Order. Then comes a long line of eleven shields on each side of the central one, and three others immediately underneath.

The whole of these shields are carved on blocks, or slabs, of white marble, and are surmounted by a drip-stone moulding; there is also a moulding below, but this latter only extends to the third shield on each side. It is interesting to note that the great majority of these shields, namely, 17 out of 22, were those of Knights of the Garter created either in the reign of Richard II., or shortly after the accession of Henry IV. No less than six of these shields, the three nearest on each side to the central one, bear the Plantagenet arms. These shields are apparently those of the four sons of Henry IV., namely, Henry of Monmouth, Prince of Wales; Thomas, Duke of Clarence; John, Duke of Bedford; and Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. The other two appear to be those of Edward, Duke of York, and John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, cousins and half-brothers of the king.

Taking the shields in order from the centre towards the left, so far as they can be identified, they appear to bear the arms of Sir John Burley; Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick; John Holland, Duke of Exeter; Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland; Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland; Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk; Lord Zouch, and the eleventh shield bears the arms of Gray. The fifth and sixth shields are somewhat weather worn, and appear to have slipped down a little below the positions they originally occupied. The shields on the right of the central one, are all in their proper positions, and are in a fairly good state of preservation. Commencing from the third with the royal arms, we have the one bearing the heraldic device of Lord Strange of Knokyn; then that of the Earl of Arundel; Thomas Montacute, Earl of Salisbury; Lord Stafford; Richard Vere, Earl of Oxford; Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon; and Lord FitzHugh—the eleventh and last one could not be identified. The coats of arms which I have just enumerated are those belonging to families of the highest distinction at that period, in our country.

It is not for one moment to be supposed that scions of these noble houses were actually and actively engaged in the construction of this fortress, situated as it is on the far distant shores of Asia Minor. But I think a possible solution to the question is, that among the Knights who were employed in the building of this Castle, were many who had been adherents, or in some way attached to, or connected with, the families whose arms are represented on the shields, and who thus did all that was in their power to immortalize the representatives of the great houses with which they had at some time been connected, by records carved on marble slabs that were built into the walls of this grand old fortress. My cousin, Bro. Sir Clements Markham, was my companion at the time that I visited Budrum, and I am indebted to him for all the information that I have placed before you this evening regarding the English heraldic devices displayed on the walls of the old fortress. "There is no difficulty," he says, "in explaining the presence of the arms of Lord Fitz Hugh on the tenth shield on the right. He was a great traveller and fought against the Saracens and Turks; and it is also stated that by the help of the Knights of Rhodes, he built a castle there called St. Peter's Castle." There is no castle of that name in the Island of Rhodes. It is therefore only reasonable to suppose that the building alluded to was the one at Budrum. Taking this for granted, it is evident that Lord Fitz Hugh did actually assist, and was present at the building of the castle. As Sir Clement Markham says, "He may well have suggested to the chief of the English Knights, Sir Peter Holt, that such a display of heraldry as has survived to our time should ornament the northern face of

their tower. It will, I think, be a safe conclusion that this series of coats of arms was executed by order of the English Knights at Budrum, first to do honour to their king and to the chief among the nobles of their country who were their leaders in war; and secondly to remind them of home, and of their countrymen of whom they were most proud, whenever they passed across the threshold of their quarters. In that far distant outpost of Christendom, these coats of arms were thus incentives to emulation, and revivers of home feelings for the English exiles."

I have now brought my description of this interesting old Castle to an end. If I have succeeded in evoking the interest of the members of the Lodge in this ancient mediæval fortress, built and occupied by men whom we delight to honour and to imitate, I shall feel amply rewarded for the little time and trouble that it has cost me to compile this paper.

Bro. Rylands expressed his gratification at being able to print in our *Transactions* the very interesting paper, so well illustrated by the Photographs which so far as he is aware have never before been published.

Bro. Canon Horsley said:—One minor comment I may make on the thickness of the walls of Budrum. The W.M. seems to think 8 feet a surprising thickness when "at the time of its construction spears, bows & arrows, were the only weapons that were in use for an attacking force." But I exhibit a copy of "Fl. Vegetius Renatus et alii scriptores antiqui de re militari, Vesatiœ, typis Andreœ ab Hoogenhvysen," 1670, and draw attention especially to the frontispiece to the commentary of Godescalius Stewechii on Vegetius. This represents, *inter alia*, some "artillery" of B.C. date that is making a decided impression on the walls of a castle like unto Budrum. In the same tractate are also figured the Testudo (p. 413), the Aries Carthaginensium (p. 417), the Aries fabri Tyrii (p. 417), the Aries Cetrœ Calcedonii (p. 418), and the Musculus (p. 424). A thickness of eight feet is not unusual for the walls of even a small castle. I was walking once along a passage in Narworth Castle, in Cumberland, and was told that the passage was modern, having been cut out of the thickness of the walls.

The W.M. will no doubt be interested also to see on p. 500 the turretted man-of-war, with its sailors and marines, and its trifid ram as it appeared two thousand years ago, and perhaps still more in the picture of a paddle-wheel ship of war of the same date.

Remarks were also added by Bros. Goldney, Castle, and Riland Bedford, and the thanks of the Lodge were voted to the W.M. for his interesting paper.

Bro. Sir C. Purdon Clarke writes:

In reply to Bro. Goldney's question as to whether it was customary to sculpture shields of arms above the entrances to feudal castles, I can remember several where either shields or armorial panels were placed on the principal gateways, for instance Hurstmonceux and Hoghtow Castles. But there is one example which is in direct connection with the subject of Bro. Admiral Markham's paper, the gateway of the Priory of the Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem at Clerkenwell and within a mile from here.

This gateway, damaged by fire in the Watt Tyler riots, was partly rebuilt in 1504, about one hundred years later than the erection of the Castle of Budrum. The

shields are fewer in number, but like those of Budrum they are arranged in a row on either side of a larger central one which is charged with the arms of England. In both cases the loyalty of the Order to the Crown of England is a marked feature and a peculiarity in a period when few religious orders recognised any powers superior to themselves, though perhaps unwillingly bowing to the supreme authority of the Church at Rome.

Bro. Gordon P. G. Hills writes:

In connection with the interesting paper read by the W.M., some reference to the circumstances which occurred during the works of repair which were effected in 1522, may be acceptable to the brethren.

The Castle of St. Peter was at this time threatened by the forces of the Sultan Solyman, and the Grand Master of the Knights Hospitallers was anxious to put it into a thorough state of defence. A curious account has been preserved by Dr. Claude Guichard (*Funerailles des Grecs et Romains*, Lyons, 1581) of these works, which led to the demolition of the base of the Mausoleum. This author states that he had the story from Dalechamps, a learned contemporary, to whom it was related by the Knight de la Tourette of Lyons, a Commander in the Order, who was sent to Budrum with other knights to superintend the repairs. From the history of Fontanus (*De bello Rhodio*, 1527) it appears that, ever since the foundation of the Castle, the remains of ancient Halicarnassus and the Mausoleum had been used as a quarry for materials, but, by this time, it would seem that the more easily removed parts of the superstructure of the latter had been exhausted, and—seeking material to burn for lime—the knights found nothing more suitable and convenient than certain steps of white marble, which appeared, in the form of a platform, in the midst of a field near the harbour. "These they made into lime, and, having cleared them away above ground, proceeded to search by excavation for more marbles of the same quality. As they proceeded deeper the base of the structure was enlarged, and they found not only marble for the lime-kiln, but good building stone. After working downwards for four or five days, they came upon an opening like that of a cellar. Descending through this, they found themselves in a large square apartment" of elaborate architectural character, enriched with marbles, reliefs and colouring, which they demolished for the purposes of their work. Besides this apartment, they found afterwards "a very low door" which led into another, "where was a sepulchre, with a vase and helmet of white marble, very beautiful, of marvellous lustre." Recalled to the Castle at the close of day, they deferred opening the sarcophagus till the morrow. On returning in the morning, they found the tomb opened and the earth all round strewn with fragments of cloth of gold, and spangles of the same material. It was supposed that the knights' further investigations had been forestalled by the visit of a band of pirates.

Twelve portions of the frieze of Amazons, and the remains of three lions and a panther, formerly part of the superstructure of the Mausoleum, now in the British Museum, were obtained from the walls of Budrum Castle. Another portion of this frieze has been recovered from an old house at Rhodes, which was in possession of the Order at the time they held the Castle of St. Peter, whilst another portion had been carried to Genoa by some connoisseur among the knights. Knowing as we do, from the W.M.'s description of the heraldry still displayed on the building, the strong English influences which must have been present during the erection of the fortress, despite the

fact that it was designed by a German knight, we can easily understand that these lions from the ancient Greek monument would be welcome enrichments to do service as English emblems. The three lions now at the British Museum, which were removed from the Castle, are only complete as to their heads and fore limbs, but the other more perfect specimens there, excavated on the site of the Mausoleum, exhibit two varieties of mark, probably engraved about B.C. 350, upon their hind quarters in the forms Γ and 4, curiously approximating to some of the forms of mediæval masons' marks.

Bro. E. A. T. Breed writes :

I feel sure that the paper of our W.M. will prove of considerable interest to a very large section, if not all, of our members. And whilst, as he acknowledges, the subject may not be, strictly speaking, Masonic, a relationship to our Order is claimed for it by many, and any contribution which tends to throw further light on the subject should be welcomed.

I should like to supplement the remarks of our W.M. by quoting briefly from a "History of the Order of the Knights of Malta" in Constable's Miscellany, by Alexander Sutherland, printed in 1831, in two vols., at Edinburgh.

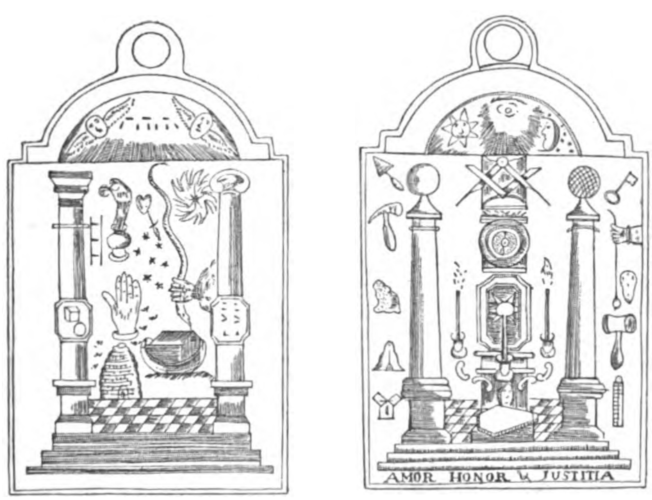
In this History the main facts as stated by our W.M. in his paper are recorded, but as there are one or two slight variations I will give the quotations as they supplement, and if correct, explain one or two points he raises. In vol. i., p. 318, the following passage occurs :—

"*In 1405*, while on his march to invade China, the redoubted Timour, who, like "another Attila, had earned the terrible title of the Scourge of God, was stricken by "death ; and the dissensions which subsequently disunited his sons allowed the Knights "of Rhodes to provide for the better security of their insular territory, by a conquest "on the mainland in lieu of that which they had just lost." (Smyrna.) *This was an* "*old Castle in the Gulf of Ceramis, erected on the ruins of the ancient Halicarnassus*, and "about twelve miles from the island of Cos or Lango, which belonged to the Order. "The Grand Master" (Philibert de Naillac) "commanded in person the armament "despatched against it, and the Tartar garrison was surprised and ejected without "difficulty. The fortalice being weak and dilapidated, the Knights razed it, and built "another on a salient rock overhanging the sea, which they strengthened by all the "appliances of art. On the land side, the walls were of a prodigious height and thick- "ness, and so ingeniously protected by bulwarks and bastions, that seven gates required "to be passed before the entrant could gain the centre of the works. The seaward "ramparts were pierced with *embrasures for cannon, which had sometime before been* "*introduced into the East ;* and a deep ditch, filled by the sea, completely insulated the "whole position. A flotilla of Rhodian brigantines and feluccas, acting in concert "with the war-gallies of the Order, commanded the gulf ; and the fortress, which was "named the Castle of St. Peter by the Christians, and Bidrou by the Turks, became in "time a place of refuge for such christian slaves as found means to effect their escape "from Turkish or Tartarian bondage. All the soldiers who had escaped the massacre at "Smyrna, were, as a recompense for their valour, assigned an asylum in this stronghold, "to be maintained during life at the public expense ; and twenty-three years afterwards, "when an officer of the Order was intrusted with the jurisdiction of the place, these "veterans were in some measure exempted from his authority."

This would account for the nomenclature "St. Peter's Castle," also the great strength of the place, as according to this account cannon were in use—and although not of the calibre or effectiveness now used—they required stouter walls for support

as well as being more formidable than spears and bows and arrows, which our W.M. alludes to as being "the only weapons that could be used by an attacking force."

That King Edward I. and many of our nobles were members of the Order during its existence and fought under its banner cannot be controverted, and as the members of the Order comprised Knights from Convents and Commanderies in France, Castile, Scotland, and Germany, as well as this country, it would not, I venture to suggest, be very impracticable or improbable that the various nationalities had their particular quarters or towers, and for the tower allocated to the members from this country to be distinguished by the shields of some of its most renowned adherents.



ENGRAVED JEWEL in the possession of Bro. Henry J. Lloyd, Los Angeles, Cal. (Actual size.)

THE VERY ANCIENT CLERMONT CHAPTER.

BY BRO. JOHN YARKER.

AS the Clermont Chapter was the most important factor in the origin of the present high grades, some curiosity has been expressed as to what it was. Folger gives the degrees thus:—"1736. Novice; Ecossoise; Knight of the Temple." Thory (1815) as Chevalier of the Eagle, Master Elect: Illustrious Chevalier or Templar; Sublime Illustrious Chevalier. Professor Robison says, in 1797, that "in early life" he had received the "1st Degree of Maçon Parfait," and as his list of the the "seven degrees" appears to be the most accurate record, as it bears the test of our old Rituals, I use it here.

1. Between 1715-37, the Harodim degree in three points, was the third degree in the Masonry of the Stuart, or Jacobite faction. One Hector Maclean seems to have been Grand Master, and was followed by the Earl of Derwentwater, 1737, for D'Harnouester is some ridiculous blunder, perhaps by misreading of a signature. He was followed in 1738 by Louis de Pardaillon duc d' Antin; and he in 1743 by the Prince of Clermont.

2. Between 1738-45, the information is uniform that the Chapter of Clermont recognised seven degrees "brought from the very heart of Albion." These have gone by various names as under:—

1-4°. *Ecossoise;* also termed Master Elect, Scotch Master Elect, as the rank had to be voted in a Craft Lodge; hence it is what we should term Brevet Past-Master, but seems to have had a special ritual. (See par. 3.)

(or) *Novice;* also termed (1744) Scotch Master, or Knight of the Sword, or of the East, or the Eagle; in Britain the Red Cross, or of Babylon; ancient Scotch of the East (Bristol, 1800-16); to be ranked with our Royal Arch Degree. Thory says it had three sub-divisions or sections.

2-5°. *Elève,* or Disciple; also termed Knight of the White Eagle or Pelican; (the Pelican being the standard of James III. in 1715). Rose Croix with a tinge of the *Miserere;* in Britain—the original term—Rosy Cross, or Rosæ Crucis, to which was added the Mystic Point, or Symbolic Supper of the Pascal Lamb. Claimed the mallet in all lower bodies.

3-6°. *Illustrious Chevalier, or Chevalier Templar,* (Thory, 1815); in Britain Knight Templar of St. John. We had also, Priest after the Order of Melchisedec.

4-7°. (Lastly.) *Sublime Illustrious Chevalier.* In the absence of contemporary rituals of the Rite there is some difficulty in pronouncing between two degrees. First we have the Kadosh, or Knight of the White and Black Eagle (1762). Ragon and Thory mentions the Grand Sacrificer, and Barruel (1797) speaks of a "Second Point" (yet preserved in a modified form), where this Grand Sacrificor "as a Priest after the Order of

Melchisedec administers bread and wine." They were Commanders of the last section. Second, we have the Prince of the Royal Secret, introduced a little later; and bearing this title about 1758. It adopted Ramsay's theory of 1737, that Masonic formula was used by the Crusaders to protect themselves from the Saracens, and Craft symbolism is applied to the circumstances of the Templars. (See par. 8.)

3. In 1747 the Abbé Larndan, who pretends to initiation without an oath, gives five emblems which he says were used in the first Scotch Degree, viz.:—ape, fox, dove, pelican, lion—taken from *Typotü Symbola Divina et Humana*, 1601. If his ceremony was ever really used by the primitive Chapter it was soon abandoned, for we hear nothing more of its peculiarities, but the emblems in 1764 (Robison) were used to distinguish the seven *langues* into which the Order was divided, and it is said these emblems were a revival of the tests used by General Monck, about 1660, when he desired to promote the union of the Craft and Rosicrucians in aid of the design to restore Charles II. (Ramsay to Geusau, 1741). The emblem on seals, and on gorgets of these Scotch Knights, was a lion wounded by an arrow, having a broken cord round its neck by which it had been tied to a stake, at the base of which lies a broken crown; the lion lies at the mouth of a cave playing with Mathematical implements. (Robison.)

4. Thory (1815) says that "all the Elus derive from the grade of Kadosh;" and Ragon says that "the Kadosh existed before Ramsay." If it had the alleged "sacrifice" of bread and wine (of which there is yet traces), it may be the origin of the British advanced degree of Templar Priest "after the Order of Melchisedec." Thus whilst partly retained it was assumed by the Rosy Cross, and by the Templar Priest. In the case of the latter it sometimes took the title of "Grand Cross," though the rank actually applied to the "Council" of the Grand Master, who were Kadosh Commanders of the Rosy Cross, and Templars of St. John. Probably some such ritual originated the 24° Prince of the Tabernacle in the Scottish Rites. Lintot's work, 1770, had 6°, Scotch of the East; 7°, Rose Croix; and the Templar Kadosh followed.

5. Between 1780-90, we begin to hear in England of "seven steps of Chivalry," in place of seven degrees of Masonry, and advocated in 1791 by Thos. Dunckerley. Following the Craft was the Arch Series, including the Red Cross and Eastern Star; and then, 4° Rosæ Crucis; 5° Templar of St. John; 6° Knight of the East and West—Templar Priest; 7° Kadosh—Palestine, "the history of which (he says) may not be written," it was practised in London before 1782, as Oliver asserts. There was also a degree of Grand Inspector, but the title was usually added to the Kadosh. At Bristol, about 1800, a modification of terms was introduced by French emigrés from Canada, as they are thus given on the 1816 Certificate of Benj. Plummer,—Knight Elected Master; Ancient Scotch of the East; Knight Templar of St. John; Rosæ Crucis of Mount Calvary.

6. In 1857 the "seven steps" are thus modified by Bro. D. W. Nash 33.° (1) Masonic Knight Templar; (2) Knight of St. John; (3) Knight of Palestine; (4) Knight of Rhodes; (5) Knight of Malta; (6) Rose Croix; (7) Kadosh. The system did not endure.

7. The term Kadosh is said to mean holy, or consecrated. Bazot says that it originated with the Hermits of the Thebiad, and that Alex^r Patriarch, of Alexandria, was one of its early members; and in the 7th century they made their vows to Simon

Patriarch, of Jerusalem, and in the 11th century founded the Order of the Temple. Eugene Aroux, who, in common with the late Gabriel Rosetti, has gone so deeply into the veiled language of Dante, states that in the Museum of Vienna there are two medals, one of the painter Pierre de Pix, the other of Dante, and both have on the reverse the letters F.S.K.I.P.F.T., that is *Frater Sacrae Kadosh Imperialis Principatus Frater Templarius.* I have already quoted Ragon, Thory and Dunckerley on this, and I have seen old rituals which state that no minutes must ever be kept of these degrees; it is in a piece with what all the old genuinely transmitted degrees above the Craft require—from Samber's vow of about 1721 to the present—that the *Recipiendiare* will never reveal when, where, or by whom he was received. The primitive Rite was unquestionably Templar; and it is often stated that the Kadosh was founded on the Lyons' *Elu*, or Master of Nine, though so careful a writer as Thory is of the opposite opinion.

8. If the English Templar, and the Kadosh have, as some suppose, the same origin, they must have diverged very materially; it may be supposed, in the development of the former by what the reformers thought it ought to be, and in the case of the latter by adopting forms of the *Elus*, as is supposed. A Paris attempt was made in 1762 to suppress anything that might be Templar, and the Ordre du Temple assumed the title of the Society of the Sir-loin (Aloyae) and the Kadosh that of Black and White Eagle. The absence of our British Templar from the Scottish Rite, and the adoption of the Kadosh and Prince of the Royal Secret, lends sanction to some such views, and I have left it uncertain, for more competent enquiry, and in hopes that documents may appear.

On the other hand it is probable, certainly possible, that Bro. Dunckerley, a well-informed Mason, was correct in 1791 in considering the Kadosh as the Commandership of the Templar of St. John, of which the primitive Clermont had a similar degree, that the Kadosh was it last degree; and that whilst the Rite of Heredom of 25° accepted the Kadosh as Templar, they established the Prince of the Royal Secret as Chief of the Series. Like the Patriarch of Jerusalem who creates a Knight of the Sepulchre with the Sword of Godfrey de Bouillon, the P.R.S. 25°, assumed the same fiction, equally the York Templars claimed from the same Prince, though Weishaupt writes, in 1783, from his brother Baldwin.

I would like to add to this paper a few words on the recent interesting paper of Bro. Crowe, which gives a Carbonari Certificate alluding in 1707 to Masonic high-grades. The Carbonari always seems to me a detached branch of the French Compagnonnage, and that of Jacques has Rites which approach our own high-grades; and though I do not see any impossibility in the existence of certain christian high-grades at the time, yet I am inclined to think, with Bro. Hughan, that the 0 is an error for some other figure. As to existence in France of Scottish Masonry, long before 1715, I have not the slightest doubt; only we can expect nothing to *prove* what it was. The Scotch kept their secrets with much fidelity; we constantly read of the communication of "The Word," with all that belonged to it, yet there does not exist to-day a single Mason who can prove what the "Word" actually was; nor have we any actual evidence to prove the meagerness or otherwise of their work. If Scottish Masonry was what Pike, in his "Masonic Origines," describes as assemblies of "beer-drinking" and "pipe smoking" working-men, without a ritual before 1700, what led so many men of rank and fortune to join the Lodges; and amongst these, from the 17th century, so many military men? Did none of these join James II. in France from 1688?—but there is a very peculiar letter of 1623 given in the "Court and Times of James First;" from which it appears that a secret brotherhood, which had all the essentials of Modern

Freemasons, arose in our army whilst Lord Vaux's regiment was in the Low Countries. Certain grades out of the old Mystical Societies were amalgamated, in essentials, with the 1758 Rite of Perfection, and Thory states that Gabrianco, in the 17th century, admitted many citizens, who wore swords, into his Apocalyptical Order, and it has been stated in your pages, by Bro. Malczovich, that before 1727 a Society of Friends of the Cross amalgamated with a Dutch Operative Lodge of Masons, and that Count Sporck then (at that date) introduced it into Austria.

Of course Hunde's theory that Craft Masonry was the Templar Order disguised, will not stand water.

The first Clermont Chapter members were of English, Irish and Scottish nationalities, and, if not French, the Chapter must have adopted the Templar from them, and all three Masonic Kingdoms, as well as America according to Folger, have not hesitated to create non-Masons Templars. At the same time it is quite possible that the three or four grades of the *Maçon Parfait* are of very great antiquity, and derived from some of the many so-called Rosicrucian Societies which arose, as says Maier, the contemporary of Flood, by sects who desired to place their own interpretation upon the symbols. Hence it is necessary to be very cautious in making any positive statement upon points appertaining to all the secret associations. Take the instance of the Malta degree; in recent times added to the Templar. It is said that when the Emperor Paul of Russia assumed the Protectorate of the remnant of Knights of Malta in his dominions, he closed the Masonic Lodges and, as a solatium, made all the Freemasons Knights of Malta, and that the Duke of Sussex applied to Paul and received from him the Grand Priorship of England. Whether all this is true or not, legitimate or not, it agrees fairly well with the period when the Knight of Malta was made a separate ceremony conferred by the older Templar degree, and thus additional degrees have become incorporated in our Masonic system. The Duke also accepted the Grand Mastership of the Templars, 1813; the 90° of Mizraim; and the Grand Priorship of the Ordre du Temple under Sir Sydney Smith; but, for some cause, perhaps change of opinion, left the bodies under him to sink or swim, and hence the friction which followed in the changes made between 1844 and 1851, but partially modified by the Grand Conclave of Templars in 1866.

THE HIGH GRADES IN BRISTOL AND BATH.

I AM much interested in the recent suggestion that the High-Masonry, or Master's Degrees, as they were formerly called, were allied with those of Ireland; and by commercial affairs, between the respective ports. Writers do not appear to have settled whether the Templar is English *sui generis*, and the origin of the continental Kadosh, or *vice versâ*. York had the Templar in 1779, and probably from 1762, when the Jacobite Drake revived that Grand Lodge, and it is on record that in 1762 he gave a Craft Charter to six French prisoners of war, who were to initiate their countrymen.

We may not have minutes, but these things, that I now state, prove themselves, namely, that York had an interchange of degrees with France. (1) The Craft Ritual, or Lectures, begin to show strong traces of the Ineffable degrees, this is certain, but the proof cannot be printed. (2) Drake's Arch in 1762, from the name of the officers, was same as Dermott's, *i.e.*, of the 2nd Temple. But sometime prior to 1779, it was the Arch of Enoch, or the 1st Temple; this probably means no more than (as was the case elsewhere) that the Arch of Enoch was added to that of Dermott in place of the Veils. (3) But at the date named, and prior to 1780, Paris had a ritual which alluded to a discovery in the time of Titus Vespasian, which they termed the Royal Arch of York. The Templar York, termed a "Royal Empampment of C. K."

Somewhere between 1754-68, but perhaps as early as 1744, Robert Lambert de Lintot (I believe that is his full name) was conferring the Clermont degrees in London; their printed Ritual of 1770 gives a Rose Croix Mason the right of assembling Lodges and perfecting masons to the sixth degree of Eccosaise Knight of the East, the only reservation being the degree of Rose Croix; Lintot claimed he did this as agent of Prince Charles Edward Stuart.

Now as to the Bristol Charter of Compact, which is said to have included Bristol, Bath, and Salisbury; unfortunately we have not the Compact itself, but we have the Regulations to it, and it terms itself the "Supreme Grand and Royal Encampment of "the Order of Knights Templars of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitallers and "Knights of Malta, &c., &c." Done at our Castle in Bristol, 20th day of December, 1780.

In 1785, or thereabouts, Bro. Charles Sherriff, of Shropshire, introduced from the West Indies the Rite of Perfection of 25°, and it was taken up by some of the Templar Encampments both north and south. Gould says the Rite is "Prussian Blue."

In 1790-1, Bro. Thomas Dunckerley collected the scattered Camps; and soon had four which he termed, "time immemorial" conclaves, viz., "London, Observance of Seven Degrees; York, Redemption; Bristol, Eminent of the Seven Degrees; Bath, Antiquity." The title of this Grand Conclave was "Royal, Exalted, Religious, and "Military Order of H.R.D.M., K.D.S.H., Grand Elected Knight Templar's of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes, &c." The title of "Grand Elected" is a Kadosh title, and the following Bath minute of 1790 has clearly a reference to Dunckerley, though not so stated; they had the Rose Croix at this time, and, from some letters of 1871, I gather that they believed the Rose Croix was introduced into Ireland by them, but this needs better proof than supposition.

"1790. William Boyce took all the degrees of ye Red Cross, also Royal Ark "Mariners, and many other sections and degrees, having first a dispensation, afterwards "a warrant thereby to act."

"Friday, 7th June, A.D., 1811. The following Sir Knights who had been installed "under a Craft Warrant, and being Expert Knights, were received and went through "the regular forms under the regular Warrant, and received the honours of the same, "and paid 5/- each for the Registery: Sir Ben Plummer, Sir Jno. Dixon, Sir Abraham "Nomers, Sir M. Patton, Sir Dixon Tyler, Sir Jerry Godley, Sir Ashley Parker, and "the books of the Grand Registry."

My letters in 1871 say that in 1822 they have record of the Order of Philippi, and some correspondence with France.

The Bath Brothers of 1871 believed that 1811 was the date of their old certificate, which included all the 33° of the A. & A. Scottish Rite, save the "Prince of the Tabernacle, 24," which is equally absent from it, and from the forged Grand Constitution of 1786. It has other peculiarities which I will notice, but I may first say that I had the plate examined by an expert who pronounced it about sixty years old; whilst the Registrar who signed my Certificate, with some 27 others, Wm. Thompson, J.P., was 81 years of age, and had been 50 years a member of the degrees. Now it is well known that de Grasse Tilley was made a 33° at Charleston, in 1804, founded the S.G.C. 33° in Paris, and was a prisoner of war in England from 1810 to 1815; that he was Master of the French Lodge, *Les Enfans de Mars et de Neptune*, and on the 20th of the 5th month, 1813, Ben Plummer, whom he certificated, had joined the Lodge of which he was Master at Abergavenny, that he was born in 1771, was Superintendent Grand Commander of Templars, and had belonged to the Lodge *Le Paix Desirée* held at Wincanton. All this agrees with the minute of 1811.

The peculiarities of this Certificate is this, that whilst in 1811 they received seven "Expert Knights," after naming the 29° A. & A., it goes on to say that the Brother has been "Registered as a G.E. Knight Kadosh in the presence of seven "Noble Knights of the Order." It then, after specifying the 32° and 33° A. & A. goes on to declare that the *brother* is a "Grand Commander of the Red Cross, a Royal "Master of Philippi, a Grand and Royal Commander of the Temple, Palestine, "Constantine, and Babylon, Royal Sovereign, and Grand Commander of the Royal Ark "Mariners, Mizraim, and Noachites, a Priest of the Temple of Holy Wisdom, and High "Priest of Melchisedec." And so particular were they in regard to the "legal seven," that though I received these degrees in Manchester with at least seven old members, they required me for legality to register a new *seven* as Bath members.

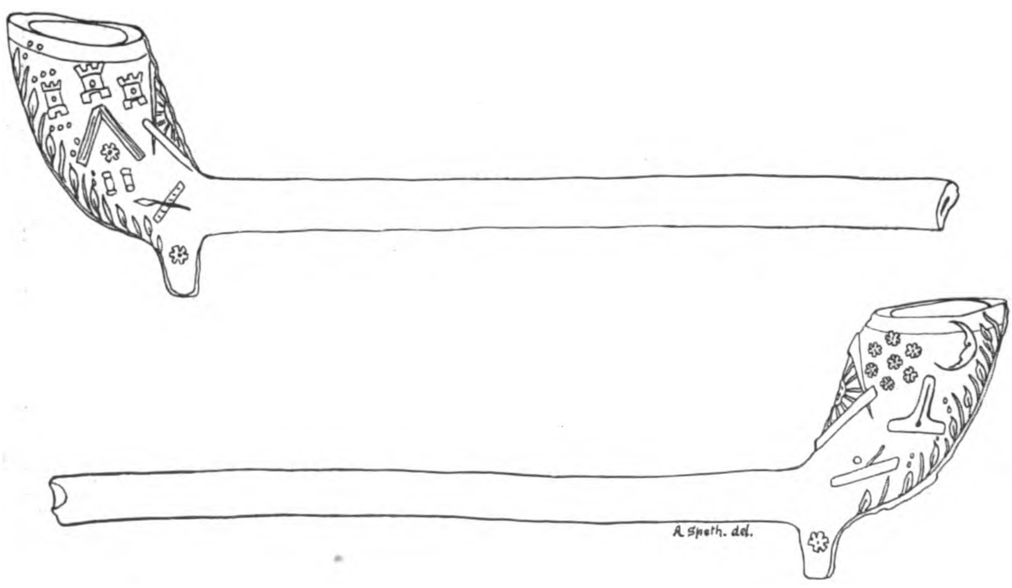
In regard to Bristol the contention is rather curious. The late learned Dr. H. Beaumont Leeson is reported to have said that some Knight Templar's Conclaves existed "claiming a right to confer the 18th degree, as they were well aware, was formerly the "practise, he, himself, having taken the degree in the Cross of Christ Encampment." Leeson believed the origin of the English Templar to be the Kadosh, and there can be no doubt that, so far as one of Dunckerley's Conclaves in London was concerned, such was the case. Plummer joined the Bristol Camp in 1816.

On the 2nd August, 1862, Leeson gave a very elaborate address at Portsmouth, in which he said: "That the Baldwin Encampment at Bristol was founded by French "Masons, who had brought it from Canada towards the close of the last century, a fact "of which he was certain, as the original books were in his own possession." Bro. D. W. Nash, who was expelled by Leeson from his S.G.C. 33°, for retaining his right to visit the old Bristol degrees, admits this in 1857, and says that with Bath, though they

had worked together from before 1780, they had, about 1800, admitted French refugees "registered with the Grand Orient in Paris." "These degrees, which comprise besides "the Rose Croix, those of the Nine Elected Masters, the Knights of the East, the "Sword, and the Eagle, and the Knights Grand Architects of Kilwinning, have been "conferred annually since the period of their introduction. . . . . . Together "with the Knights Templar, and the Knights Rosæ Crucis they form the five Royal "Orders or Degrees of Masonic Knighthood, which have been placed under a common "government." The "seven degrees" of the Encampment, in another part of the same document, are thus named:—"1, Masonic Knights Templar. 2, Knights of St. John of "Jerusalem. 3, Knights of Palestine. 4, Knights of Rhodes. 5, Knights of Malta. "6, Knights Rose Croix of Heredom. 7, Grand Elected Knights, K.D.S.H."

In sending the foregoing for publication, it is far from my desire to promote any contention on the subject. It is valuable matter, not accessible to the ordinary reader, and too often garbled and misrepresented. It will be seen that though Bath and Bristol worked together their systems were not identical, and that the former added vastly to their repository of degrees about 1811. How went the matter in this direction in Ireland at the same period?

JOHN YARKER.



CLAY PIPE,
Found in 1885, under the old West Bridge at Leicester, under 10 feet of mud.
IV. C.C. Mus.

THE "CHETWODE CRAWLEY MS."

BY BRO. WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN.

THE Grand Lodge of Ireland has lately acquired a remarkable manuscript which, though undated, is evidently of about the year 1730, or slightly earlier; according to the opinion of Dr. Begemann (P.Prov.G.M., Mecklenberg), Dr. Dickson, of Edinburgh, and other experts who have examined the original. I quite concur in such estimate, both as regards the probable date of its caligraphy and their belief in the unique character of the document.

I have failed to discover any particulars that would throw light on its origin or early history, my enquiries simply resulting in the knowledge that a certain lot was purchased several years ago from a second-hand collector, and the scroll was found in one of the volumes. It is written on small quarto size paper, the "water-mark" is undated, but judged to be some two hundred years old, and the writing covers four pages and a quarter of another.

It has given me much pleasure to be the medium of procuring this special curiosity for the Library of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and particularly to have the privilege of naming the MS. after my esteemed friend, the Senior Grand Deacon and eminent Masonic Historian, of the City of Dublin.

In order to rightly appreciate the "Chetwode Crawley MS." its text should be carefully compared with all the known descriptions of Masonic Ceremonies of the first half of the eighteenth century. This I have done most thoroughly, and have no hesitation in declaring my conviction, that while in some respects a few of its numerous contemporaries agree with this document, yet in others it possesses peculiar features of its own which distinguish it from the ordinary class of such compositions. Its title "The Grand Secret, or the Form of giving the Mason-Word," suggests more points for elucidation than it would be possible for me to consider at this juncture; so I only desire now to draw attention to the fact that the earliest known reference to "*leaving out the Common Judge*,"[1] is met with in the Volume of Minutes of the old Lodge, held at Haughfoot, Scotland, the first of which begins thus abruptly, of the 22nd December, 1702,

> "of entrie as the apprentice did leaving out (the Common Judge). . . . Then they whisper the word as before, and the Master Mason grips his hand after the ordinary way."[2]

At the same meeting Sir James Scott, of Gala, Thomas Scott, his brother, and others, "were duly and orderly admitted apprentices and ffellow Craft," these being the two positions conferred in, by, or for the Lodge; "*any* five of their number being permitted to enter such qualified persons" away from, but on behalf of the Lodge. The presiding officer was termed "Master Mason or Presses," and there is nothing to indicate that any Ceremony then required the absence of Apprentices, there being no superior degree, so far as we can discover.

The manuscript states that the following declaration had to be made by the junior neophyte:—

> "Here am I the youngest and last entered Apprentice as I am sworn by God and St. John, by the Square and Compass and Common Judge, to attend my Master's Service."

[1] *Common Goudge (or Gauge)*, an operative tool.
[2] "History of Freemasonry in Roxburghshire, &c." By W. Fred Vernon (1893) p. 281.

It also provides for the reception of a "Master Mason or ffellow Craft" as a separate Ceremony, by the exclusion of Apprentices, thus differing from the Records of Haughfoot from first to last. The newly instructed "Master Mason or ffellow Craft" (convertible or equivalent terms apparently), the novitiate "makes the Master-sign, and says the same words of entry as the prentice did, only *leaving out the Common Judge*."

It will be remembered that in "A Mason's Examination" of A.D. 1723[1], the earliest of its class yet traced, a just and perfect Lodge is defined to consist of

> "A Master, two Wardens, four Fellows, five Apprentices, with Square, Compass and *Common Gudge*"

The last mentioned tool is likewise so noted in "The Mystery of Freemasons," a rare sheet of A.D. 1730[2], a copy of which is owned by Bro. T. Francis, of Havant, and another is in the Library of General Lawrence, of Boston, U.S.A. The same description occurs in a Collection of Papers, reprinted from the "Daily Journal" of A.D. 1730, being the one entitled "The Grand Whimsy of Masonry" (*London*, 1731), one of the treasures of Dr. Chetwode Crawley's Library; and likewise in "The Westminster Journal, or New Miscellany" of May the 8th, 1742.

Though in this respect and partly else, this MS. agrees with these amusing publications, in other instances it differs essentially from them and all others of the kind, these departures being such as to differentiate this unique document from mere ordinary prints, or "catchpennies," and suggest to my mind that it represents a more or less accurate account of the Ceremonies of the period, written by a brother, who took this plan to assist his memory, and who himself had been admitted as an "Apprentice and Master Mason, or ffellow Craft" accordingly.

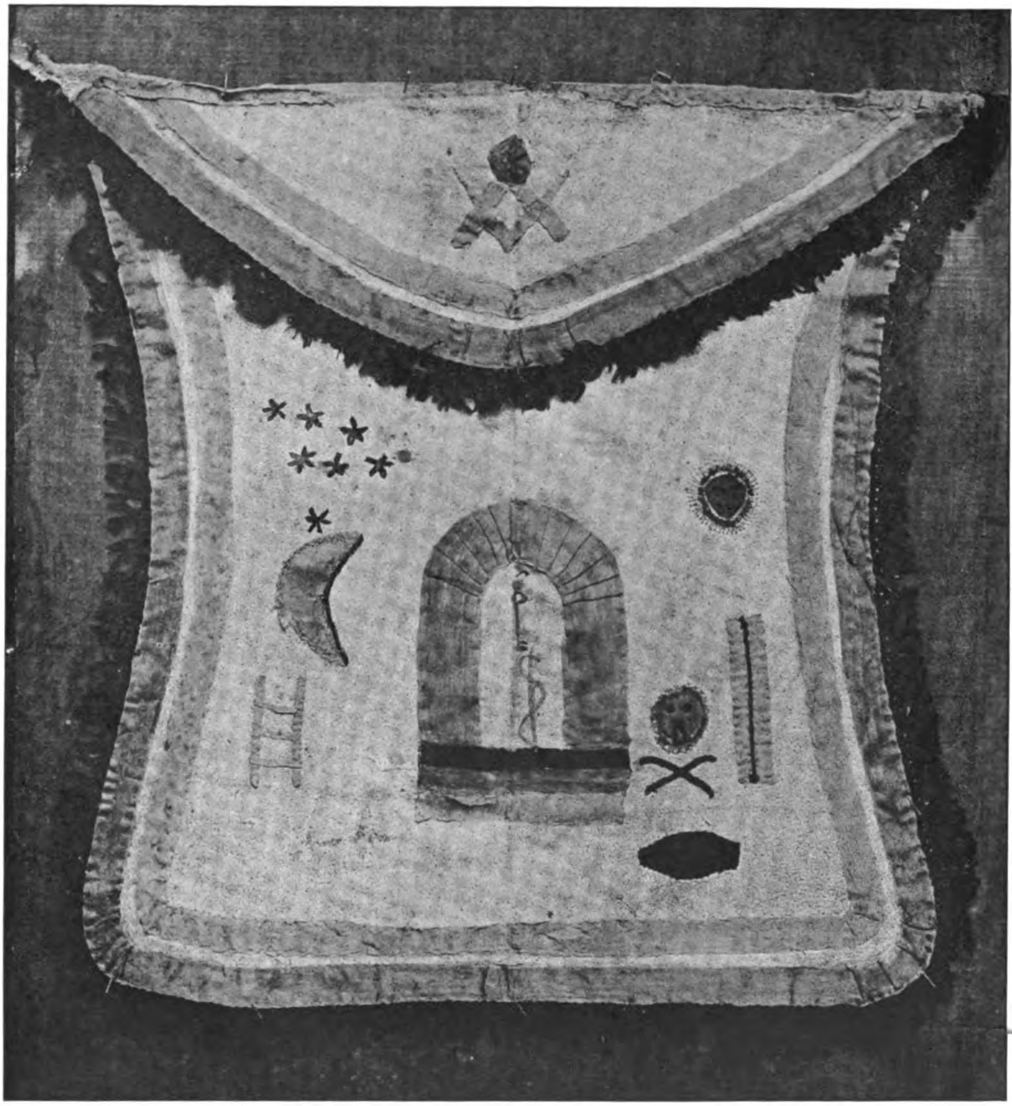
During the seventeenth century there are numerous entries still preserved, which prove that whether the candidates were admitted as Apprentices only, or as Masters or Fellows, the titles were simply complimentary, and did not involve the absence of those of lower status at the reception into a higher grade. But later on, and as evidenced by such documents or publications as those herein noted, separate Ceremonies were worked, each being of an esoteric character, necessitating the absence of those not eligible to participate at the time.

It is the probability of this MS. being a *boná fide* register that constitutes the real value, and although now the interesting memorandums would be as useless as the curious imitators so widely circulated in the eighteenth century, yet for archæological and ritualistic purposes, its text cannot fail to prove valuable and suggestive when questions arise as to the character and extent of Masonic Ceremonies of that period. Always bearing in mind that students must not expect me to be more explicit.

Whilst on this subject, it may be noted that the "Trinity College, Dublin, MS." *circa* 1730 (*endorsed* "Free Masonry, February, 1711") might be consulted, as also the "Dumfries Kilwinning MS. No. 4," by the lamented Brother John Lane.[3] It will be seen that the reply to the query "What is the name of the Lodge?" viz., *The Lodge of Killwinning*," indicates a Scottish origin for this Catechism. The Jewels are described as the *Perpendester*, a Square Pavement, and an *Brohedzmall*[4], and the key [*kye*] is declared to be located "Three and a half foots from the Lodge, under the *Perpendester*[5] and a *green Divot*," whatever such may mean.

I consider that the "Chetwode Crawley MS." has found a very satisfactory home, and I hope that the scholarly brother, after whom it is named, may succeed in accurately and fully appreciating its precise value and relation to the Craft during the eventful years following the establishment of the premier Grand Lodge.

1 "The Flying Post" No. 4712 (Gould's History, vol. iii, 1880).
2 In Sale Catalogue of Spencer & Co., 1875, now the property of General Lawrence.
3 "Ars Quatuor Coronatorum," 1893, pp. 36-44.
4 *Broached* Mall.
5 *Pendenster* applied to a stone fitted to a wall so as to exhibit a smooth surface on both sides.



Apron in the possession of Bro. Ellis, Christchurch, N.Z.

(See page 93).

IRISH CERTIFICATES (WEXFORD).

BROTHER ELLIS of Lodge Christchurch 91, N.Z. is the owner of an old set of Masonic Regalia with accompanying certificates, and knowing my keen interest in all things Masonic he very kindly lent them to me for closer examination. In the hope that a description of them may be considered worthy of a place in the proceedings of No. 2076, I have had the Apron photographed by the kindness of R.W. Bro. Binns.

It is made of lambskin not, however, so finely finished as the modern article, its greater width (at top and bottom) is 15 inches, narrowing to 12 in the middle, the flap is circular, 5 inches deep in the middle, the strings are of the same material as the apron. There are strips of ribbon round the apron and flap, both somewhat faded, the inside light blue, the outside red, each of about $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch in width, whilst a narrow black fringe is on the outside. The top is bound with blue. On the flap is a square and compass in light blue, the position being the reverse of the usual one. At the angle of the square is a rosette of red ribbon. Commencing on the left side, the following emblems are depicted: seven stars in red, beneath the moon in blue, and lower still, a ladder of three steps, also in blue; on the other side is the sun, beneath the plumb, skull and crossbones, and a coffin, the latter in black. The centre is occupied by an arch in red ribbon, resting on three strips of black, red and blue ribbon respectively, within this is worked in crewel silk (red) a serpent on a rod, above a key and above that again the letter G. Accompanying the apron is a sash of black silk with a narrow border of red and a short fringe of blue whilst a rosette of blue and red is on the shoulder. At the breast is a seven-pointed star rather artistically worked in black sequins and beneath the emblems of mortality. Three documents certify that the owner was a M.M., R.A.M. and K.T., and the assumption is that his apron was made for him after he had attained the last of these degrees, all being evidently conferred in the Lodge. The M.M. certificate is on one side of a double sheet of stout paper measuring, folded, 7 inches by 9 inches, and runs as follows:—

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Admitted 5th December 1799
Declared of 21st May 1800.

We do hereby certify, that the Bearer, *Joseph Duffield*, is a regular regiſtered *MASTER MASON*, in Lodge 837, held in his Majesty's 22nd or, *SLIGO* Regiment of Militia, and on the Regiſtry of Ireland; and has during his stay with us, behaved himſelf as a juſt and honeſt Brother.

Given under our Hands and Seal of our Lodge, in our Lodge Room in *Wexford* this *21st* Day of *April 1800*, and of Maſonry, *5800*

A. Maguffery Master,
J. Hunter S. Warden,
Wm. Shaw J. Warden.
J. Gorman Secretary.

In the margin is Blue Ribbon $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, through three slits with a large seal in red wax. The impression is unfortunately not discernable, with the exception of an uplifted arm in the centre.

The Arch certificate is a larger document, a doubled sheet measuring 12 inches by 8 inches, and runs as follows:—

WE the HIGH PRIEST, etc, etc, of the Grand Chapter of ROYAL ARCH ſuper-excellent MASONS, of Lodge 837, in the Town of *Wexford* and on the Regiſtry of IRELAND,

DO hereby certify the Bearer hereof, our truſty and well-beloved Brother *Joseph Duffield* Paſt Maſter of ſaid Lodge, was by us INSTALLED, and INITIATED in that moſt noble and ſublime Degree; he having with due Honour and Juſtice to the Royal Community, truly ſupported the amazing Tryals of Skill and Valour attending his admiſſion; and as ſuch we him recommend to all true and faithful ROYAL ARCH SUPER-EXCELLENT BROTHERS around the Globe.

Given under our Hands, and Seal of our Grand Chapter, held in *Wexford* this *21st* Day of *April 1800* and of ROYAL ARCH SUPER-EXCELLENT Masonry, *3300*.

J. Valentine H. P.
J. Burrows R. A. C.
A. Maguffury G. M.
J. Hunter S. G. W.
Wm. Shaw J. G. W.
J. Gorman G. S.

In the margin is a two-inch red ribbon threaded through five slits and bearing a red seal. The impression is not clear, but it is evidently an arch on two pillars, with a well defined keystone, inside is a square and compasses, and round are the words "Lodge 837 Sligo," with other words not decipherable.

On the last certificate is also a folded sheet of paper, the same size as the previous, and commences with an invocation:—

In the Name of the Moſt Holy, Glorious and undivided TRINITY Father, Son and Holy Ghoſt. Amen.

We, the CAPTAIN GENERAL, GRAND MASTER, etc, etc, of the magnanimous and invincible Order of HIGH KNIGHTS TEMPLARS,
of LODGE 837, held in the Town of *Wexford* and on the Grand Regiſtry of IRELAND,
dedicated to MOSES, and King SOLOMON, in the ancient and ſacred Law, and to the faithful Soldier, ST. JOHN of Jeruſalem, in the Goſpel's Diſpenſation, do hereby certify, that our truſty and well-beloved Brother

and conftituted Friend *Joseph Duffield* having
Paffed the ROYAL ARCH fuper excellent Degrees of MASONIC Orders was by us regularly dubbed, admitted, initiated and confirmed, in the Rights, Ceremonies and Myfteries, of that Moft holy, noble, and Chriftian Order of HIGH KNIGHTS TEMPLARS (the true and faithful Soldier of Jefus Chrift,) by us in an encampment; and that fince his Initiation therein, he has difcharged the relative Duties of a ST. KNIGHTS COMPANION with Affection and Integrity amongft us; having with much excellent Skill, Fortitude and Valour, previously withftood and refifted various Temptations, preparatory to his Admiffion; and as fuch we him recommend to all faithful Brethren, KNIGHTS TEMPLARS around the Globe.

In Teftimony whereof, we have hereunto put our Hands with the Seal of our General Assembly, held in *Wexford*
this *21st* Day of *April 1800* and of Mafonry *5800*
and of ROYAL ARCH SUPER EXCELLENT MASONRY *3300*
AND OF THE Order of TEMPLARS *3800*

J. McKeown G. G.
A. Maguffery G. M.
J. Hunter S. G. W.
Wm Shaw J. G. W.
J. Gorman G. S.

In the margin is a two-inch black ribbon, threaded through seven slits, and bearing a seal of black wax. The impression is plainer than on the other, and is as follows:—Round the margin are the words "LODGE No 837 SLIGO MILITIA." Inside is a triangle, within which are the emblems of Mortality with a cross resting on the skull. On the upper sides of the triangle are the words "Memento Mori," and beneath the letters S. S.

The whole of the certificates are printed except the name of the owner, and town, dates and of course the signatures of the officers.

It may be noted that Bro. Duffield, who was admitted on the 5th December, 1799, was described on the 21st April following as a "paft master of faid Lodge." This was probably only the honorary degree of P.M., in olden times a necessary pre-requisite for the Arch.

There is apparently an error in the last certificate, where the date of the Order of Templars is given as 3800, or 500 years older than that of Royal Arch Superexcellent Masonry.

S. C. Bingham.

IRISH CERTIFICATES (COOKSTOWN).

THE foregoing notes from Bro. Bingham were received almost by the same post as three Irish Certificates which have been presented to the Lodge Museum by our good Bro. Benno Loewy, of New York. These latter are however all dated 1795, and instead of coming from Wexford, they emanate from Lodge No. 553, Cookstown, Co. Tyrone, a still further difference being that whereas the former are on printed forms, these are entirely manuscript.

With regard to the clothing described by Bro. Bingham, I would suggest that the sash may be of Continental make. If so it would seem unlikely that it was worn with the Apron, and possibly did not belong to Bro. Joseph Duffield, the original owner of the Certificates. The apron is very interesting, and as I understand that no alteration, either in form or colour, has ever been made in the Irish *Craft* Apron, it is possible that this one was worn in the R.A., as it does not appear to bear any emblem which we may take as especially marking the K.T., although the intention may have been to indicate this by the black fringe.

The position of the Square and Compasses is not unknown, and may be noticed on one of the early seals used by the Grand Lodge of the "Ancients," which, as Bro. Sadler has shewn in his "Masonic Facts and Fictions," was evidently an off-shoot of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. The tools also appear in the same relative position on a tombstone erected to the memory of William Mathers in St. Patrick's Churchyard, Coleraine (1799).

The seal on the Craft Certificate is evidently that of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, "the first seal specially designed with a Masonic device for any Grand Lodge."[1] It is in the form of a crest, and shews a bare arm with the hand grasping a trowel, and in accordance with a common custom has been adapted to the needs of a Private Lodge by the addition of its name and number. The seals on the three Cookstown Certificates are all "lamp-black" impressions, and the extreme care of the Secretary is shewn on the R.A. Certificate, where he makes a second trial, the first being apparently a slip. One might almost imagine that he was aware of his shortcomings in the matter of spelling, and was therefore all the more anxious that his seals should be good.

For information about "The Sequence of Degrees," and the authority (or rather want of authority) for conferring other degrees under Craft Warrants, brethren would do well to read Bro. Crawley's paper on "Some early Irish Certificates and their Story," in *A.Q.C.*, vol. xvi., pp. 69-79.

The date of the foundation of the Order of Knights Templar seems to have been a serious stumbling-block to our ancient brethren. Bro. Bingham points out that the Wexford Certificate makes the date 2000 B.C., which takes us back to about the time of the death of Noah and the birth of Abraham. The Cookstown Certificate gives the date at 1000 B.C., and it would appear that the event to which attention was intended to be drawn was the building of King Solomon's Temple, which may be taken roughly as 3000 A.M. or 1000 B.C. It will be noticed that in the Emyvale High Knight Templar Certificate of 1811, printed in *A.Q.C.*, vol. xvi., p. 84, we have two dates given, in addition to that of signing, viz., Order of Templars 3808 (which would make 1997 B.C.) and of Malta 676 (or 1135 A.D.). The former of these practically corresponds with the Wexford Certificate.

W. JOHN SONGHURST.

[1] *Cæmentaria Hibernica.* By Bro. W. J. Chetwode Crawley, LL.D. Fasc. i., p. 24.

COOKSTOWN CERTIFICATE, No. 1.

Admitted the 2nd. Day of Febury. 1791
Declared off the 26th. of March 1795.

To All Whome it May Concern
We Do hereby Certify that Br. Wm
Loughrage Is A Regular Master
Mason In Lodge No. 553 & has During
His Stay With Us Behaved Himself
As Becometh a Mason, Given
Under Our hands & Seal of our Lodge
& In Our Lodge Room In Cookstown
this 26th Day of March 1795 —
& of Masonry 5795 —

Seal.

Signed by Order
Henry Barns — M.
James Cook — S. W.
William Williams — J. W.

Wm. Ranken — Secry

MS. Certificate on sheet of paper doubled to 7¼in. by 6in. Seal—Smoke impression, arm and trowel, encircled by "Cookstown Lodge, No. 553.

COOKSTOWN CERTIFICATE, No. 2.

We the High Priest &c. &c. &c. of the
Royal Arch Super Ext. Encampment of
No. 553 On the Regestry of Ireland Do
Certify that William Loughrage past
Master of said Lodge & Was by us In-
stalled and Initiated Into that Most
Noble & Sublime Degree of Royal Arch
Super Ext. Masonry he having Suported
the Amazing tryal attending his Ad-
-mittion With Courage fortitude And Valiour
& As Such We Recommend him to all
Worthy Royal Arch Super Ext. Masons
Round the Globe: Given Under Our
Hands & Seal of Our Grand Charter
Held In the house of Br. Jas. Gray
In Cookstown In the County of tyrone
In Ireland, this 11th Day of May 1795
& of Royal Arch Super Ext. Masonry 3795

Seal. Seal.

Henry Barns — H. P.
James Cook — G. M.
Wm. Williams — S. W.
Sam. Barkley — J. W.

Signed Pr. Order Wm. Ranken — Sec.

MS. Certificate on sheet of paper doubled to 9¼in. by 7½in. Seal—smoke impressions, arch with well defined keystone on three steps, enclosing G and two dwarf columns. Outside arch, dexter, a sword; sinister, a trowel. The whole encircled by "Cookstown R.A. Superexcellent Encampmt. No. 553".

COOKSTOWN CERTIFICATE, No. 3.

In the Name of the father Son & Holy
Ghost Amen &c. &c. &c. We the Captain
General of the Invincible & Magnanimous
Lodge of Kn^{t}. templars held in Cookstown
Under the Sanction of N°. 553 on the
Regestry of Ireland Do hereby Certify
that Our faithful & Loving Brother W^{m}.
Loughrage Was By Us Dubbed A Kn^{t}. of
that Most Noble & Sublime Degree of Kn^{t}.
templars Or Kn^{ts}. of Malta & truely
Suported the Amazing tryal attending
His Admittion With fortitude & Courage
& As Such We Recommend him to
All Kn^{t}. templars or Knt^{s}. of Malta
Round the Globe Given Under Our
Hands & Seal of Our Grand Conclave
Held In the house of B^{r}. Ja^{s}. Gray
In Cookstown In the County of tyrone
In Ireland this 11th. Day of April 1795
& of Kn^{t}. Templar Masonry 2795

Seal	Henry Barns	C. G.
	James Cook	H. P.
	William Williams	G. M.
	Signed P^{r}. Order W^{m}. Ranken	Sec.

MS. Certificate on sheet of paper doubled to $9\frac{1}{4}$in. by $7\frac{1}{2}$in. Seal, smoke impressions, skull, cross-bones and coffin, with a spray on each side. The whole encircled by "Cookstown Grand Assembly of K^{t}. T^{s}. N°. 553".

St. John's Day in Harvest.

FRIDAY, 24th JUNE, 1904.

THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall, at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. Admiral Sir A. H. Markham, *K.C.B.*, P.D.G.M. Malta, W.M.; E. J. Castle, *K.C.*, I.P.M.; Canon J. W. Horsley, S.W.; F. J. W. Crowe, Gr.O., Steward as J.W.; W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C., Sec.; H. Sadler, Steward as I.G.; W. M. Bywater, P.G.S.B., P.M.; S. T. Klein, P.M.; G. Greiner, A.G.S.G.C., P.M.; and E. A. T. Breed: also W. J. Songhurst, Assistant Secretary and Librarian.

Also the following 56 members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. C. L. M. Eales, G. P. G. Hills, G. Gregory, J. Auley, jun., G. H. Brown, W. C. Williams, H. King, J. O'Hara, A. Knight, P.D.D.G.M. Eastern Archipelago; G. T. Lawrence, W. H. Pocklington, H. B. Nicholls, C. Isler, F. W. Byles, B. V. Darbishire, J. H. Judd, A. Stötzer, W. Dickinson, G. Glen, C. F. Silberbauer, W. F. Roberts, J. P. Watson, J. J. Dixon, J. Stiven, P.G.D.; A. S. Gedge, A. Oliver, D. Bock, W. Wonnacott, J. S. Stacey, T. Cohu, W. G. Fuller, E. Field, G. W. Pavitt, B. W. Hammett, T. Taylor, P.G.D.; C. J. R. Tijou, P.G.S.B.; H. G. Warren, H. E. Smith, H. Lovegrove, P.G.Sw.B.; F. W. Owen, G. W. Cobham, A. Y. Mayell, J. J. Murphy, C. A. Chapman, F. Donovan, R. C. Watson, S. Meymott, S. R. Clarke, R. T. Grisenthwaite, G. Vogeler, F. J. Rebman, T. B. Roberts, H. Tipper, P.A.G.P.; W. Busbridge, F. A. Hazzledine, and S. Walsh Owen.

Also the following eleven visitors:—Bros. W. Weston, Lodge of Engineers No. 2599; S. Marsland, Royal Athelstan Lodge No. 19; W. G. West, S.D., Cathedral Lodge No. 2741; J. C. Hughes, P.D.G. Registrar of Hong Kong and S. China; R. G. Hammond, St. Martin's Lodge No. 2455; R. W. Barton, Campbell Lodge No. 1415; H. C. Nelthorpe, Abercorn Lodge No. 1549; R. Y. Mayell, All Souls' Lodge, No. 170; R. J. B. Cross, Manchester Lodge No. 179; J. H. Parker, P.M., Pilgrim Lodge No. 238; W. D. Bathurst, D.G.Sec. Gibraltar.

Thirty-seven Brethren were admitted to the membership of the Correspondence Circle.

Apologies for non-attendance were received from Bros. H. Le Strange, E. Conder, jun., E. Macbean, G. L. Shackles, W. J. Hughan, J. T. Thorp, J. P. Rylands, R. Hovenden, F. H. Goldney, Dr. Chetwode Crawley, R. F. Gould, and L. A. de Malczovich.

Exhibits.

By Bro. W. E. Holme,

1. Certificate, engraved, parchment, of the degrees of App. Comp. et Maître, granted to Pierre Pincoffs, Doctor of Medicine, on 22nd April, 1839, by the Lodge, "Amis Philanthropes," Brussels, under the G.O. of Belgium (A. & A.S.R.).
2. Dimit to same Brother from Lodge Zum Goldenen Apfel (Dresden), dated 25th February, 1847.
3. Préceptes Maçonniques.
4. By-laws of Lodge "des Amis Philanthropes."
5. List of members, &c., 1844, of Lodge "Zum Goldenen Apfel."
6. Three aprons and Sash with pendant jewel (S. & C.).
7. Breast Jewel of Lodge "des Amis Philanthropes."

All the above formerly belonged to Bro. Pincoffs, who died about 1870; and are now presented to the Lodge by Bro. Holme.

By Bro. Benno Loewy, of New York,

1. Dimit to Bro. William Loughrage, from Cookstown Lodge (Co. Tyrone) No. 553. Dated 26th March, 1795.
2. R.A. Certificate to same Brother by the Royal Arch Super Excellent Encampment No. 553, of Cookstown, dated 11th May, 1795.
3. K.T. Certificate to same brother by the Invincible and Magnaminous Lodge of Knights Templar, held in Cookstown under the sanction of No. 553, dated 11th April, 1795.

Presented to the Lodge.

By Bro. J. C. Pocock, Singapore,

Two Aprons, one made at Hartford, Connecticut; the other also probably American.

Presented to the Lodge.

By Bro. F. A. Powell.

Print on satin (originally light blue) from an engraved plate, probably designed for Certificates. "Daniel Dodd, delin,; John Luckington, sculp. London: Published as the act directs, March 13th, 1794, by I. Moseley, Bridge Row, Pimlico. Sold by J. Jones, Little Chapel Street, Soho, and at the George, Piccadilly.

Brs. { Isaac Moseley, Ebenezer Silby, Charles Sinclair, & William Hannam. } Invt."

The Crests, *e.g.* Winged Spur and Winged Globe, seem to indicate "Finch," but the above names negative this supposition. Sinclair was at one time a Grand Tyler, and Hannam was a well-known Mason, especially in the R.A. and K.T. The running pattern, with emblems along sides and bottom, were used by Newman in one of his "Apron plates."

By the Lodge,

Masonic tea pot, black Wedgewood ware.

By Bro. Cobham,

Masonic Print, engraved by John Bradshaw, Manchester, about 1845-50.

By Bro. F. Donovan,

1. Photograph of "Universis" Certificate granted to John Cameron, Lodge No. 225 London, dated 8th September, 1784. Signed by Robert Leslie, G.S. No. 225 is now the Lodge of Temperance No. 169 which was warranted 4th May, 1784, and then met at the Black Horse, Coventry Street. Bro. Cameron must have been one of its first initiates.
2. Two photographs of a Rosicrucian (?) jewel presented to John L. Cameron, 1832.

Presented to the Lodge.

By Bro. E. J. Gairdner,

1. Photograph of the "King Solomon" jewel exhibited by him in January.
2. Photograph of card which kept the miniature in place. This is a portion of a dinner ticket; possibly of the Royal Naval Lodge which met in 1766 at the Three Compasses, High Holborn.

Presented to the Lodge.

By Bro. J. Procter Watson.

Facsimile in Indian Embroidery of a Rose Croix Apron and Collar, the original being in the possession of a brother in India. The Apron, no doubt, has a semicircular flap and rounded corners as is usual with those of French make, but the copy has been mounted in London in English style, with square corners and triangular flap.

By Bro. F. W. Levander,

1. Large silk handkerchief printed in black with red border.
2. Summons. Printed from engraved plate of Lodge No. 44, Nottingham, (Bro. E. Evans, sculp.) dated 7th November, 1803. No. 44 is now the Newstead Lodge No. 47, and was warranted by the Grand Lodge of the Ancients, 17th December, 1755.
3. Photograph of an engraved Perpetual Calendar in Kew Palace. From the specimen in the *Q.C.* Museum it appears that the Calendar was designed by J. F. de Gourdnck and published by him at No. 4, Margaret Street, February, 1797. It was dedicated to George, Prince of Wales, then Grand Master.

By Bro. Andrew Oliver,

A collection of oval badges, card and ivory, made by French Prisoners. (One of the badges has been presented to the museum.)

A vote of thanks was passed to the exhibitors, and for the donations.

Bro. CANON J. W. HORSLEY read the following paper:—

AN ACCOUNT OF REBUILDING THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. PAUL'S, LONDON.

BY BRO. CANON J. W. HORSLEY, M.A.,
Senior Warden.

IN the Lambeth Palace Library I found a manuscript book (Bibliotheca Lambethana 670) which has not as far as I can tell, after enquiry of the persons most likely to know, ever been printed, although it has been partly used by Maitland in his History of London, and by Dean Milman and Dr. Sparrow Simpson in their writings. It gives in a form that is a model of book-keeping a summary of all the expenditure on the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral under our great brother Sir Christopher Wren, from the clearing of the ground which began on May 1st, 1674 (the King's commission having been issued on the preceding 12th of November), down to February 1st, 1698-9, when the Morning Prayer Chapel was opened, the Choir having been opened on December 2nd, 1697. The last stone on the lantern was not laid until 1710. Contributions, first towards repairs and afterwards towards a new fabric, seem to have been continuous, and from 1664 to 1684 alone a sum of £126,604 6s. 5d. was received. Maitland gives the entire cost of the present building as £736,752 2s. 3½d., while this manuscript, which takes up to Michaelmas, 1700 only, accounts for £440,590 17s. 1¾d. Maitland's receipts and disbursements run from 1660 to 1723, the receipts being £1,167,474 17s. 11¾d., and a remaining balance in hand of £49,384 0s. 3¼d. As the entire manuscript will be printed in our *Transactions*, and thereby for the first time I believe given to the public, I am concerned now only with such notes arising therefrom as may be of interest.

We begin with the clearing of the ground to make way for the new foundation, which work began on May Day 1674, and proceeded with such expedition that the new foundation stone was laid on June 21st in the following year. The preparatory charge was heavy, including such items as an attempt to repair the west end which proved a slip as the walls and pillars after being finished fell down; repairing the Convocation House which was used as a Board Room for the Commissioners; operations, costing over £556, for the recovery of old lead; spent on masons and labourers for taking down old towers and pillars, vaults, walls, and pinnacles, and taking up old foundations, walls, and buttresses, over £3092; expenses entailed by the grants of quarries made by Kings Charles II. and William III., defending the same against the Islanders (presumably of Portland).

The total amount paid to masons, *eo nomine*, was £121,087, divided into the following items :—

1. For making up doors and windows, taking up pavements and casing burnt pillars, walling and coping south and west walls, mending capitals, etc., £302 6s. 5¼d.
2. Piling stones, taking down vaults, cutting windows in the Convocation House, mending the old churchyard wall, etc., £43 14s. 6d.

3. Masonry, raising, and setting new work with sawing Portland stone, £120,741 16s. 6¾d.

Under the head of Masons and labourers (day labourers being a separate heading) we have a sum of £3182 8s. 9½d. for taking down and taking up the old work, for throwing up earth to make way for foundations, and for splitting old stones.

One operative is mentioned by name, "Mason Rawlins," whose account for work entailed by the fire which damaged the west end of the north aisle of the choir, amounted to £660 3s. 0d. including the carving. This fire happened on February 27th, 168⅚ and is said to have been "supposed to be by the carelessness of Smith the organ-maker." It was an unfortunate occurrence as the choir had been solemnly opened not three months before. Other expenses connected with this fire bring the total up to £710 12s. 8¼d. and included gratuities to several persons who assisted to extinguish the fire £11 15s. 6d. The heat seems to have overcome them for £2 1s. 6d. was spent in wine, and lights, candles, repairing borrowed buckets, and expences in drink, add £6 6s. 8d. The manuscript does not say whether the lights were to discover the fire and the buckets for the consolatory drink.

Accidents were few considering the magnitude and duration of the work. Allowances made to several labourers hurt in the work are included in the pay total and not particularized. Nine however were killed: Thorowgood and Thos. Piggott by a fall from the high tower, and Will. Hibworth by a fall from the east end. The compensation given was not excessive being only £4 17s. 0d. for the the three, or £1 2s. 6d. each. John Capon, labourer, fell from the top of the old west gable end, Patrick Pratt fell in the church, and the cause of the deaths of Will Banks and Ted Walter is not stated. The representatives of these four received in the aggregate of £10 10s. 6d. or or £2 12s. 7½d. for each death, a miserly benevolence which contrasts unpleasantly with the amount of gratuities to minor legal and city officials, and one regrets that as yet both the Employers' Liability and the Illicit Commissions Acts were in the womb of the future. On further scrutiny of the accounts we find that this total of £15 7s. 6d. includes the charges of the seven Coroner's Inquests, the balance being the funeral expenses. Burials were cheap. In these days and in my parish the widow of a labourer will often spend £15 upon a funeral out of insurance money, and then apply next week to the Guardians as destitute, while many a coster-monger's funeral would come to near £50. In addition the cure of four men maimed in the work accounts for the lordly sum of £5 14s. 6d., a broken leg, a head bruised by the fall of the ram, a fall from the pinnacle, and a leg hurt by unlading timber, entailing this expense. Four labourers and one carver were however superannuated at a cost of £61 9s. 6d., Peter Barnet receiving £37 19s. 6d., Peter Hoy £10, Roger Bacon £5 10s., Bemrose £3, and Edward Arnold, carver, £5.

The items relating to the kind and the cost of stone used by the masons are for paving Marble, Purbeck, Denmark, and Portland Stone, £253 16s. 10¼d. Portland stone, 50,332 tons, £28,065 16s. 7¾d., and freight of the same £28,951 2s. 8d. Of other stone, viz., Burford and Headington in Oxfordshire, Beer, Caen, Reigate, Ketton, Tadcaster, and Guildford, 25,573¾ tons were used, costing £39,101 11s. 4¼d. Forty-six block, apparently of marble, cost £1,249 15s., white-veined marble for pillars, £409 19s. 7d., ten capitals, seven bases, and two columns came to £85, while 5,304 paviers for the choir, and 622 Welsh and Torbay pavier, and 22 for bordering, cost £1,075. Denmark stones. white and red, cost £33 3s. 4d., other stone including 14 tables of Swedish for the South Portico, £26 4s. Irish marble for steps, £718 13s. 3d., ditto for paving, £34 14s. 6d., and Purbeck paving £10. Chalk instead of rubble

(5587½ tons) came to £913 7s. 4½d., Kentish Hassock and Rubble (498⅔ tons) £97 9s. 1d. and Rag Stone (10,884 tons) to £3,387 6s. 6d. The total cost of new stone seems to have been £104,159 3s. 5½d.

The accounts for carving stone came under three heads, Masons generally receiving £19,451 6s. 0d. and the inevitable and untelligible farthing, while the master Cibber did fine work to the value of £578, and the great Grinling Gibbon's bill was £1,919 7s. 5d. His wood carving in the choir cost another £1,659 5s. 8d. and his colleague Mayne had £329 3s. 6½d.

Though built of stone it was largely built out of coal. From June 24th, 1667, for ten years a duty of 1s. per chaldron on coals was granted to the City for enlarging streets after the great fire. Next by 22° Car. II. two shillings per chaldron were granted from May 1st, 1676, and the original 1s. continued to September 29th, 1687, whereof 1s. 6d. went to the City, three-quarters of the other moiety to the re-building of the parish churches, and one quarter to St. Paul's. Under this St. Paul's received £88,064 14s. 3d., and the parish churches £264,206 2s. 9d. on 4,696,998 chaldron imported during the 17 years. One sixth was for the repair of Westminster Abbey, £3,0C0 for S. Thomas', Southwark, and the remainder to S. Paul's and the City Churches, according to the proportions of 1 Jas. II. Lastly, by 1 Anna, 2s. was given for eight years from May 15th, 1702, all for finishing S. Paul's. The Acts from 1 James II. onward had a borrowing clause under the provisions of which large sums were borrowed, the interest on which came to £11,053 17s. 6d. Another Act, 1 Jas. II, gave 1s. 6d. from September 29th, 1687 to September 29th, 1700, one fifth for Parish churches and the rest to St. Paul's. Under this Act, from the duty on 4,086,616 chaldrons and tons of coal and culm imported during the 13 years in 25,998 ships, Sir Christopher Wren received £53,300 for parochial churches, and Mr. Spencer £247,674 17s. 4d. for S. Paul's, while poundage and losses added £5,521 6s. 8. Then the Act 8 Will. III. gave 1s. for sixteen years whereof various miscellaneous items of interest are the following.

Under the appropriate heading of "promiscuous expenses" comes the olla podrida of "fines, rents, and other charges for the City Conduit and new-river water, with keeping great dogs for security of stores, for office-fire and candle, coach-hire, waterage, postage of letters, books, paper and other stationery (*sic*) wares, and the Rat-catcher's allowance" £770 13s. 9½d. Emptying the Workmen's House of Office cost £66 0s. 6d., Gunpowder (for blowing up old work) cost £26 19s. 6d. with £4 11s. 0d. to the gunner that directed it. The loss on money, presumably light or false, was no less than £573 9s. 4d., viz., Guinys £405 17s. 0d., Broad Pieces £5 4s. 0d., Louis d'or £1 13s. 9d., Hammered Silver £40, and Bank Bills £120 14s. 7d.

Evidence of some probably shady transactions and illicit commissions—not yet unknown in the City—seems to arise from such entries as gratuity to Mr. Neale the Agent of John Hollis, Duke of Newcastle, £26. The Duke presented about 59 pieces of oak timber, and the expenses of getting them, including Mr. Neale's highly unnecessary tip, was £181 12s. 4½d., even the felling and sawing being charged for. Other dubious items are for discovery of Bell-metal stolen 15s. 10d. Passing accounts with fees to keepers for presents of venison (what had venison to do with re-building?); a lawyer, Mr. Middleton, had a little bill of £1,665 16s. 9d., besides which he received from Mr. Pearce (receiver of the 1s. 8d. duty) out of the poundage as Comptroller £904 6s. 0d., and then "he has rec[d] of Mr. Spencer for a gratuity to silence his further craving, £50." Again we read "Gratuity to a person for service in obtaining ye Impropriacon Grant £50," where anonymity suggests something beyond modesty.

Again, "Gratuitys for procuring money to be lent 11£." And finally light is let on the commercial morality of the day by the note "Bridge and others pretending several frauds to be practised in the coal importation, and that they could prevent the same if they had encouragement, they obtained an allowance of one sixth part of the produce of the Duty if over and above £40,600 per annum at 3s. per Challdr, and contracted accordingly with the City of London and the Comm[ers] for the Churches, for the respective proportions of the s[d] allowance; which agreement tho' unwarrantable, yet the succeeding Comm[rs] were forced to acquiesce in it as finding the remedy worse than the disease, for after some progress made in a course of Law, some of the Partys (who had shared the allowance) dying and others becoming insolvent, the Comm[rs] found that the prosecution would be an expense to no purpose, and so let the suit fall." But this spoliation by Bridge and partners seems by an entry to have amounted to £786 before stopped, while Mr. Middleton (whose large receipts we have already noted) gets also £544 for allowance for salary as Solicitor and for Law Charges about Bridge and partners, and a further sum of £100 14s. for being freed from a contract with coal merchants.

Two models of the Cathedral were made, a smaller at a cost of £204 5s. and a larger costing £606 13s. 10d., to which must be added £121 11s. 8d. to the Surveyor and his assistant, £42 2s. 6d. for a large table and frame to set it upon, £2 5s. 6d. for curtains to keep it from the sun, and £244 5s. 11d. for joiners' work and details, making a total of £1016 19s. 5d. There is only a fair sized one extant, which stands near the Trophy Room in S. Paul's.

Of bells there were two, a small one to call the workmen to labour which cost £7 2s. 6d., and a great one which cost £509 19s. The latter is described as "comonly called Great Tom of Westminster" and was bought of the Churchwardens of S. Margaret's Westminster weighing 84 cwt. at the price at 10d. a lb. of £385 17s. 6d. The proper name of the bell was however Edward, and it has an inscription in Saxon characters

Tertius aptavit me Rex Edwardque vocavit,
Edwardi decore Sancti signentur ut horæ.

Its original place was in the Clock-Tower at the entrance into the new Palace Yard from Channel Row, Westminster, which tower being ruinous King William III. gave the bell to the poor of S. Margaret's in 1699. Taken to S. Paul's it was hung in the N.W. tower, but soon cracked and was recast by Wightman in 1700 at an additional cost of £97 13s. 11d. In its new state it weighed 85 cwt. 3 qrs. 2 lbs. with a diameter of 6½ feet and a height, including the canons of 6ft. 1in.

For the furnishing and adorning the choir gold and silver fringe and tassels cost £478 8s. 0d., velvet and damask £407 13s. 3½d., Holland damask £12 19s. 0d., broad cloth for cushions, etc., £93 16s. 0d., upholsterer for chequered linen, chairs, cushions, etc., £243 4s. 7d., new altar plate and burnished the old, £314 19s. 6d., a book for anthems, £2, anthem books, £80, Bibles and prayer books, £63 18s. 0d., pendulum clock for the Dean's vestry, £14. And for the Morning Chapel, purple serge, £17 17s. 6d., broad cloth, £2 5s. 6d., purple-crimson silk fringe, £4 7s. 0d., upholsterer, £23 7s. 0d., common prayer books, £4 15s. 0d.

Father Smith's contract for the organ was £2,000, but at the date of these accounts he had received only £1,600 with £6 10s. 0d. for a labourer attending him, and £10 for charcoal. One item amongst the receipts is Commutation of Penances, £440 5s. 0d. Commutation of Penance is the permission granted by an Ecclesiastical judge to pay a certain sum to pious uses in lieu of public penance. This obviously led

to abuses, monied offenders escaping the white sheet at the church door for example, and precautions were taken against such abuse by the constitutions of Cardinal Othobon and Archbishop Stratford. Later the Reformatio Legum provided that penances should not be commuted for money, save for some grave and necessary cause, and that such money should go to the relief of the poor, while a second offence should admit of no commutation. This same question came up frequently, having been dealt with under Elizabeth, Charles I., William III., and Queen Anne, on the last occasion by Convocation, which laid down that no fine should be allowed without the consent of the ordinary in writing. With regard to S. Paul's there was a royal injunction to the judges of the Prerogative Court to set apart some convenient proportion of all commutations for penances towards the erection of the Cathedral. The amount seems large to have accrued from one diocese, as I presume it did, but then it represents the total for a considerable series of years.

That these few notes may not be devoid of interest is my hope, and that the accounts when printed may be of utility to all interested in the history of S. Paul's is my belief. It is not by originality, but by the patient and minute research into the records of the past, that gradually the spirit, the history, and the work of our Craft will appear in their full proportions. That those who cannot carve a new stone, should dust an old one, might well be the aim of all true Masonic students.

AN ACCOT OF

REBUILDING THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. PAUL'S, LONDON,

FROM SEPT. 1666 (WHEN THE OLD CHURCH WAS DESTROYED BY THE DREADFUL FIRE),

TO 29TH SEPTR 1700.—*Bibliotheca Lambethana, 670.*

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1 May, 1674.—Clearing the ground to make way for a new Foundation, begun

21 June, 1675.—First Stone laid in the new Foundation, at the South-east Corner of the Choir.

2 Dec., 1697.—The Choir opened, and it being the Thanksgiving-day for the Peace on the Treaty of Reswick (wh was concluded $\frac{10}{20}$ Sep: and proclaimed 13 Oct. preceding), the following prayer was added by the King's direction to the form appointed for the day, and used in the Communion-Service, viz. :—

> "Most gracious father, who hast remember'd thy ancient loving kindness, and restored to us the publick Solemnitys of worship in this thy House: we offer our devout praises, and thanksgiving to thee for this thy mercy, humbly beseeching thee to perfect, and establish this good work.—Thou, O Lord, dwellest not in Houses made with hands: Heaven and the Heaven of Heavens cannot contain thee: But tho' thy Throne is in heaven, Earth is thy foot-stool, vouchsafe therefore, we beseech thee, thy gracious presence in this thy House, to hear our prayers, and accept our Sacrifices of praise, and thanksgivings; and grant that it may never be defiled with Idolatrous worship, or prophaneness; but that truth and peace may dwell in this place, that sincere piety, and devotion may be the glory of it, that they who here minister, may attend on their ministry; they who teach, on teaching; they who exhort, on exhortation; they who rule, with diligence: that thy name may be in all things glorified, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen."

1 Feb. $169\frac{8}{9}$ the Morning Prayer Chappel opened.

		Preparatory. £ s. d.	Preparatory. £ s. d.	Of New Fabric. £ s. d.	Of New Fabric. £ s. d.	Total. Preparatory. £ s. d.	Total. Of New Fabric. £ s. d.	Total Charge. £ s. d.
Masons	1.—For making up Doors, and windows, taking up pavements casing burnt pillars, walling and coping South and west walls, mending capitals, &c.	302 6 5¼	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masons	2.—Piling stones, taking down Vaults, Cutting windows in the Convocation-House, mending the old Church-yard wall, &c.	...	43 14 6	...	...	346 0 11¼	...	121087 17 6
Masons	3.—Masoning, raising, and Setting new work wt Sawing Portland Stone	...	...	...	...	...	120741 16 6¾	
Carpenters	4.—Making Morter-Troughs and Trussels, shoring up burnt Pillars, and walls, making Centers, &c.	255 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	
Carpenters	5.—Making Fences, Sheds, Bridges, Gates, Scaffolds, Tackle, &c. Taking up old Flores, sawing Pale-posts, Roofing and flooring the Convocation House, &c.	...	182 17 6	...	...	438 8 9	...	23320 0 7½
Carpenters	6.—Making Scaffolds for the new Fabric, Roofing do., &c., with Timber-sawing	...	...	...	...	...	22881 11 10½	
Smiths	7.—Window-barrs, Casemts, hammers, Cramps, wedges, Locks, hinges, bolts, Gudgeons, Crows, Battering Irons, with work about wheelbarrows, Plummery, &c.	...	...	...	...	111 19 7½	...	
Smiths	8.—Iron and work, ordinary.	...	...	4953 11 1¼	...	...	9958 1 5¼	10070 1 0¾
Smiths	9.—Fine iron-work of Gates, window ornamts, Choristers Desks, Choir Pannels, &c. Organ Skreen.	...	...	5004 10 4	...			

[**Note.**—The preparatory charge includes the expense of an attempt to repair the west end of the Old Church after ye fire, which succeeded not, but the walls and pillars (being finished) fell down. What the further charge of that attempt might be, besides No. 1 and 4, could not be computed from the Books, the materials used in it, and work done about it by Smiths, Labourers, &c. being so intermixt with other articles, that no distinction could be made. But the new Fabric may be charged wth that, as well as the preparatory expense, they being recompenced by old stone (which brought up the walls above ground) and other old materials made use of in the new work.]

[**Note.**—The Convocation House made use of for the office of the works, and for the Commissioners to meet in, for which reason 'twas repaired.]

[**Note.**—The Fine-iron work (No. 9) was done by Mons. . . . . Tijou.]

Wheeler	10.—Drugg-wheels, Carriages, wheelbarrows, &c.	...	...	...	...	5 15 0	472 10 2¼	478 5 2¼
Joiners	11.—molds for Masons, wainscotting Choir, &c.	...	...	...	...	8 11 6	7066 6 2	7074 17 8
	12.—Making a Pit for the Plummers and setting the melting pot, work about ye Convocation House, making foundations of Brick and Rubble for Stone-Bases, making a vault in the South Isle of the Church for laying materials in, &c.	...	...	...	...	35 18 10	...	2503 17 8
	13.—Vaulting, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	2467 18 10	
Paving	14.—Ordinary, with Stones and Gravel. ...	...	...	...	...	177 11 6	...	
	15.—Marble, Purbeck, Denmark, and Portland Stone	...	...	...	..	...	253 16 10¼	431 8 4½
Plummer	16.—For work about Convocation House, with Sodder and pipes	...	21 17 1½	...	...	...	...	
	17.—Cutting and taking down old lead and pipes	24 1 1				577 19 1½	...	7478 1 11¾
	18.—Skreening, washing and sifting rubbish for recovery of old Lead and for refining the same 227 tuns, 7 cwt. 0 q. 13 lb.	532 0 10¼	556 1 11¾	...	...	...	...	
	19.—Lead, Sodder, and work	...	...	...	...	...	6900 2 10	
Plasterer	20.—Materials and work	...	...	...	...	34 1 10¼	2174 19 5¼	2209 1 3¾
Painter	21.—Painting and Gilding	...	...	...	...	10 4 10	1514 7 8½	1524 12 6½
Glazier	22.—Materials and work	...	...	...	...	25 12 3	456 5 7½	481 17 10½
	[Note.—The Preparatory Charge of No. 20, 21, and 22, is for work done at the Convocation House.]							
Carving	23.—Stone by Masons	...	...	19451 6 0¼	21948 13 5¼	...	...	
	Mr. Cibber	...	...	578 0 0		...	...	
	Mr. Gibbons	...	...	1919 7 5		...	23937 2 7¾	23937 2 7¾
	24.—Wainscot in the Choir Mayne ...	...	...	329 3 6½	1988 9 2½	...	...	
	Gibbons ...	...	...	1659 5 8		...	...	
Day Labourers	25.—For digging for melted lead and carrying it to the Plummery, Carrying iron, and other materials into the Store Vault, removing and wheeling stone, rubbish, &c., making cartways, taking down old walls, &c., by day-wages ...	...	3519 18 8½	...	...	...	...	
	26.—Making mortar, wheeling rubbish, helping masons, carpenters, plummers, &c., unlading stone or other materials	...	...	...	16905 16 11	...	...	
	[Note 2.—No. 25 and 26 include the wages of two clerks employed in or about the office of the works and the Building over and above the officers and clerks at Stated Salaries No. 31.]					6702 7 6	16905 16 11	23608 4 5
Masons & Labourers	27.—Taking down old Towers and Pillars, Vaults, walls and pinacles and taking up old foundations, walls, buttresses, &c. by agreemt and day wages	3092 15 1½	...	...	...	...	...	...
	28.—Throwing up earth to make way for Foundations	80 18 8	3182 8 9½	...	...	...	...	...
	29.—Splitting old Stones	8 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Watchman	30.—To take care of the Building, Stores, &c. in the night-time	...	...	...	...	2 5 0	668 19 4	671 4 4
	Carried forward £	...	...	..	...	8476 16 8¼	216399 16 5¼	224876 13 1¼

		Preparatory. £ s. d.	Preparatory. £ s. d.	Of New Fabric. £ s. d.	Of New Fabric. £ s. d.	Total. Preparatory. £ s. d.	Total. Of New Fabric £ s. d.	Total Charge. £ s. d.
	Brought forward					8476 16 8¼	216399 16 5¼	224876 13 1½
Salaries	31.—To officers vizt Surveyor, Assistant Surveyor, Clerk of the works, and Paymaster, Clerk of the Checks, and Drawing Clerk	...	...	...	...	1903 10 10	10723 8 8	12626 19 6
Stone & Fraight	32.—50,332 Tuns of Portland	...	...	28065 16 7¾	57016 19 3¾			
	Fraight do.	...	...	28951 2 8				
	33.—25,573¾ Tuns of other Stone, vizt Burford and Heddington in Oxfordshire, Beer, Cane, Rygate, Ketton, Tadcaster, and Guilford, 75,905¾ ...	...	...	...	39101 11 4¼			
	[Note 32.—The Fraight entered in the Books came to £4 13s. 4d. more than is placed to this acct the Deduction being made because the Paymaster recd that Summ back from the Agent employed in Portland, and has accounted for it accordingly.]				96118 10 10			
	34.—46 blocks gt 1511¼, ...	...	...	1249 15 0	...			
	Marble white-veined for Pillars 480⅛ ...	...	...	409 19 7	...			
	10 Capitals, 7 bases, and 2 columns ...	...	...	85 0 0	...			
				1744 14 7				
	5304 Paviers for the Choir	994 10 0	...	1075 0 0				
	622 for do. Welch and Torbay ...	75 0 0	...					
	22 for bordering	5 10 0	...					
With other Materials	35.—Denmark Stones, white and red, No. 422 105 for 10 10 0	33 3 4	...	2819 14 7	3642 9 8			
	36.—Swedish Stone, 14 tables for South Portico 15 14 0	26 4 0	...	59 7 4				
	37.—Irish marble for Steps, 2963¼ for ...	718 13 3	...	753 7 9				
	Paving, 463 ...	34 14 6	...					
	38.—Purbeck paving 500 ...	...	...	10 0 0				
					99761 0 4			
Materials	39.—Chalk instead of Rubble, 5587½ Tuns	...	...	913 7 4½	4398 2 11½			
	40.—Kentish Hassock and Rubble 498¾	...	...	97 9 1				
	41.—Rag Stone 10,884	...	...	3387 6 6				
	42.—Of all other sorts, vizt Timber, Boards, Bricks, Lime, Land, ropes, nails, &c. ...	...	1103 2 1½	46081 4 10¼	47184 6 11¾			
	[Note—No. 42 includes the expences about 59 pieces of oak timber, given to the Church by John Hollis Duke of Newcastle, vizt Gratuity to his Agent Mr. Neale £26, felling, sawing, &c. £56 16 3, Fraight £86 18 6, Mortgage, Lighterage and Carriage £11 17 7¼, Total £181 12 4¼.]					3094 17 4½	166297 8 2¾	169392 5 7¼

Carriage	43.—Of Portland Stone and other materials from the water side, with lighterage, wharfage, and Cranage, and cartage of rubbish		...	1991 15 3	16057 0 1	18048 15 4			
Models	44.—Of the Church, small		...	204 5 0					
	45.—Do large vizt								
	For wainscot, Bead and Elm-plant ...		131 3 11	...					
	Nails, sprigs, &c.		5 16 7	...					
	Screws and pulleys		6 12 0	...					
	Plaster of Paris for molds for ye vaulting	4 8 0							
	Masons for making molds to cast the plaster upon ...	3 19 0	9 8 6	...					
	Hair sieve to sift the plaster	0 1 6							
	To the Plasterer ...	1 0 0							
	Carpenters, for letting down the circular Flore of the Dome ...		1 10 0	...					
	Turner, for rings, balisters, &c. ...		20 0 2	...					
	Joiner for Daywork ...	306 16 6	399 2 0	...	...	...	976 18 6		
	Capitals, modilions, &c. for the outside ...	92 5 6							
	For carving 18 Figures		3 12 0	...					
	Painting and gilding		29 2 0	...					
	Paper for designs		0 6 8	...					
			606 13 10						
	Curtains to keep it from the Sun	2 5 6	44 8 0	...				...	1221 4 5
	Large Table and Frame to set it upon	42 2 6							
			651 1 10						
	To the Surveyor and his Assistant for their pains, by computation ...		121 11 8	772 13 6					
	46.—For part of the Dome, Pedam^ts, Consistory, Staircases, Entablature, &c.		...	...	38 5 4				
	Roof of the middle isle of the Choir ...		...	...	3 0 0				
	Towers and Dome-windows ...		...	...	13 15 0	243 13 5			
	Joiner's work of the Choir, Altar, Organ-case, bellows, &c.		...	...	188 13 1			244 5 11	
Pattern	47.—For Bricks		...	...	...	0 12 6			
Engines	48.—For Morter, water, &c.		...	...	...	...	...	129 4 1	129 4 1
Drains	49.—Digging, making and paving		...	...	...	...	499 19 1	...	499 19 1
Promiscuous Expence	50.—Fines, rent, and other charges for the City Conduit and new-River water, with keeping great Dogs for Security of Stores, for office-fire and candle, coach-hire, waterage, postage of letters, books, paper and other Stationary wares and the Rat-catcher's allowance		...	...	...	...	63 6 4	707 7 5¼	770 13 9½
	Carried forward £		...	...	...	...	15015 8 9¾	394501 10 9½	409516 19 7¼

[**Note**—N°. 50 includes the following charge, vizt Procuring a warrant for the City Conduit water and given the Turn-cocks £1 19 6
Cistern for d^o. 10£
Pump 3£ 13 0 0
——— 14 19 6]

		Preparatory.		Of New Fabric.		Total. Preparatory.	Total. Of New Fabric.	Total Charge.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward	...	...	...	...	15015 8 9¾	394501 10 9¼	409516 19 7¼
Bells	51.—A small one to call the workmen together	...	...	...	...	7 2 6		
	52.—Great Bell comonly called Great Tom of Westminster, bought of the Churchwardens of St. Margaret's, Westminter, vizt expenses in treating for it	...	...	0 17 6				
	Making good a large iron beam which was broke in weighing it	...	...	15 0 0				
	Bell-founder for a Clapper-pattern, and directing the Smith	...	...	1 10 0				517 1 6
	Fitting the Stock or Clapper and for a Bell rope	...	...	2 3 6				
	Clapper	..	...	6 0 9				
	For discovery of Bell-metal stollen ...	...	...	0 15 10	26 7 7			
	To St Margts Churchwardens for the Bell at 10d per lb. ... cwts. 84 0 4	...	...	385 17 6		...	509 19 0	
	To the Bell Founder, Wightman, for new casting do. and adding new metal 1 2 6	...	...	97 13 11	483 11 5			

New Bell weighs cwt 85 3 2

	ft.	in.
Its Diameter is 6½ft.		
Height to the Canons	4	8
And the Canons are	1	5
Whole height	6	1

[**Note.**—The proper name of that Bell was Edward, as may appear by the inscription in Saxon characters, vzt Tertius aptavit me Rex Edwardque vocavit, Edwardi decorè Sancti signentur ut horæ. The inscription on the new Bell is the same—with this addition in Roman Characters, vzt made by Philip Wightman—Bought from the Ruines of Westminster Pallace, and new cast with additions of metal A° 12° Will. 3. The old Bell was placed in the Clock-Tower, at the entrance into the new Palace yard from Channel-Row Westmr, which Tower being ruinous, King Wm the third gave the Bell to the poor of St Margts Westmr A° 1699, and the Commissioners for rebuilding St. Paul's bought it of the Churchwardens, and carried it the same year to St. Paul's, where being hanged in the North-West Tower, 'twas unfortunately crackt and for that reason 'twas new cast A° 1700.]

Furnishing & Adorning the Choir	53.—Gold and silver Fringe, Tassels, &c. ...	...	...	478 8 0				
	Velvet and damask	...	...	407 13 3¼				
	Holland damask	...	...	12 19 0				
	Broad Cloth for cushions, &c.	...	...	93 16 0				
	Upholsterer for Chequered Linen, Chairs, Cusheons &c.	...	...	243 4 7	1236 0 10¼			
	New plate for Comunion Table, with burnishing old plate	...	...	314 19 6				
	A book for Anthems 2 0 0							
	Mr. Gostling for printing Anthem Books 80 0 0							
	82 0 0							
	Bibles & Comon-Prayer Books 63 18 0	...	...	145 18 0				
	A Pendulum Clock for the South East (or the Dean's) Vestry	...	...	14 0 0				
	Washing the Choir at opening it ...	...	...	0 12 6	475 10 0			
					1711 10 10¼			
Furnishing & Adorning the Mornirg Prayer Chapel	54.—Purple Serge	...	...	17 17 6				
	Broad Cloth	...	...	2 5 6				
	Purple-Crimson Silk fringe	...	...	4 7 0	52 12 0			
	Upholsterer	...	...	23 7 0				
	Common-prayer books	...	...	4 15 0				
					1764 2 10¼			
Organ	55.—In part of 2000£ contracted for with Smith the Organ-maker ...	...	...	1600 0 0		...	3380 12 10¼	3380 12 10¼
	To a labourer for attending him 6.10.0 Charcoal 10£	...	...	16 10 0	1616 10 0			
Measuring	56.—Work at 10s per diem	...	...	...	159 0 0			
Accounts	57.—Auditing ... 668 1 7					...	854 3 7	854 3 7
	To auditor's clerk ... 17 0 0	...	...	685 17 0				
	58.—Swearing before the Ld Chief Baron with Remembrancer's fees	...	...	8 16 0	695 3 7			
	59.—Engrossing on Year's book	...	...	1 6 0				
	[Note.—No. 55 over and above the contract, 8 stops have 4 lower notes apiece added to them, vizt in all 32 large pipes, which are not yet valued.]							
	60.—Passing grants of quarrys, vizt							
	From King Cha. the 2d	49 10 10						
	From King Wm. the 3rd	71 1 9	120 12 7					
	Defending the sd grants against ye pretensions of the Islanders	...	13 5 6					
	Deputacons from Dean and Chaptr to Agents	...	1 10 0	135 8 1				
	61.—Towards making a new way Ao 1696 by day wages	275 16 7						
	To complete do. 1697	246 10 0	520 6 7					
	Carried forward £	...	520 6 7	135 8 1	...	15022 11 3¾	399246 6 3	414268 17 6¾

		Preparatory.		Of New Fabric.		Total. Preparatory.	Total. Of New Fabric.	TOTAL CHARGE.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward	...	520 6 7	135 8 1	...	1502 11 3¾	399246 6 3	414268 17 6¼
Portland Quarries, Ways, &c.	62.—Making a new way and Pier, 98 and 99 by agreem^t on the sliding of ye ground into the Sea A^o 1697/8 whereby the former way and Pier were ruined	500 0 0						
	A further allowance for d^o and another sliding of the ground	80 0 0						
			580 0 0					
			1102 6 7					
	63.—A model for the North East Pier ...	...	4 14 9					
				1107 1 4				
Contingencys and Extra-ordinarys	64.—Salaries to agents, and wharfingers and repairing ways, Piers, and Cranes, with the expenses of sev^ll persons sent from London to view and direct the same, to regulate the working of the quarrys, and to adjust matters with the Islanders ...	...	...	2587 5 11¾				
					3829 15 4¾			
	65.—Ship Masters							
	Protections	9 18 0						
	Charter-partys	0 9 0						
	Allowance for repairing masts and vessels damaged by lading great stones and for attending and mending Hatchways ...	20 15 0						
			31 2 0					
Admiralty	66.—Secy. of State L^r to ye L^ds of the Admiralty, and their Ldsp's order to Adm^l Russel in the Straits, A^o 1694, to take marble aboard the King's ships	...	2 16 0	...	33 18 0			
	[**Note.**—No marble brought that way.]							
Furniture for ye office of ye works with other charges there	67.—Dyal, 55^s, Hour Glass, 14^d, Clock, 5 10 0	* 8 6 2						
	Mending Clock sev^ll times	3 1 0						
	Map of London	* 1 13 8						
	Picture over the chimney	* 2 10 0	...	...	35 12 0			
	Sweeping chimney	0 3 6						
	Hangings and Carpet	* 5 1 8						
	Hearth Duty 12 6 0, Window Tax, 2 10 0	14 16 0						
	[**Note.**—The summs with this mark (*) before them, are reckoned part of the preparatory charge.]							
	68.—Dean and Chapters subscription to Mr. Murrey's project for recovering an old Excheq^r debt of £ assigned to them for the Building ...	0 15 0						

Contingencys and Extra-ordinarys	69.—Expenses at measurement making contracts w[th] workmen, and passing acc[ts] with fees to keepers for presents of venisa ...	54 15 9						
	70.—Emptying ye Workmen's House of Office	66 0 6	...	...	135 2 3			
	71.—For use of Sailcloth to cover ye carved work of the choir	11 0 0						
	72.—Fee to counsel for perusing Articles with workmen	* 1 0 0						
	73.—Procuring the Ld Mayor's order for removing rubbish to Fleet-bridge	* 1 11 0						
	74.—Purchase of ground for accommodation of ye Cathedral	...	...	...	*189 5 0			
Recompence and allowance for Damages	75.—Done to houses in S. Paul's Churchyard...	...	* 61 1 0					
	76.—To Parish of S. Gregory for pavement damaged by carriages	...	89 3 6					
	77.—Mr. Clavel for damage done his books by water issuing out of the Church ...	...	6 0 0	...	396 4 6			
	78.—Mr. Gilbert for loss of Portland stone at sea	...	40 0 0					
	79.—Mr. Slyford towards 2 new cranes ...	...	200 0 0					
Men killed, maimed and superannuated	80.—Charges of Coroner's Inquest and Funeral of 7 men killed in the work	15 7 6						
	81.—Cure of 4 men maimed in the work ...	5 14 6	21 2 0					
	82.—Allowance to 4 Labourers superanuated ...	56 9 6		...	82 11 6			
	1 Carver	5 0 0	61 9 6					
	[Note.—No. 80 thus made up, viz.							
	1—Thorowgood killed by a fall from ye high Tower							
	2—Will. Hipworth by a fall from the East End	4 17 0						
	3—Thos. Piggott by a fall from ye high Tower							
	4—Jn. Capon, labour[r], by a fall from the top of the old West Gable-End ...							
	5—Patrick Pratt, labour[r], by a fall in ye Church	10 10 6						
	6—Wm. Banks							
	7—Rich[d] Walter							
		15 7 6						
	No. 81 thus made up, viz[t]							
	1—John Simpson, serv[t], his leg broke ...							
	2—A Labourer's head bruised by the fall of the ram	4 16 6						
	3—Dan. Hill, do., by a fall from ye pinnacle							
	4—Rob Dean, labour[r], his leg hurt by unlading timber	0 18 0						
		5 14 6						
	Allowances have been made to sev[ll] other labour[rs] hurt in the work, w[h] are included in their pay, No. 26							
	Carried forward £	...	...	...	4702 8 7¾	15022 11 3¾	399246 6 3	414268 17 6½

		Preparatory.		Of New Fabric.		Total. Preparatory.	Total. Of New Fabric.	Total Charge.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward	...	...	...	4702 8 7¾	15022 11 8¾	399246 6 3	414268 17 6¾
	The persons concerned in No. 82 were							
	1—Peter Barnet, labourers 37 19 6							
	2—Peter Hoy, labourers 10 0 0							
	3—Roger Bacon, labourers 5 10 0							
	4—Bemrose, labourers 3 0 0	56 9 6						
	5—Edward Arnold, carver	5 0 0						
		61 9 6						
Monuments	83.—Of Hatton, Cockham and Hewet, taking down and removing with taking up and reburying sev^ll bones and coffins.	...	...	...	13 13 6			
Blowing up Pillars	84.—Gunpowder	26 19 6	...	...	31 10 6			
	To the gunner that directed it... ...	4 11 0						
Gratuities	85.—To sev^ll persons employed to view the old walls and pillars in order to repair z^m	...	*5 19 8					
	86.—To City Chamberlain's Clerks for their pains in ye duty of per chaldr 4½d.	189 15 0	314 11 0	...	331 10 8			
	Collector's Clerk's for their pains in the duty of	124 16 0						
	87.—For procuring 319£ due for ragstone from the City of London	...	11 0 0					
Commissions for rebuilding the Cathedral, Passing, &c.	88.—King Cha: the 2d	105 19 2	211 14 2					
	King James the 2d	55 15 0						
	King Wm. and Queen Mary	50 0 0						
	Printing Copys	...	23 2 6					
			234 16 8					
	[Note.—The extraordinary charge of King Charles the 2d's commission was occasioned by several mistakes in the first Bill, so that to rectify them it passed some offices twice].							
License	89.—From King Chas. ye 2d to go on wth ye Dome	...	13 4 0	248 0 8	534 11 3			
Parliament	90.—Passing Acts, vizt							
	1o Jac 2d for 18d per chaldr on coals ...	94 12 10	219 9 6					
	8 Will 3d for 12d " " ...	124 16 8						
	Printed Acts	...	0 6 0					
	Charges in defending ye duty of 18d when the City of London attempted to get			286 10 7				

(The Preparatory (first column) amounts for No. 84 (26 19 6 and 4 11 0) are bracketed together; so are those for No. 86 (189 15 0 and 124 16 0), for No. 88 (105 19 2, 55 15 0 and 50 0 0), and for No. 90 (94 12 10 and 124 16 8). The second-column amounts for Nos. 85–87 are bracketed against 331 10 8. The Of New Fabric amounts 248 0 8 and 286 10 7 are bracketed against 534 11 3.)

6d out of it for the Orphans ...	...	60 0 1					
Printing abstracts of accts and state of building for the satisfaction of Members of Parliament and others	...	6 15 0					
Carried forward £	...	...	...	5613 14 6¼	15022 11 3¾	399246 6 3	414268 17 6¼

[**Note No. 90.**—12d per chalder on Coals was granted to ye City of London for enlarging Streets, &c., from 24 June 1667, to 24 June 1677. 22o Car 2d 2s per chaldr were granted from 1 May 1670, and the other 12d continued to 29 Sep. 1687; one moiety of the 3s for the use of the City, the other moiety for Rebuilding Parochial Churches, and the Cathedral of St. Paul's, in these proportions, vizt

¾ of the moiety (or 13½d per chaldr) for the Churches

¼ of the moiety (or 4½d) for St. Paul's and this was the first money granted after the fire for these purposes.

The next Act was that of 1 Jac 2, for 18d per chaldr from 29 Sep. 1687 to 29 Sep. 1700, whereof a part (not exceeding ¼) was appropriated to ye Parochial Churches, and all the rest to St. Paul's, for which there was aborrowing clause.

The Act passed 8t W 3 is for 12d per chaldr for 16 years from 29th Sep, 1700, whereof ⅛ is for the repair of Westmr Abbey, 3000£ for St. Thomas' Church in Southwark, and the Remainder for St. Paul's, and the Parochial Churches according to the proportions of the Act of King James the 2d wth the like borrowing clause.

1o Annæ Rnæ. Another Act passed for 2s per chaldr for 8 years from 15 May 1700, with power to borrow on it, and is all appropriated to finishing St. Paul's, according to Estimates delivered to the Parliament for that purpose.

For Accts of the produce of the 2 first Acts v fol. 12, 13.

The last Acts exempt 100 chaldr per ann. from the sd dutys, being a quantity of coals to be delivered yearly to Chelsea College by the Mayor, and Burgesses of Newcastle upon Tyne].

Contingencies and Extraordinaries—Solicitors.

		Salaries.	Notes of Charges.	Gratuitys and Allowances Extraordinary.	Total.		Total. Preparatory.	Total. New Fabric.	Total Charge.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward		...	...	...	...	5613 14 6¾	15022 11 3¾	399246 6 3	414268 17 6¾
91.—Thos. Garfoot, Esq. Passing Privy Seals for Green Wax money, with Excheqr fees, Searches, Caveats, and other expences about ye same; Charges at Bp Laney's £500, Lady Anderson's Bond, Mr. Chafin's Legacy, Bp of Winton's Fee-farm rt Lindsey-Level, Briefs and Lawsuits agst Bagles, Hawley, &c.		387 13 9	318 17 2	...	706 10 11				
92.—Mr. Meers. A Bill about Bayley		70 0 0	7 17 2	...	77 17 2				
Mr. Wm. Middleton.									
Law Charges abt Elton and Harrison	£30 0 0								
For an Iron Chest	10 15 0								
To Mr. Fall about Briefs	5 6 0								
Charges about debts from Mr. Robt. Vyner ... £5 10 0; Mr. Whitehall ... 2 12 1	8 2 1	410 0 0	612 15 4						
93.—Law Charges in ye suit agst Bridge and Others ... £162 12 6; Council Fees &c. ... 10 15 0	173 7 6								
Sundry other Law Charges with horsehire and travelling expences, coach-hire, waterage, postage, &c.	385 4 2								
Gratuitys paid him by Mr. Spencer Paymar	311 13 4	...	...	511 13 4					
Mr. Peirce Recr	200 0 0								
Allowed him for loss of horses		...	...	29 19 2	1665 16 9				
Payments to free him from a contract with some coal meters and the lawsuit about de vizt. To Mr. Wickins, Accompt... ...	65 14 0								
Mr. Cockroft, Attorney... ...	30 0 0	...	...	100 14 0					
Mr. Tillet, Solicitor	5 0 0								
				642 6 6					
Expences at making up his accts		...	...	0 14 11					
				643 1 5					

[Note.—No. 93 amounts to ... £1665 16 9
Besides which Mr. Middleton recd of Mr. Pearce (Recr of ye 18d duty) out of the poundage, as Comptroller 904 6 0

2570 2 9

And he has recd of Mr. Spencer for a gratuity to silence his further craving 50 0 0

£2620 2 9

The £200 paid by Mr. Pearce is not enter'd

in the Books at St. Paul's, but allow'd in his genll acct and £100 of it was for Mr. Middleton's Claim for service about the duty of 3s per Chaldron, 4½d thereof being for St. Paul's.]								
94.—Charges in recovering Doctor Buck's Legacy ...	...	1 11 4	...	} 51 11 4				
95.—Gratuity to a person for service in obtaining ye Impropriacōn Grant	...	...	50 0 0		2501 16 2			
	867 13 9	941 1 0	693 1 5	...	8115 10 8¾			
96.— Loss by (see table below) £573 9 4				...	573 9 4			

		Guinys.	Broad Pieces.	Louis d'or.	Hammerd Silver.	Bank Bills.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
£350 17 7	Paymaster Spencer	305 17 0	5 4 0	1 13 9	...	38 2 10
£222 11 9	Recr Peirce ...	100 0 0	...	...	40 0 0	82 11 9
£573 9 4		£405 17 0	£5 4 0	£1 13 9	£40 0 0	£120 14 7

[**Note No. 96**—The allowance Mr. Peirce was made in his genll acct and not enter'd in the Books kept at St. Paul's.
Mr. Spencer's Loss by Bank Bills was £47 16 7
But then he recd Interest in Bank Bills 9 13 9
Which reduces the principal less &c.... .. .. £38 2 10

97.—Interest money For Summs borrowed on ye duty of 18d per Chaldr	...	...	11053 17 6					
Gratuitys for procuring Money to be Lent ...	...	11 0 0		...	11080 14 4			
Parchmt and Stamps for ye Indentures of Security	...	15 16 10	26 16 10		19769 14 4¾			
Repairing ye damage by ye fire, which happened at ye west end of ye North Isle of ye Choir.								
88.—Gratuitys to Sevll persons who assisted to extinguish the fire	...	11 15 6						
Lights, Candles, repairing borrowed Buckets, and expences in drink	...	6 6 8	...	20 3 8				
Wine	...	2 1 6						
2 Tuns of Plaster of Paris...	...	5 7 6			710 12 8¼			
Sundry carpenters, masons, and labourers ...	...	9 4 6						
Iron Cramps	...	12 4 0¼	27 6 0¼					
Mason Rawlins { For cutting out burnt stone ...	...	19 7 6						
Mason Rawlins { New work by day	...	44 8 9		690 9 0¼		331 5 8	419395 7 8	
Mason Rawlins { do by agreemt including the carving	...	599 6 9	663 3 0					
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£ 434749 4 7¾

[**Note No. 98.**—That fire happend 27 feb 168$\frac{8}{9}$ and supposed to be by the carelessnes of Smith the Organ-maker.
To the Charge of the repair specified may be added the Scaffolding for it, and the wages to Labourers employ'd about it, but both these being intermixt with other matters, a computation cannot well be made.]

ACCT. OF CASUALTYS.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Produce and Recᵗˢ vizᵗ						
By King Cha. the 2ᵈˢ gift of arrears of impropriations, not pardon'd by the Act of Indempnity	2626	18	11¼			
Fines and forfeitures upon yᵉ Greenwax ...	527	1	4¼			
Collections upon King Cha yᵉ 2ᵈ's Tres Patents	14625	19	5¾			
Commutation of Penances	440	5	0			
Gifts, Legacys, and Subscriptions ...	43917	18	11			
				£62138	3	8¼
Old materials sold that were useless or cumbersome				1360	7	5¼
				£63498	11	1½

Note, the Gross Produce of Gifts, Legacys, and Subscriptions was £43974 18 11 ... . 43974 18 11

Out of which there was refunded to Doctor Alexander Murray Dean of Killalla in Ireland, what he had by mistake pd to Sᵗ Paul's, as Administrator to Capt Wᵐ Ross, whose Estate was intended for pious uses, but being contested, and then yᵉ partys in whose hands it was becoming insolvent, nothing could be recovered to reimburse yᵉ Doctor for charges, &c.... 57 0 0

£43917 18 11

Cr.

	Issues for: Reparations before the fire, vizᵗ from 1 Aug 1663 to Sep 1666			Issues for: Reparations after yᵉ fire, preparatory work, and new fabric.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Paymasters, viz									
Hugh May, Esq ...	2627	9	0½	...			2627	9	0½
Mr. John Tillison ...	1168	3	4¾	54666	7	8½	55834	11	1
Mr. Lawʳ Spencer ...	...			5036	11	0	5036	11	0
	£3795	12	5¼	£59702	18	8¼			
							£63498	11	1½

Dr. CHAMBER OF LONDON FOR COAL DUTY granted by Act of Parliament (22° Car 2d) for Rebuilding the Cathedral of St. Paul's and 51 Parochial Churches, and to continue from 1 May 1670 to 29 Sep 1687.

	Gross duty at 18d per Chaldron £	s.	d.	Whereof ¼ (or 4½d) for St. Paul's. £	s.	d.	Whereof ¾ (or 13½d) for parochial Churches. £	s.	d.
To duty arising upon 4,696,998 Chaldrons of Coal imported within the time of the said Act	352274	17	0	88068	14	3	264206	2	9

	Payments and allowances On acct of St. Paul's £	s.	d.	Parochial Churches £	s.	d.	Total. £	s.	d.
Paid to Mr. Tillison ...	70945	0	0						
Mr. Spencer ...	15410	0	0						
	86355	0	0						
Sr Chr Wren ...				259694	7	9¾ }	346049	7	9¾
Allowance to the Chamber by Act of Parliament for receiving and paying the sd duty at 10s per £100	440	6	10	1321	0	8	1761	7	6
Extraordinarys vizt Allowance to Sr Tho Player, Chamberlain, for service about Brief-money	300	0	0	...			300	0	0
Detained by the Bridge and others employed in the collection of ye sd duty by vertue of a Contract for a proportion of ye produce ...	786	18	2¼						
	£87882	5	0¼						
Due from the Chamber to Balance	186	9	2¾						
	£88068	14	3						

Note.—Bridge and others pretending several frauds to be practised in the Coal importation, and that they could prevent the same if they had encouragemt, they obtained an allowance of one sixth part of the produce of the Duty if over and above £40,600 per annum at 3s per Challdr, and contracted accordingly with the City of London and the Commers for the Churches, for the respective proportions of the sd allowance: which agreement tho' unwarrantable, yet the succeeding Commrs were forced to acquiesce in it as finding the remedy worse than the disease, for after some progress made in a course of Law, some of the Partys (who had shared the allowance) dying and others becoming insolvent, the Commrs found that the prosecution would be an expense to no purpose, and so let the suit fall.

ALLOWANCES AND DEDUCTIONS FOR CONTINGENT AND EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE.

Poundage allowed by Act of Parlait					Neat Remainder for the Building.	
	Extraordinarys.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Salaries &c., Solicitors, wth Law, travelling, and other incidental charges about Briefs Legacy, green wax money	1806 19 9				
	Gratuity to a person for service in obtaining a grant of Impropriation Arrears	50 0 0	...	2168 14 9	...	57534 3 11¼
	Allowance &c. to Tho. Player for service about Briefs, &c.	300 0 0				
	Dean & Chapter's Subscription for recovering an old Exchequer Debt ...	0 15 0				
	Gratuity for procuring £319 due for Rag-stone	11 0 0				
	Gratuitys to City Chamberlain's Clerks	189 15 0				
440 6 10	Allowance to Mr. Middleton for salary as Solicitor, and for Law Charges about Bridge, and partners	544 2 5	2147 11 8	...	85921 2 7	
	Detained by the Collector Bridge and partners	786 18 2¼				
	Defending in the Chamber of London...	186 9 2¾				
	Gratuitys to Collector's Clerks, being ye remainder	124 16 0				
	Freeing Mr. Middleton from a Contract wth Coal Mcts	100 14 0			...	
4127 18 3	Passing Acts of Parliamt and other expences in Parliamt	286 10 7				
	Loss by Gold, Silver, and Bank Bills	573 9 4	16294 2 6	...	235931 4 10	
	Interest money, procuracōn, and charge of Securitys	11080 14 4				
		12166 4 3				
4568 5 1		13873 9 1		18441 14 2	321852 7 5	
					27850 0 0	
						349702 7 5
	Extraordinarys in general, vizt.			20610 8 11		407236 11 4¼
	About Portland Quarrys, ways, &c.	3829 15 4¼				
	Ship-masters and Admiralty	33 18 0				
	For furnishing the office of the work	35 12 0				
	Measuring work, order to remove rubbish, &c.	134 7 3				
	Purchasing some ground for accomodation of ye Cathedral ...	189 5 0				
	Recompensing damages done and occasioned by the Building ...	396 4 6				
	About men killed, maim'd, and superannuated	82 11 6	...	5711 10 8	...	5711 10 8
	Removing monumts, £13 13s. 6d. Blowing up pillars £31 10s. 6d. ...	45 4 0				401525 0 8¼
	Gratuitys on viewing the Church in order to repair it	5 19 10				
	Passing the Commissioners for rebuilding the Cathedral	248 0 8	Total Contingent and			
	Repairing the damage by fire, which happened 27th Feb. 168⅞ at the west end of the N isle of the Choir...	710 12 8¼	Extraordinary	26321 19 7	...	12743 16 10¼
					Architect's Charge	£414268 17 6¼

Dr. Mr. RICHARD PEIRCE, Receiver of the duty of 18^{d} per Chaldron, and Tun on Coals and Culm, his Acc^{t} for 13 years (the term for wh the sd duty was granted by Act of Parliament, I. Jas 2) vizt from Mich^{as} 1687 to Mich^{as} 1700.

	£	s.	d.
To duty arising upon 4,086,616 Chaldrons and Tuns of Coals and Culm (imported during this Acct. in 25,998 ships) at 18^{d} per Chaldr and Tun	306496	4	0
	£306496	4	0

[**Note.**—⅕ of £300974 17 4 was applicable to the Parochial Churches and amounts to £60194 19 5¼
But there was only pd for that use £53300 0 0
So that there was more pd for S. Pauls, and less for the Parochial Churches than their respective strict proportions ... £6894 19 5¼
For which reason the 200£ to Mr. Middleton and the £222 11 9 allow'd for Losses are charged to St Paul's (as in N° 93 and 96) and nothing contributed thereto by the Parochial Churches.]

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By paym^{ts} to									
Sr Chr. Wren for Paroch^{l} Churches				53300	0	0			
Mr. Spencer for St Paul's ...				247674	17	4			
				300974	17	4			
Poundage money of ye paym^{ts} at 4^{d}. allotted by Act of Parliam^{t} to the s^{d} Rec^{r} and other officers employed to collect and manage the s^{d} duty vizt For ye proportion to the paroch^{ll}									
Churches	888	6	8						
St Paul's	4127	18	3						
				5016	4	11			
							305991	2	3
By a Drawback of the duty of 1100 Chald^{r} of Coals delivered in 11 first years of the s^{d} term by the Mayor and Burgesses of Newcastle to Chelsea College, and exempted from the s^{d} duty by a proviso in ye s^{d} Act.	...			82	10	0			
By Cash to Mr. Middleton, over and above his allowance out of ye said poundage-money.	...			200	0	0			
Bank Bills and notes	82	11	9						
Lowering of Guiniys	100	0	0	222	11	9			
Hammer'd Silver on ye Recoinage	40	0	0						
							505	1	9
							£306,496	4	0

[**Note,** the exemption for Chelsea College was for the whole term, but no more Coals were delivered than above mentioned, however, the two remaining years are since cleared and allowed for out of ye 12^{d} per Chaldr comencing at Michas 1700.]

HUGH MAY, Esq., Paymaster.

Dr.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Casualtys, folio 12º	2627	9	0¼	By paymts towards repairing the Cathedral before the fire ...	2522	9	0¼
				Balance pd to Mr. John Tillison, the succeeding Paymaster ...	105	0	0¼
	£2627	9	0½		£2627	9	0½

Mr. JOHN TILLISON, Clerk of the Works and Paymaster.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To the Balance of Mr. May's acct	105	0	0¼				By paymts vizt Towards reparatns before the fire — Molloy's Balance	105	0	0¼			
Casualtys fol 12	55883	11	1				Part of Casualtys	1168	3	4¾			
				55939	11	1¼					1273	3	5
Coal duty from the Chamber of London ...				70945	0	0	For preparatory work, and towards the new Fabric				125545	6	0
											126818	9	5
							Balance to Mr. Lawr Spencer the succeeding Paymaster				66	1	8¼
				£126884	11	1¼					£126884	11	1¼

Dr. MR. LAWRENCE SPENCER, Clerk of the Works and Paymas[tr].

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To the Balance of Mr. Tillison's acct		66 1 8¼
Casualtys, over and above 57£ refunded Dr. Murray, fol. 12		5036 11 0
4½ per Chaldr a Chambr of Ln ...	15410 0 0	
18d ——— Mr. Rich. Peirce ...	247674 17 4	
	263084 17 4	
Money borrow'd on ye 18d per Chaldr over and above wt was repd before Michmas 1700	27850 0 0	
		290934 17 4
		296039 10 0¼
1700. Sep 29—Accomptant in Surplusage ...		396 11 9¼
		£296436 1 9½

[**Note.**—Total borrow'd on ye 18d per Chaldr. £62100 0 0
Repaid £34250 0 0

Remainder placed to acct above and transferred to ye 12d per Chaldr commencing at Michmas 1700. ... ... £27850 0 0]

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Issues, paymts and allowances, vizt		
Towards the Fabric and Incidents ...		285004 9 10½
For interest money, No 97	11053 17 6	
Procuration, and charges and securitys ...	26 16 10	
		11080 14 4
Loss by Gold, Silver and Bank Bills over and and above £9 13 9 recd for bank interest No. 96		350 17 7
		£296436 1 9½

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF THE ACCT. PRECEDING.

Charge.	Folio.	Building.	Contingencys and Extra-ordinarys out of Coal Duty. By Act of Parliament for collecting, &c.	Contingencys and Extra-ordinarys out of Coal Duty. Sundry.	Total.		Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought from	6 & 11	414268 17 6¾	...	...	...	20480 7 1	434749 4 7¾
Allowance to Sr Thos. Player for service about Briefs, &c. ...	12	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	5841 12 6
4½ per chaldr	...	...	...	...	...		
Detain'd by ye Recr. Bridge and partners	...	...	...	706 18 2¼	...		
Defending in ye Chamber of London	do.	...	440 6 10	186 9 2¾	1413 14 3	5541 12 6	
18d per chaldr	13	...	4127 18 3		4127 18 3		
						£26231 19 7	£440590 17 1¾

Note.—The first column may be called the Architect's Charge, the last column the People's Charge, and that distinction may properly be made; for on one hand the money levied and raised came to £440590 17 1¾, yet the Building has but cost the Architect £414268 17 6¾, the rest, vizt. £26321 19 7 being contingent and extraordinary, and not coming within the estimate: on the other hand, tho' the Architect may be freed from the said contingent expence, yet the Building occasion'd it, and the people have paid it, so that the Building (for the time of the Acct) has cost the subject the whole £440590 17 1¾; and this is a way of Reckoning that is applicable to other amts.]

DISCHARGE.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Gifts, and other Casualtys, over above defraying the expence before the fire	...	...	...	59702 18 0¼
Coal Duty, vizt., 4½d per chaldr	...	...	88068 14 3	
In cash to Paymaster	...	247674 17 4		
Poundage...	4127 18 3			
Payments to Middleton	200 0 0	4550 10 0		
Loss by Gold, &c.	222 11 9			
		252225 7 4		
Money borrowed on ye 18d per chaldron, more than repaid	...	27850 0 0		
			280075 7 4	
				368144 1 7
				427847 0 3¼
Balance is a Debt to the Building at Michmas. 1700, for work, materials, and management, and over and above the said £27850 due at Interest ...	...	...	...	12743 16 10½
				£440590 17 1¾

A general view of the gross and neat produce of all moneys given, collected, and levied for Rebuilding ye Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, London, from Sep. 1666 to Michmas 1700, whereby it is seen (for that time) the ordinary and extraordinary charge of the Building, according to the distinction made in the preceding folio of this Book.

Income.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Gifts, Collections, and other Casualtys over and above defraying the charge before the fire	...	...	59702 18 8¼
Coal Dutys vizt 4½ per chaldr	88068 14 3		
18d	252225 7 4		
		340294 1 7	
Money borrowed on the 18d per chaldr, more than repaid	...	27850 0 0	
			368144 1 7
			427847 0 3¼
Debt due at Michmas, 1700, for work, materials, and managemt	...	...	12743 16 10½
People's Charge	...	...	£440590 17 1¾

Bro. Henry Lovegrove, P.G.S.B., said that he was sure that anything from the pen of Bro. the Rev. Canon Horsley would be worth hearing, but he was surprised that a clergyman had taken up any matter of account as members of his profession were notoriously bad business men. He noticed that our old friend, Grinling Gibbons, appeared in the accounts. He was a most wonderful man, as wherever you went, and there was woodcarving of a date near the middle of the seventeenth century, you were informed that the carving was by Gibbons who must have employed a very large staff, probably giving the finishing touches himself.

It seemed impossible to do justice to the paper without careful study, but it gave him great pleasure to propose a vote of thanks for the able manner in which a dry subject had been put into an interesting shape.

Bro. Lovegrove adds, that having looked at the printed accounts he finds many curious items, but the whole of the entries are very different from those kept at the present day, when the details would be much more elaborate but probably without so much interest to the public. In considering them it must be remembered that Sir Christopher Wren was a great mathematician, his architectural skill being inferior and his work full of technical defects. It is therefore remarkable that he produced so many stately and dignified edifices, and conceived a plan for rebuilding London, which would have made it the most beautiful City in Europe.

The labour of reducing these accounts to shape must have been great, as from a professional point of view they are very incomplete, and it is evident that the lump sums include many items not mentioned in the descriptions.

The external and internal faces, as well as the chief piers, are of Portland Stone, the other stones mentioned being used for filling in some of the thick walls.

Many important documents connected with so fine a building as St. Paul's Cathedral must have been destroyed, and the details would be most interesting. Who would not like to know more of Tijou and his fine castings of the massive railings which are so superior to the meagre railings of our own time?

Jean Tijou, whose descendant was in the Lodge during the reading of the paper, is only referred to once, "The fine ironwork was done by Mons. Jean Tijou." This is accounted for by the fact that the railings were probably not fixed until the completion of the Cathedral.

Remarks were also added by Bros. Andrew Oliver, C. R. J. Tijou, and A. S. Gedge.

FRANCIS WHEELER.

I SEND you the copy of a curious broadsheet now in possession of my friend Dr. G. U. Macnamara. It may perhaps be worthy of a place in the *A.Q.C.*

THOS. J. WESTROPP, Dublin.

"DEATH of Fras. Wheeler, Esq. From *the Limerick Gazette* of October 24, 1820. *It is our truly painful task to record the death of Francis Wheeler Esq of Henry Street who died yesterday morning after an illness of only two days . . . his health & spirits had been, it is true, in rather a declining state for some time, but the blow thus received by his friends, was little expected . . . Mr. Wheeler was born in* 1776 *and was the son of Francis Wheeler, Esq. of Ballywire, in the County Tipperary, and connected closely with the noble family of* MASSY *. . . the late Hon. John Massy having been his maternal uncle. He was married to Miss Doyle, niece of General Doyle, and has left two lovely daughters. To those most intimate with the revered deceased, a heavy loss has been experienced whether in the capacity of a sincere friend or social companion. There was a rich vein & classical turn of expression, and truly delightful poignancy of wit, given to the anecdote, or the bon mot that fell from Mr. Wheeler's lips. His latter life was rather that of a recluse, and especially for the last six years, it was but rarely that he was discovered at the convivial board, and then he was hailed with enthusiasm. His information was as extensive as his mind and manners were cultivated and elegant . . . His affections were steady and sincere . . . in a word, his disposition as well as the purity of his life have left the cheering consolation to his highly respectable friends, that*

" *It came to pass while He blessed them,*
" *He was parted from them, & carried*
" *up to Heaven.* St Luke, Chap. 24. v 51.

SOLEMN FUNERAL OF FRAS. WHEELER Esq.—From *The Limerick Gazette,* of October 27, 1820.

" *Hark! the Grave Bell 'tis whose muffled sound*
Proclaims Death's Victim while around
The sorrowing Brethren, robed in mourning hue
His lov'd remains in solemn state pursue.
And sure in cypress bow'r or shade,
More fervent Requiem neer was said:
That Architect that rules above
They pray to grant him 'Heavenly Love.'
Vain, transient scene, brief hour of time,
Compared Eternity to thy sublime
Duration; Lord! Man, Prince . . . Worm
Superior only when in virtues form.

At three o'clock yesterday, the melancholy procession moved from Mr. Wheeler's house, in Henry Street; the arrangment was as described below, and altho' the rain fell

incessantly during its progress, we never beheld a more solemn or dignified assemblage. Every eye seemed to speak the unfeigned grief sustained at the loss of a Brother—every individual was anxious to manifest respect for the deceased & even the humbler spectators that crowded the streets through which the procession moved, appeared to regard it with sensations of respecful reverence & awe; what zeal for the Institution was displayed by every Mason present. The Funeral moved down George's-street, Patrick-street, Rutland-street, Assembly Mall, over Baal's-Bridge, up the English-town and passing the Parade, halted at St Munchin's Church. The three bands in attendance played the dead march alternately, with drums muffled, and the peal of the death-bell sweeping on the wind, added to the deep gloom and imposing solemnity of the whole. The burial service was read in a style of dignified solemnity by the Chaplain of Mr. Wheeler's Lodge, 13, and the Brethren surrounding the grave in close circle the usual honours were paid—his last covering of 'Earth' having been respectfully poured on his coffin by his Brethren, they bade him eternally farewell.

Tyler of 271, with sword and insignia, Two Deacons with wands, The Band of the County Limerick Militia, Two Wardens, with truncheons, Junior Brethren, two and two, Senior Brethren, two and two, Two Brethren, carrying the Holy Bible covered [Paragraph 2] over with black crape, A Brother carrying the warrant covered with black crape, The Master of 271—and Past-Master, The Tyler of the Waterloo Lodge (of 79th Regt) 233, on the Registry of England, Two Deacons, bearing staves, with doves, covered with black crape, Visiting Brethren from Royal Artillery, two & two, The Holy Bible borne on a crimson velvet cushion by two Brethren with insignia, &c. The Master of the Lodge, and Past Master THE ANCIENT [group of Sun, Moon, with seven stars round last, Bible, square, compass, maul & trowel] MASONIC LODGE Tyler of No. 13, Two Deacons with wands, The Band of the City Limerick Regt, with muffled drums & covered with black crape, Visiting Brethren, Two and two in mourning The [crossed keys] Treasurer, The [crossed pens] Secretary In rich scarlet cloaks, black crape, hat bands, and with wands and crape knots, A member of 13, bearing the Warrant, covered with black crape, Senior [Level] Warden, Junior [simple level] Warden, In rich scarlet cloaks, black crape hat bands, and white gloves. The Royal Arch, with the Lodge within, borne by two Brethren, and covered with crape, The [square and compass] Past Master with scarlet cloak and deep mourning. The Worshipful [square pendant] Master with rich scarlet cloak, and in deep mourning, Four women, clad in white linen, Two Medical Gentlemen, in scarves and cypresses, Two Physicians, in scarves and cypresses, Three Clergymen, The Chaplain of Lodge N° 13 in full costume, [In the next the Paragraphs beginning 'supporters' and 'one armed Knight' (sic) are printed up on end beside the figure of the coffin and the following words] The Hearse, with black plumes, drawn by six horses, covered with black velvet, THE BODY *Sir Francis Wheeler*, *Grand Prior*, *No.* 13 [coffin with crown on lid and other ornaments] In a splendid coffin, covered with black cloth & gold mounting. [To left side] Supporters Two Knight Templars, in full costume, with black weepers, and in mourning one ARMED Knight of Malta. [To right side] One ARMED Knight of Malta, Supporters Two Knights Templars in full costume, with black weepers and in full mourning.—Chief Mourners, relatives of the deceased, in long mourning cloaks & weepers, A Knight Templar, in black gown, and full mourning, bearing the black standard, with a gold cross and the motto of 'In Hoc Signo Vinces.' The Brethren, Knights Companions, two & two. Several of the Nobility & private Gentlemen, friends of the deceased, in mourning. [Column 3. Compass, level & chisel; Sun between the arms of a square; trowel] A MONODY TO THE MEMORY OF SIR FRANCIS WHEELER *Knight Templar*, *Grand Prior* of

Lodge, 13, RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO Sir C A MARRETT K.T. K.M. & K.M.P. *Worshipful Master of Lodge*, 13, By S. N. Elrington, K.T. K.M. & K.M.P.
From *The Limerick Gazette* of Nov. 7, 1820.

SIC TRANSIT GLORIA MUNDI!

Farewel! a sad, a last farewel
Was sounded by our muffled bell;
The tear drop glist'ning in each eye
Assures, his memory ne'er shall die
His Lodge, our dear, lost Brother-Knight
Can charm no more—no more delight,
No more shall he true word, or sign
Convey of Masonry divine.

Ah! Wheeler! venerated shade—
Thy body tho' in earth 'tis laid,
That ARCHITECT who knows thy worth,
Can grant thee pure CELESTIAL birth
Obedient to his mighty call
When the last trumpet sounds for all
MAY all true Brothers that have been
In the great Lodge ABOVE be seen.

Yon' chair that by our Master, there
Deserted lonely doth appear
Was nobly filled by our lost 'Knight
High Priest, Grand Prior,' while to-night
The first that we assembled, all
On our dear Brother vainly call
For never more the solemn grace
Shall he pronounce in yonder place.

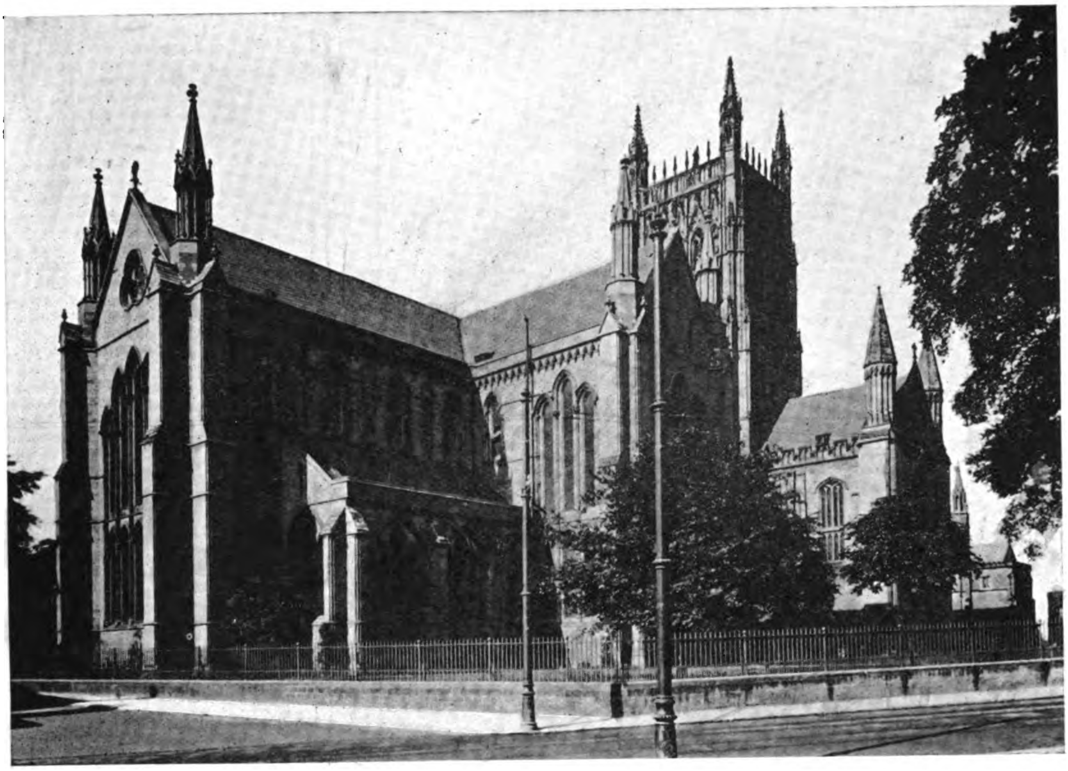
HEAVENLY beings always shew
A fond regard for things below.
A hallowed band around his bier
Assembling, filled with truth sincere,
Address'd their pray'rs to God above
To 'raise' him to His Sacred love
Ah weak MY power, this tribute small
To pay to one who loved you all.

Three SOLEMN SIGNS, within his grave
The sable circle did receive,
The wands there brok'n for the dead
Form'd ROYAL ARCHES! o'er his head
Then Brothers this did seem to say
The weary Pilgrim on his way.
By three Great Lights conjoined in one
Was cheered at the celestial throne.

'In hoc signo' let each degree
Rise, and unite your hands with me,
Directed thus by Lights divine
Fraternally we'll all combine;
Connected thus through realms wide
None dare our mysteries deride.
With silent honors give the toast
'THE MEMORY OF A BROTHER LOST.'

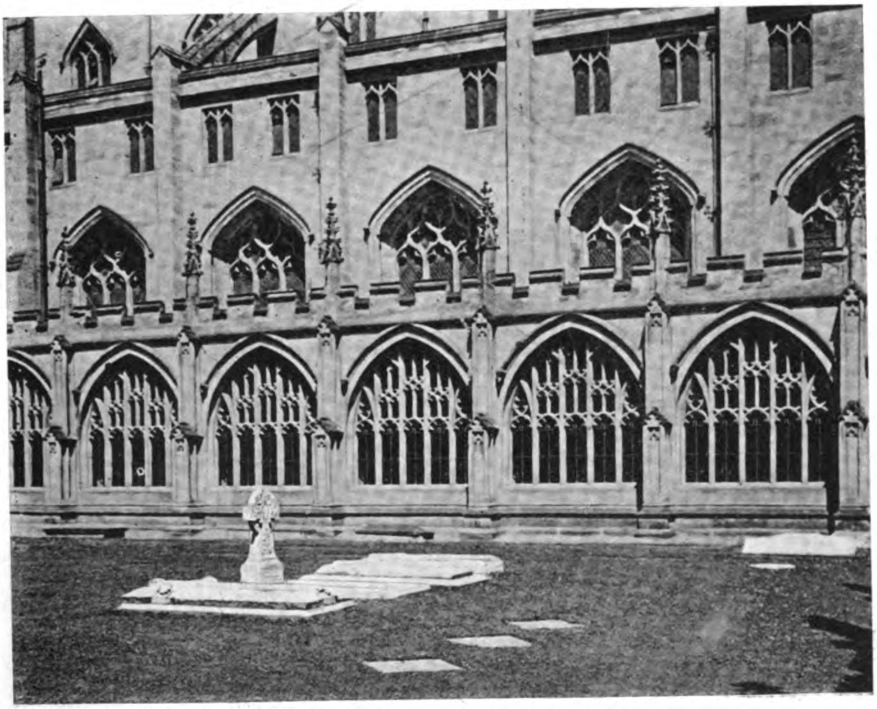
FOR THE PURPOSE OF FRAMING ☞ The Proprietor of *The Limerick Gazette* Sir Alexander MacDonnell, K.T. K.M. & K.M.P. has presented Union Lodge 13 and the other Lodges of Ireland, with this memorial of a lost Friend. [Royal Arms]."

WORCESTER. i.



W. Wonnacott.

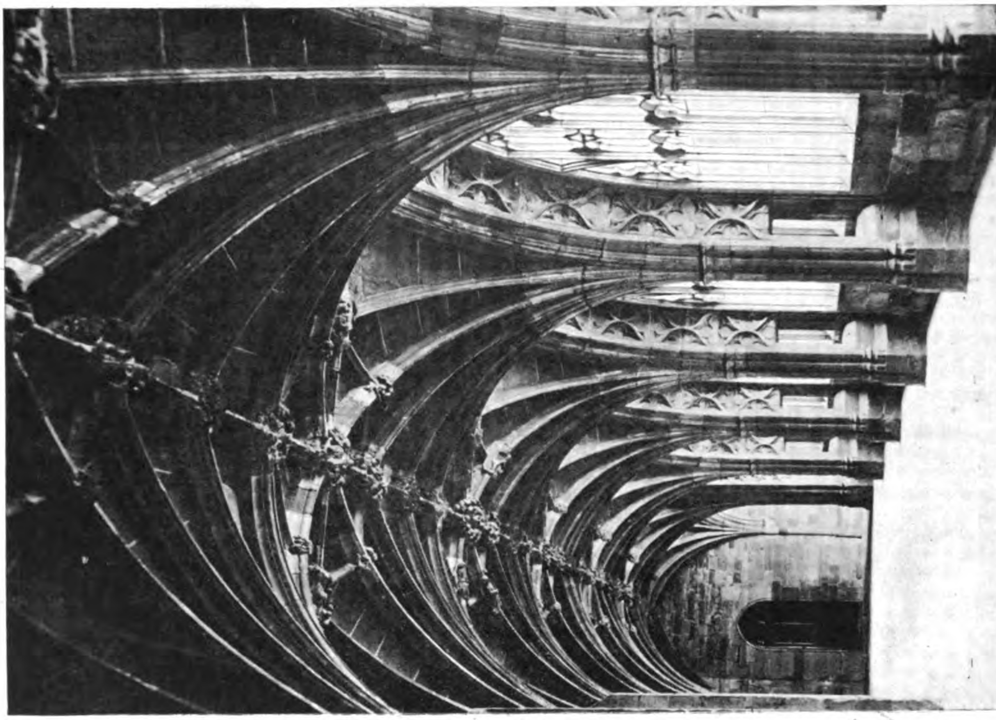
Cathedral from N.E.



F A. Powell,

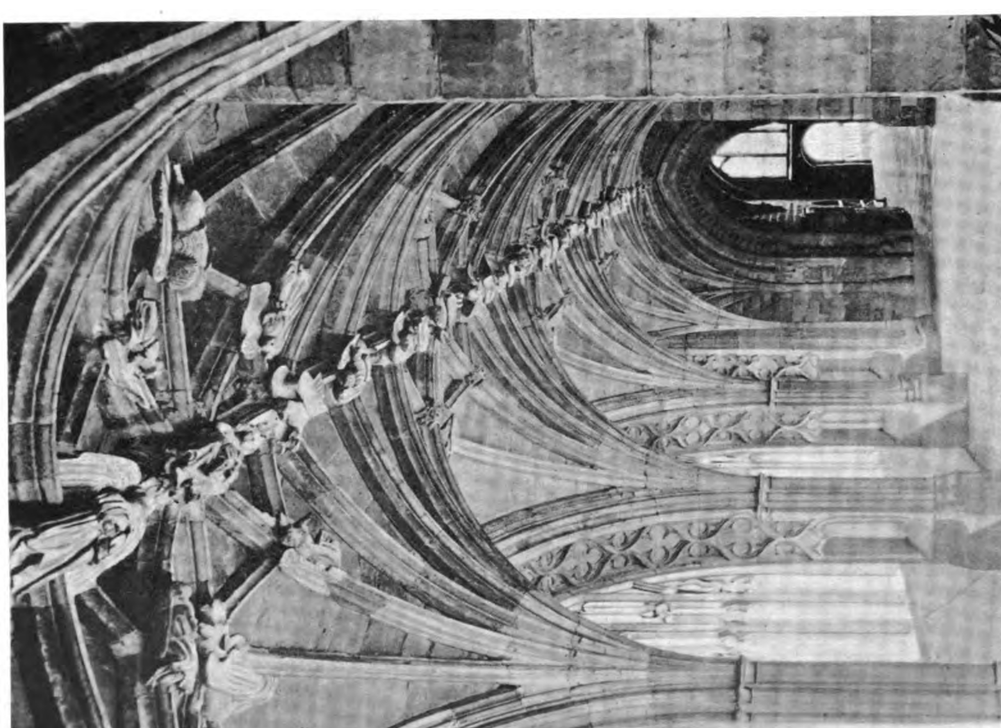
The Cloister Garth.

WORCESTER. ii.



W. Wonnacott.

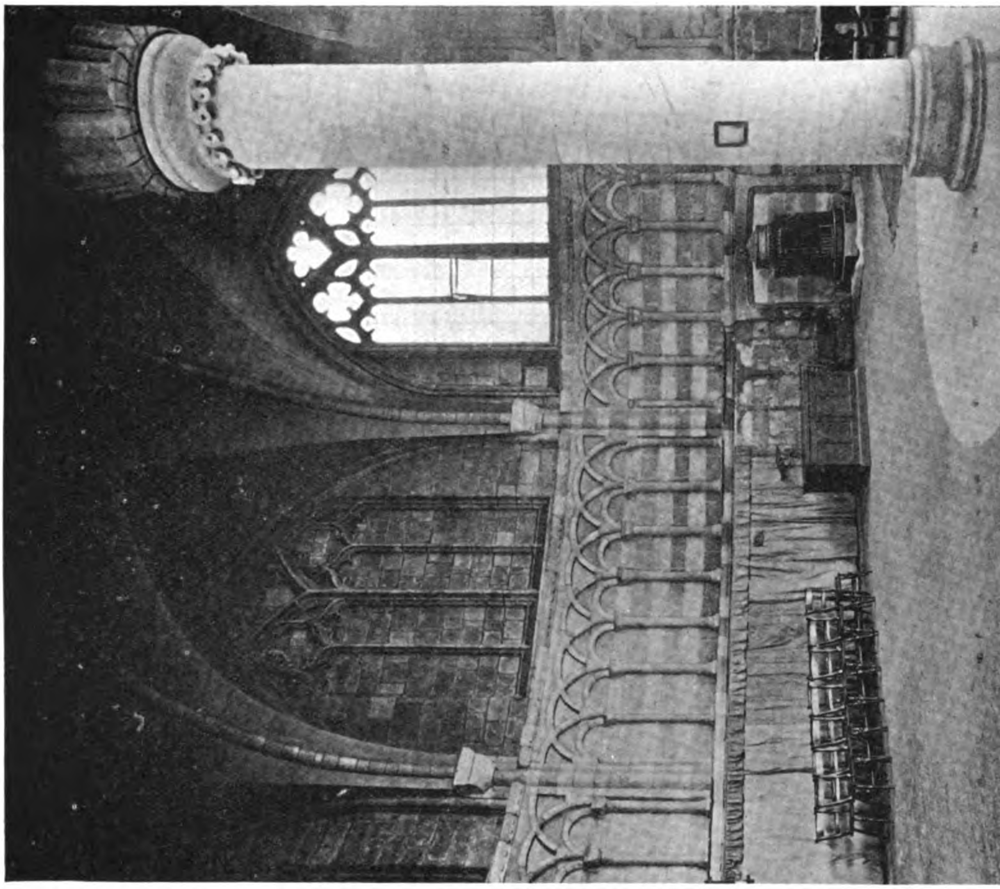
The Cloisters—South Walk.



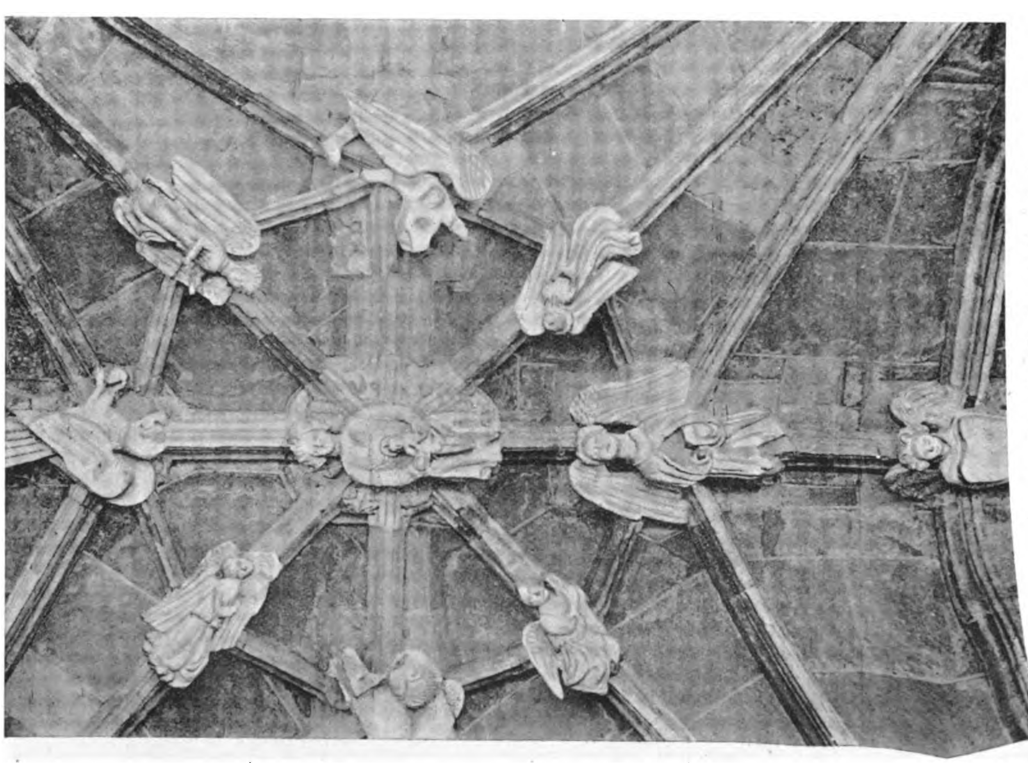
W. Wonnacott.

The Cloisters—North Walk.

WORCESTER. iii.

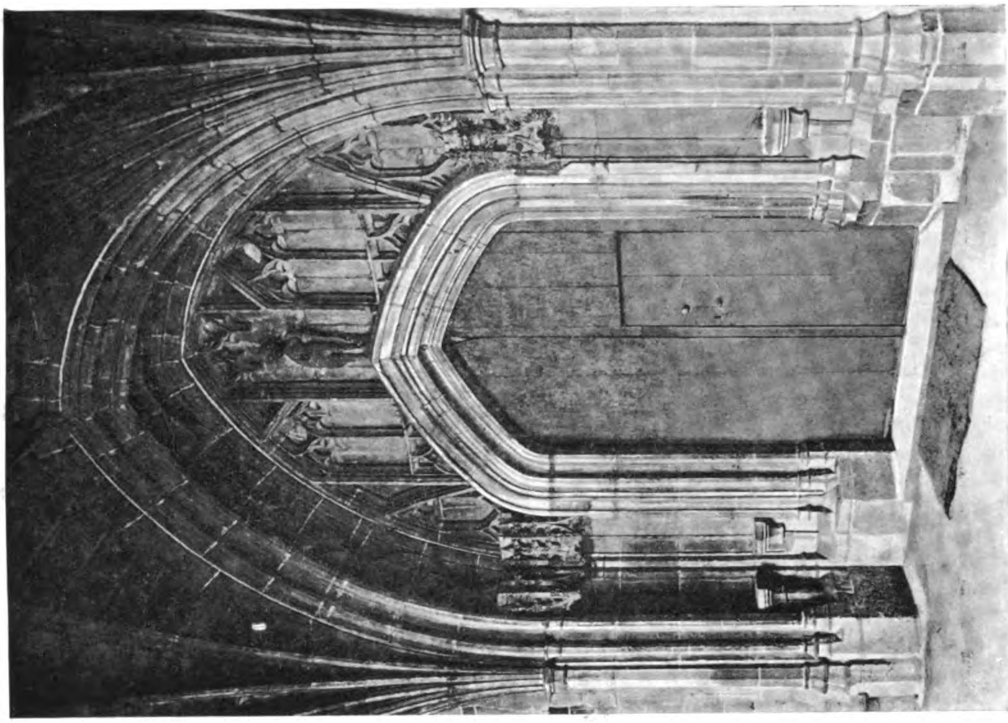


W. Wonnacott. The Chapter House.



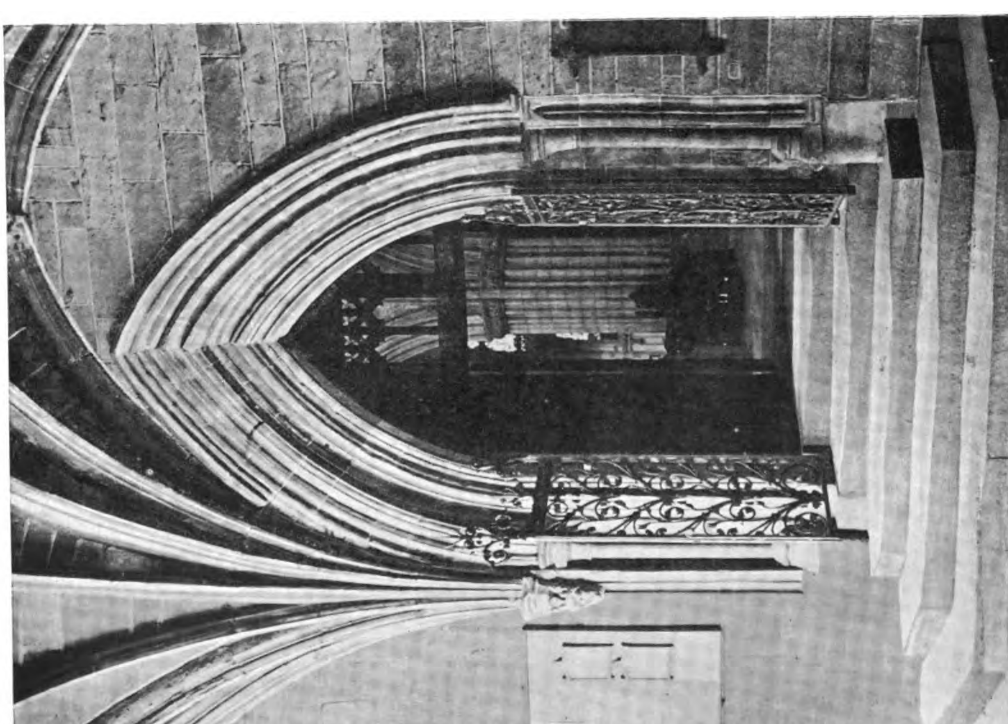
W. Wonnacott. Groining in North Walk of Cloister.

WORCESTER.



W. Wonnacott.

Chapter-House Door.

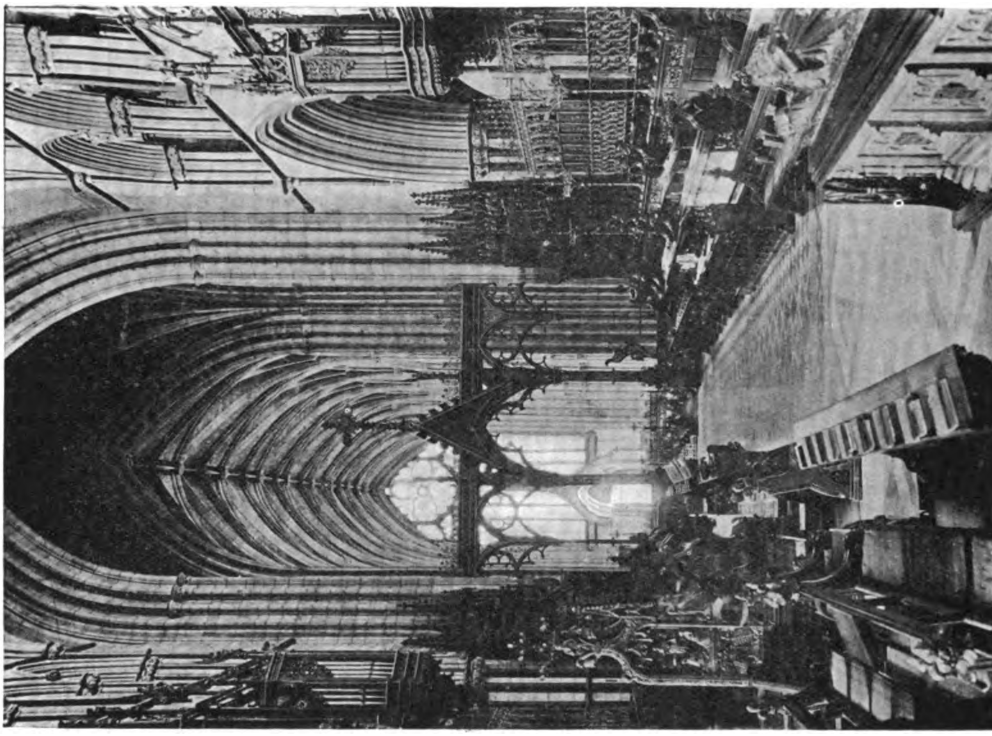


W. Wonnacott.

Door from Cloister Walk to Nave.

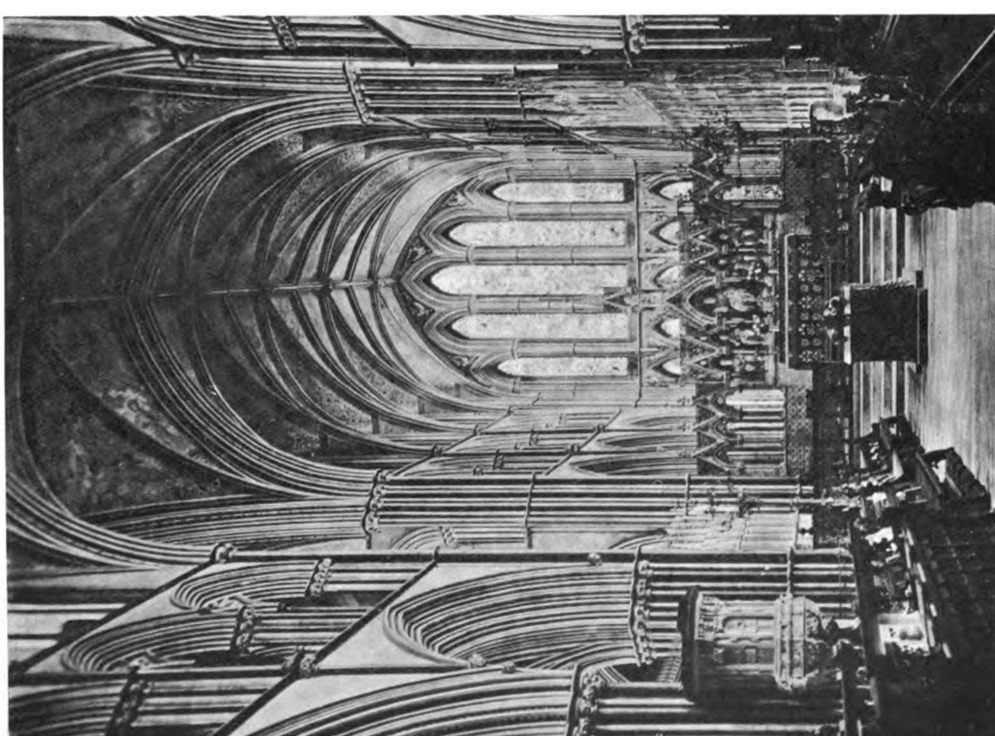
WORCESTER.

V.



W. Wonnacott.

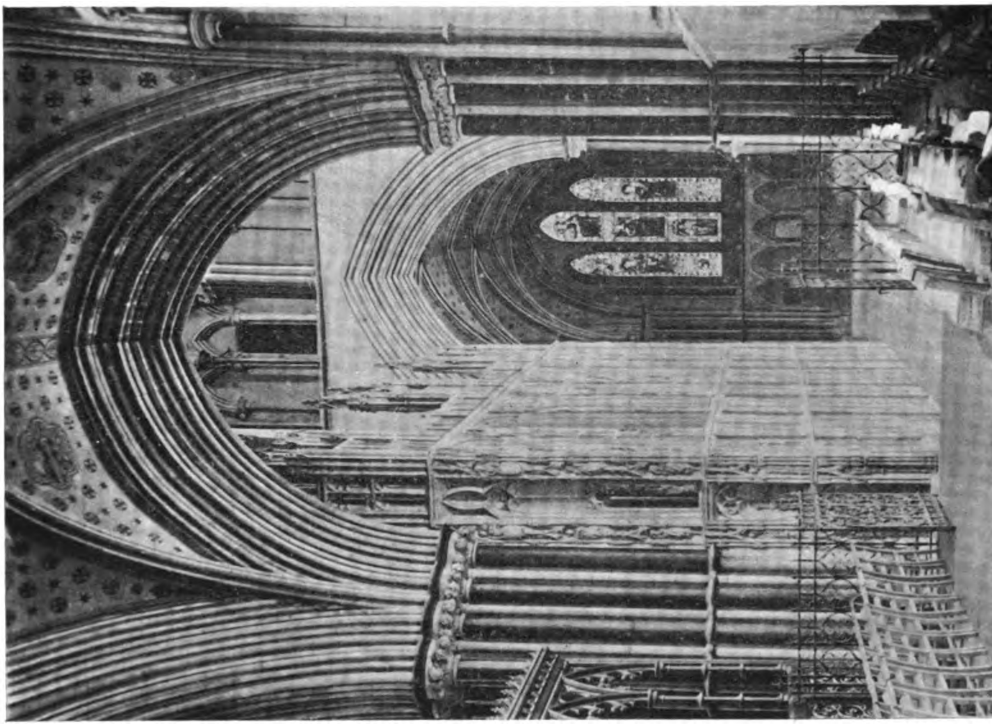
Nave from Altar.



W. Wonnacott.

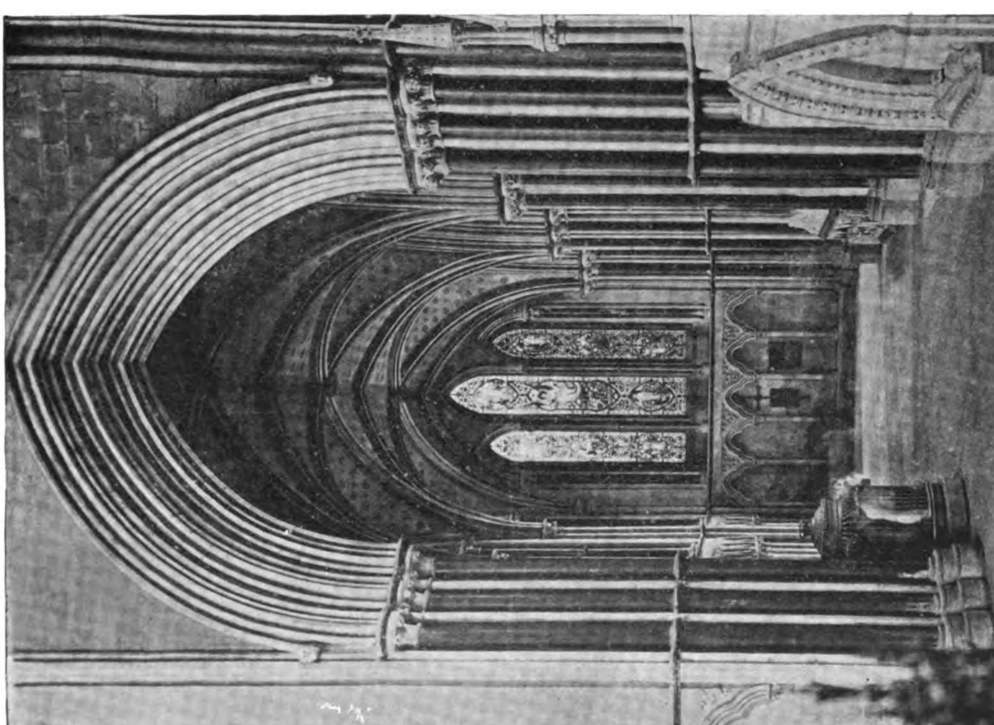
Choir, looking East.

WORCESTER. vi.



W. Wonnacott.

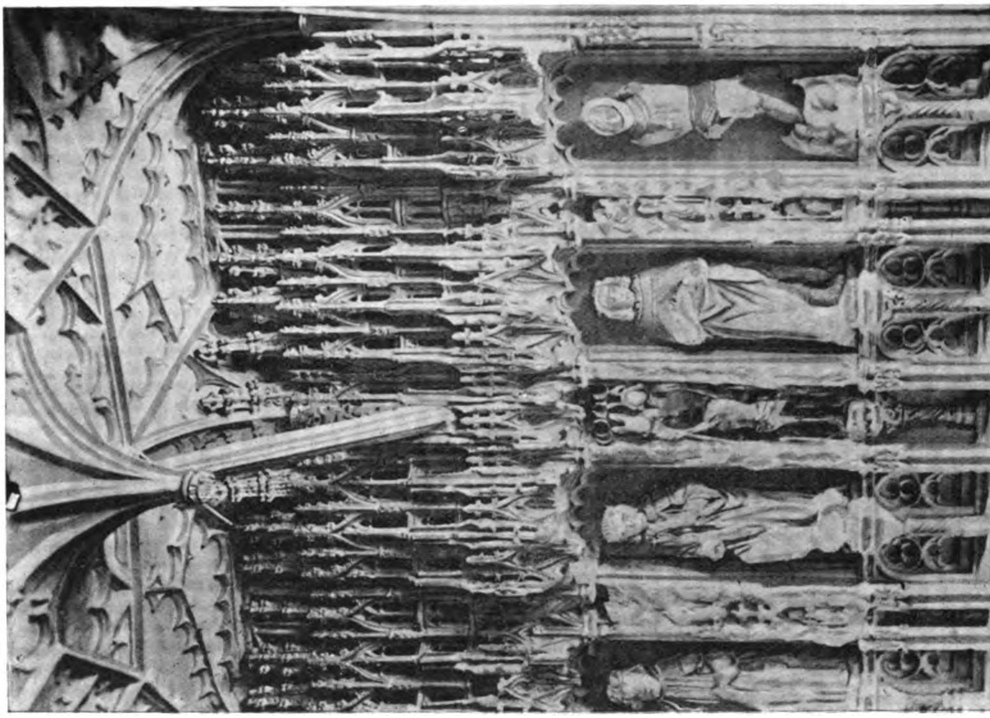
South Aisle of Choir and Prince Arthur's Chantry.



W. Wonnacott.

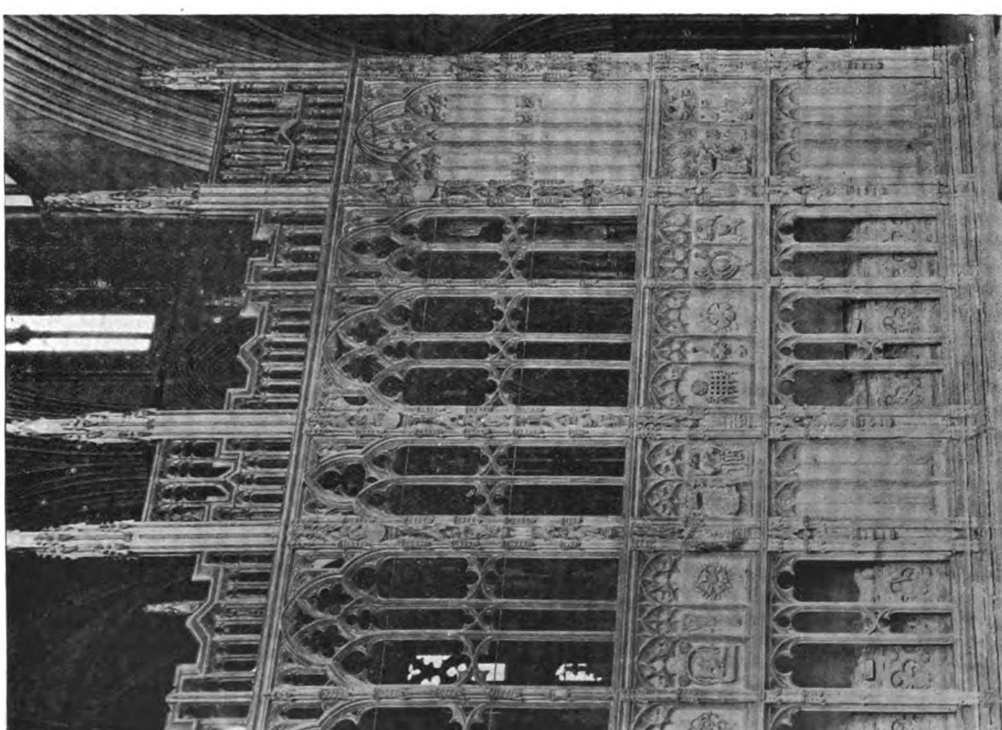
North Aisle of Choir, looking East.

WORCESTER. vii.



W. Wonnacott.

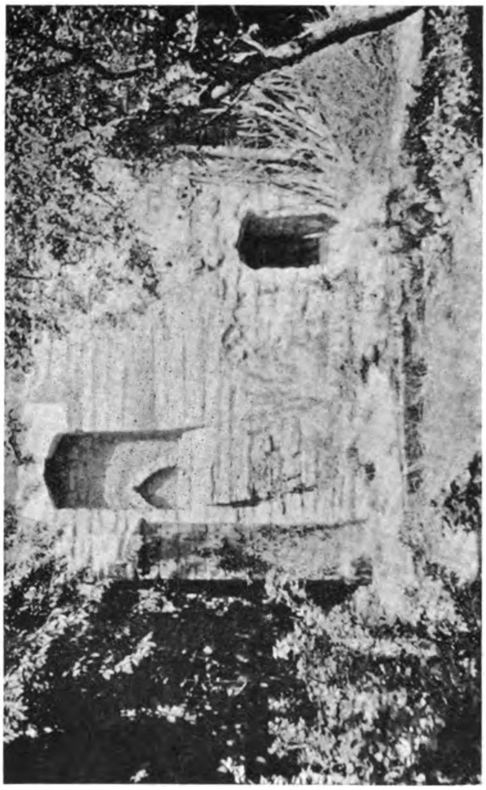
Interior of Prince Arthur's Chantry.



W. Wonnacott.

Prince Arthur's Chantry from S.E. Transept.

WORCESTER.



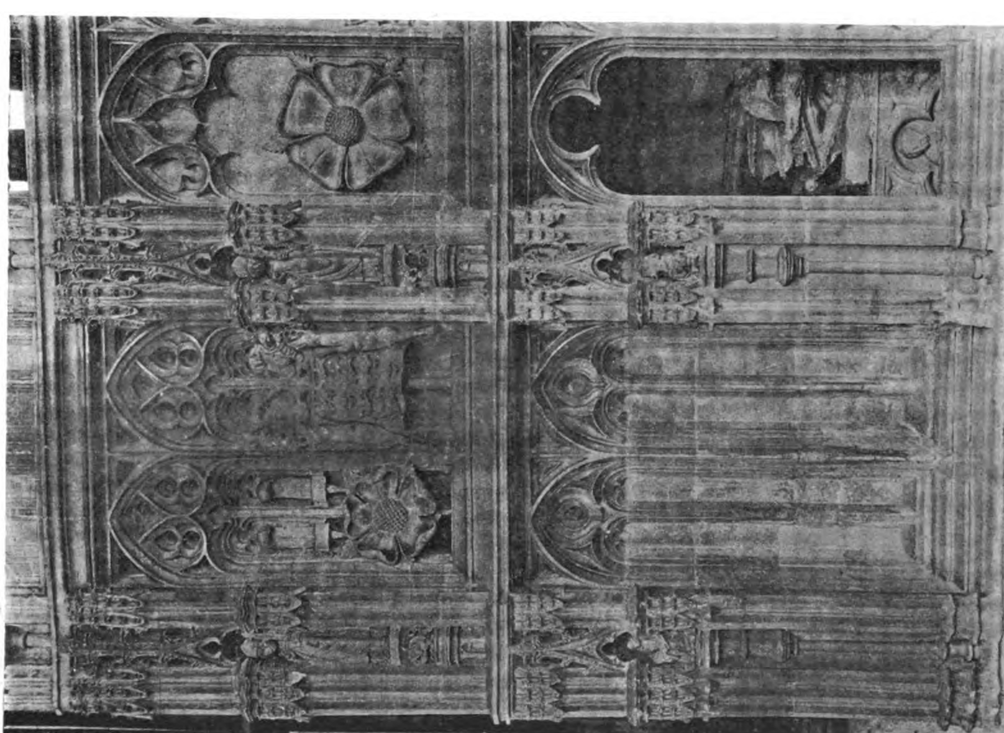
W. J. Songhurst.

Monk's Cell.



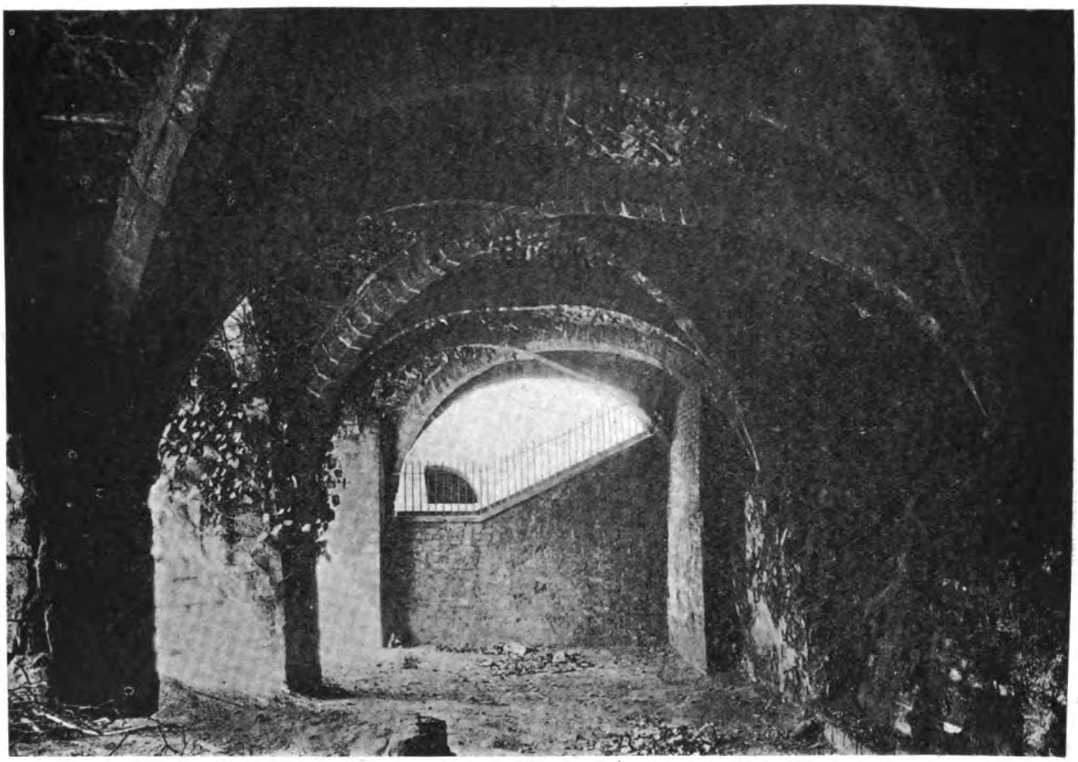
W. J. Songhurst.

Ruins of Guesten Hall.



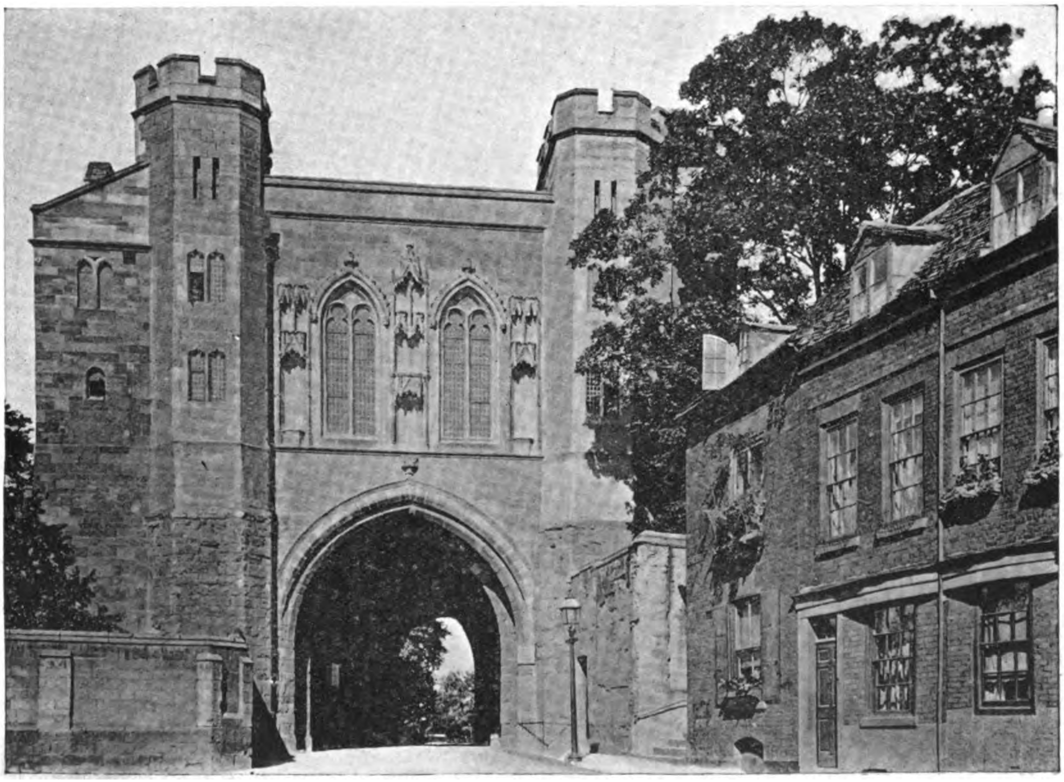
W. Wonnacott.

South Side of Prince Arthur's Chantry.



W. Wonnacott.

The Friars' "Kitchen."



W. Wonnacott,

The Edgar Tower,

WORCESTER.

x.



F. A. Powell.

New Street.



F. A. Powell.

Friar Street.



W. J. Songhurst.

The Trinity.

WORCESTER.



F. A. Powell.

New Street.



F. A. Powell.

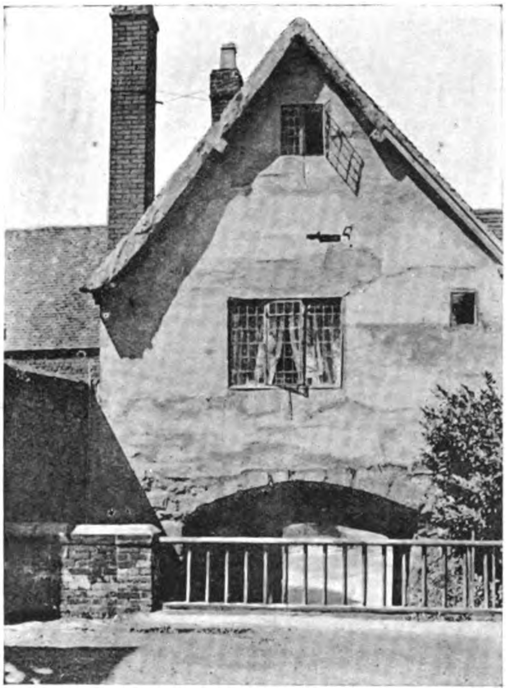
Friar Street.



W. J. Songhurst.

The Trinity.

WORCESTER.



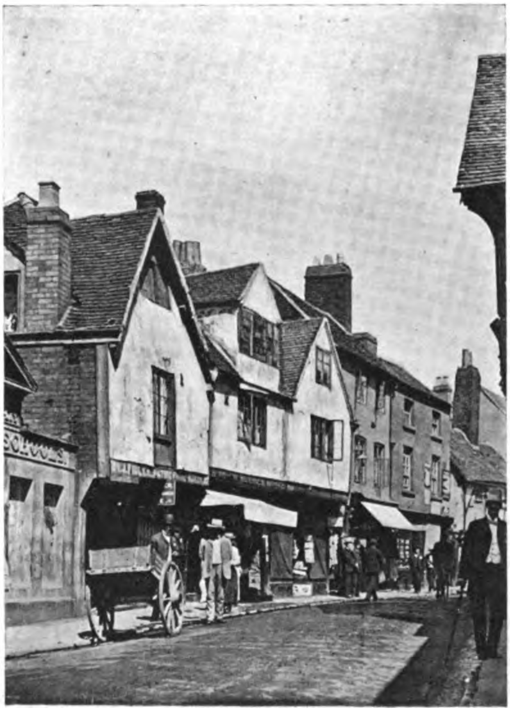
F. A. Powell.

The Water Gate.



F. A. Powell.

The Guildhall.



F. A. Powell.

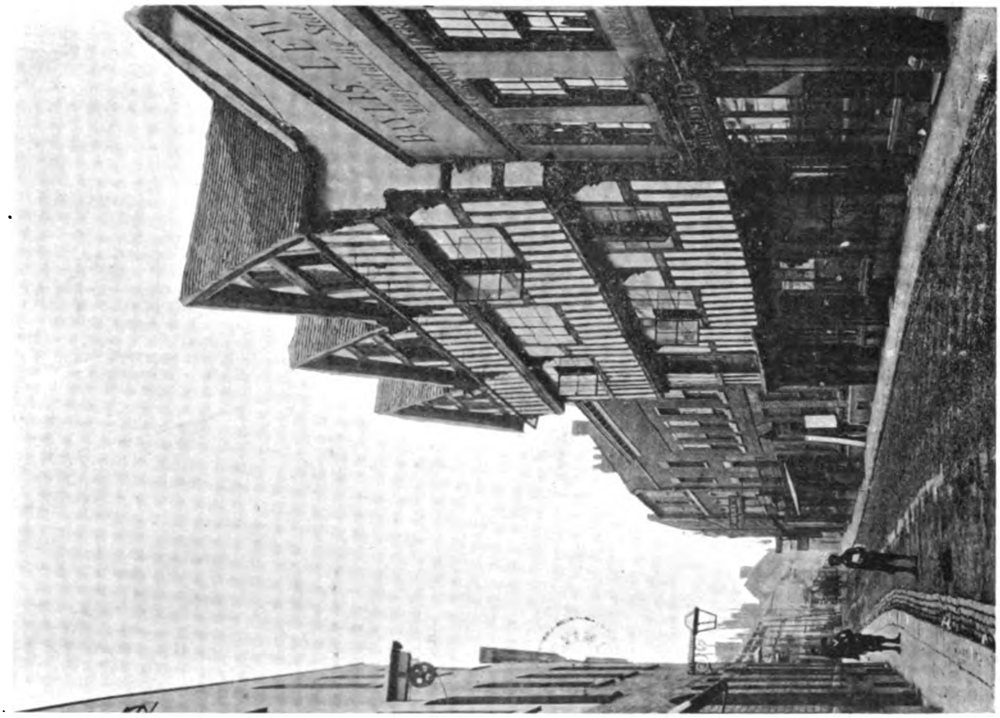
Friar Street.



F. A. Powell.

King Charles's House.

WORCESTER.



W. Wonnacott.

New Street.

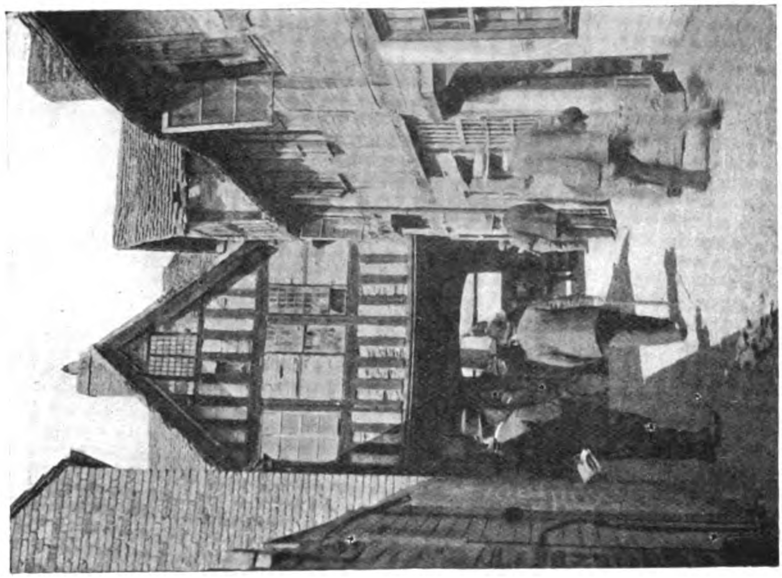


W. Wonnacott.

Friar Street.

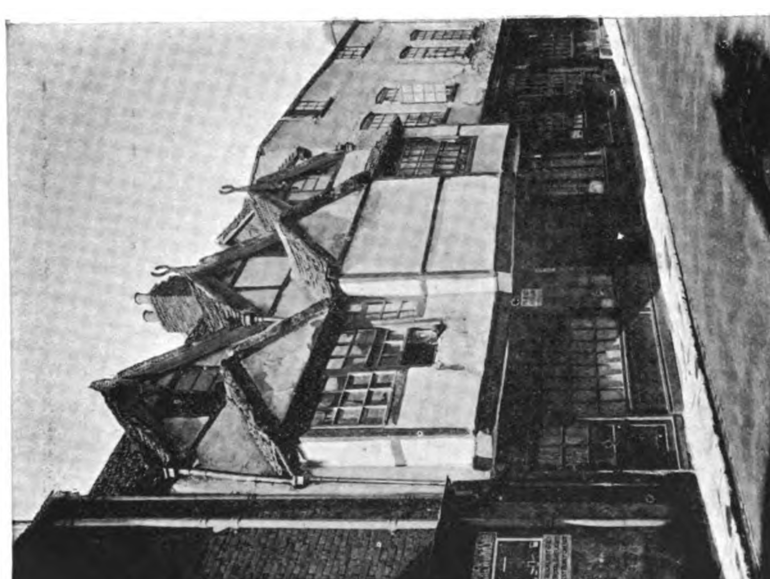
WORCESTER.

xiii.



W. J. Songhurst.

Friar Street—George's Buildings.

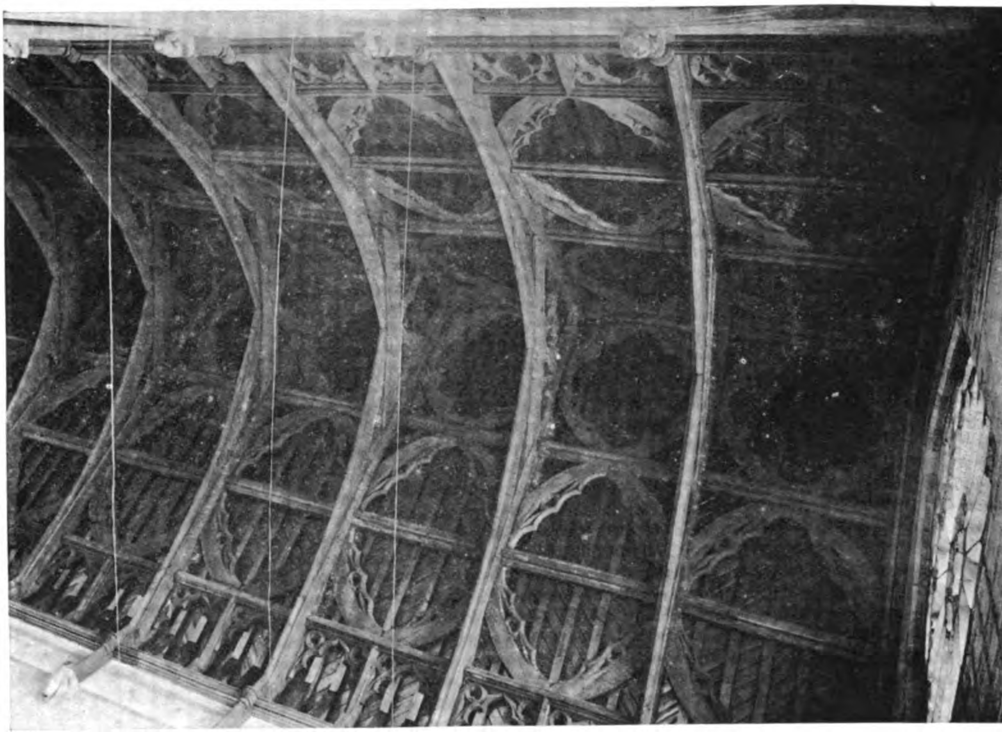


W. Wonnacott.

Lych Street.

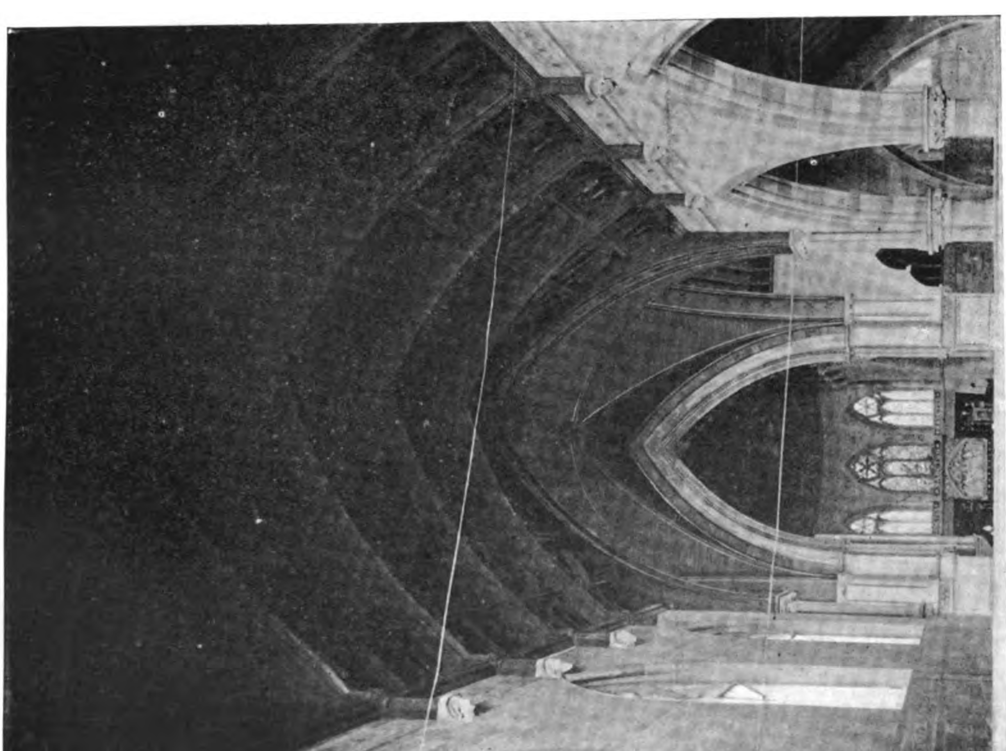
WORCESTER.

xiv.



W. Wonnacott.

Holy Trinity Church—Roof from Guesten Hall.



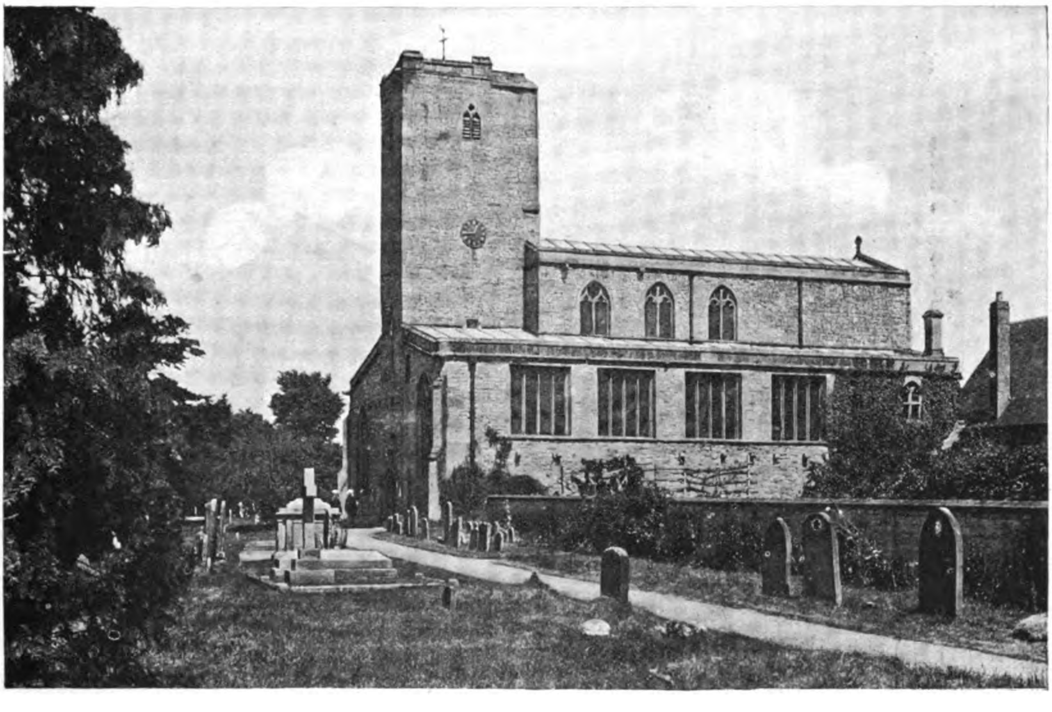
W. Wonnacott.

Holy Trinity Church—Shrub Hill.



W. Wonnacott.

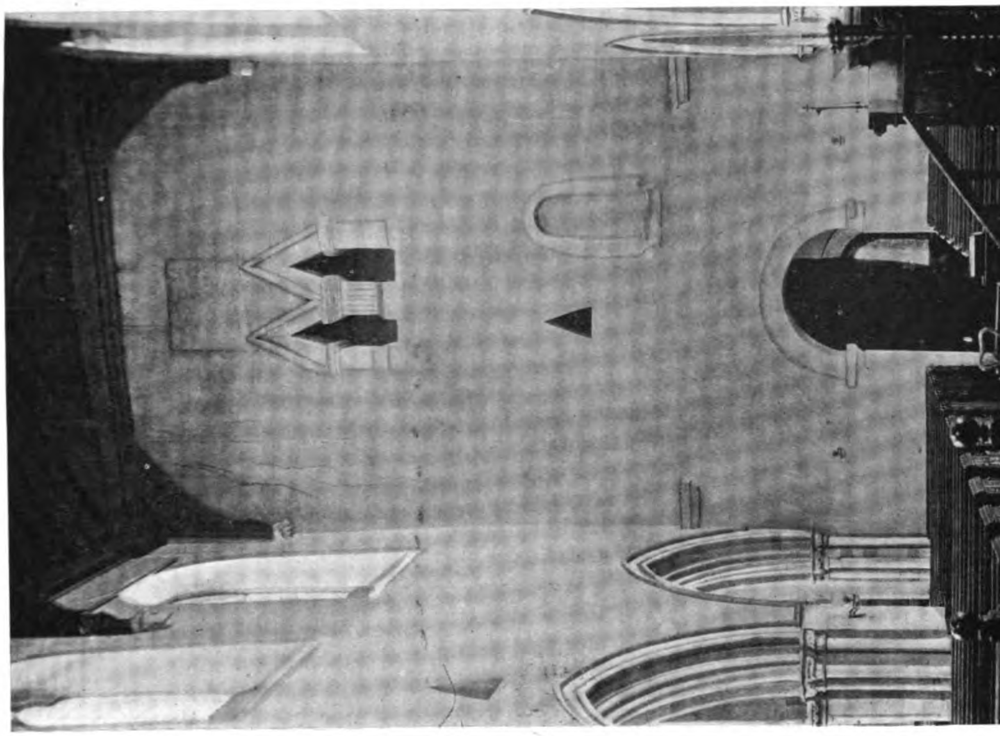
Saxon Chapel—North Side.



W. Wonnacott.

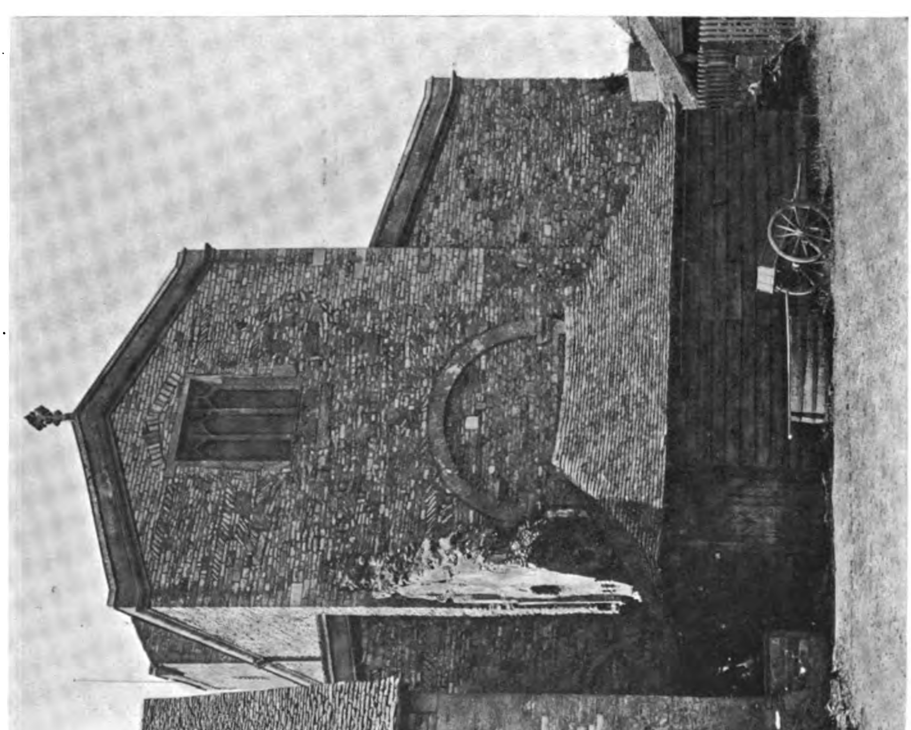
Priory Church—from the South.

DEERHURST.



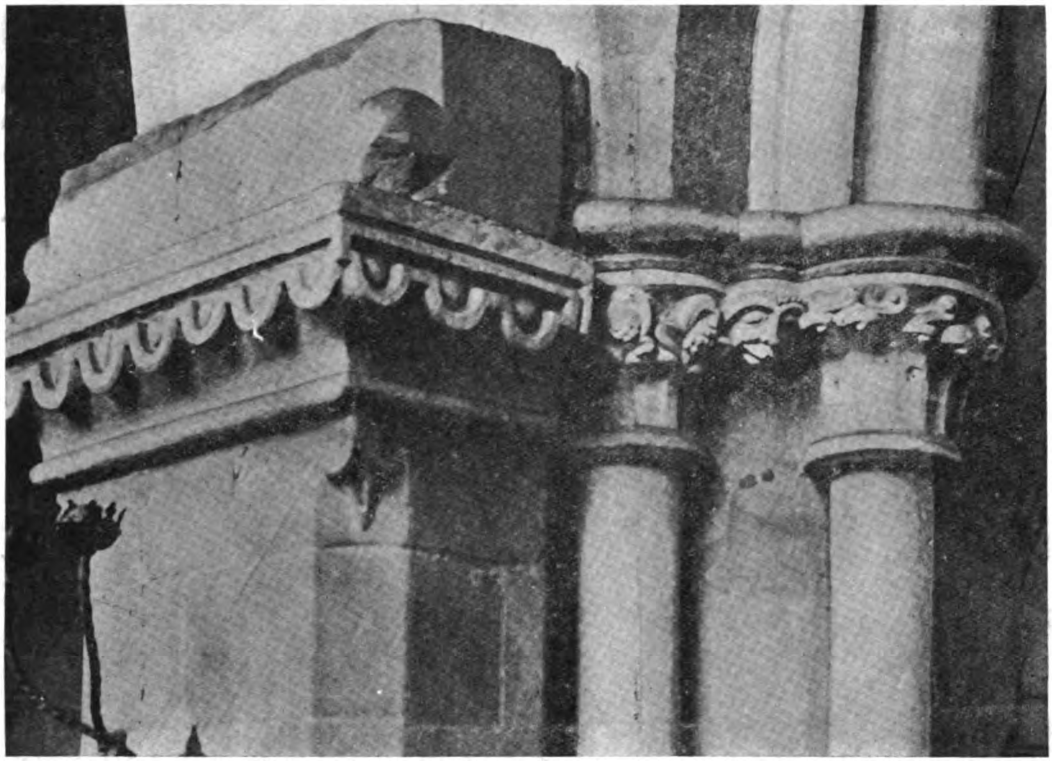
W. Wonnacott.

Interior of Church—looking West.



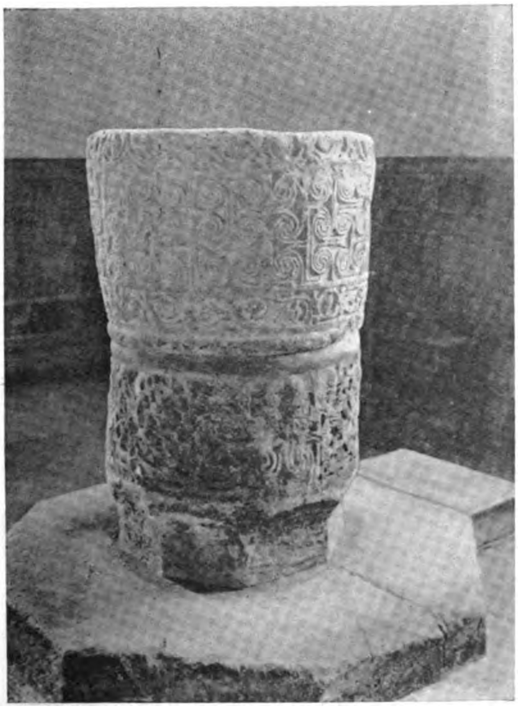
W. Wonnacott.

East End of Church—Shewing Remains of Apse.



W. Wonnacott.

Priory Church—Caps in South Aisle.



W. Wonnacott.

Font in Priory Church.



W. J. Songhurst.

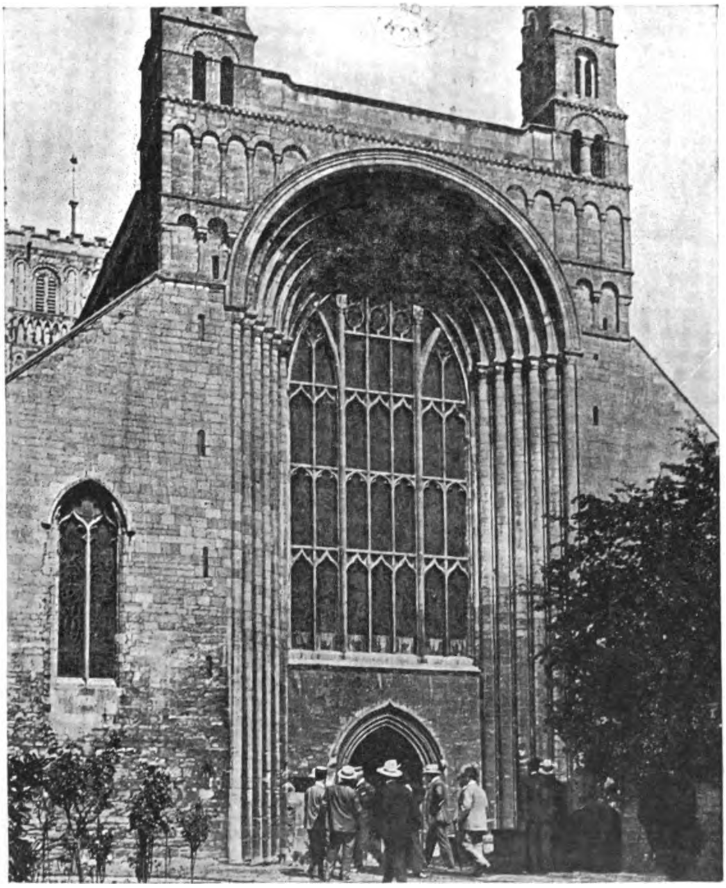
Window in Priory.

TEWKESBURY.



F. A. Powell.

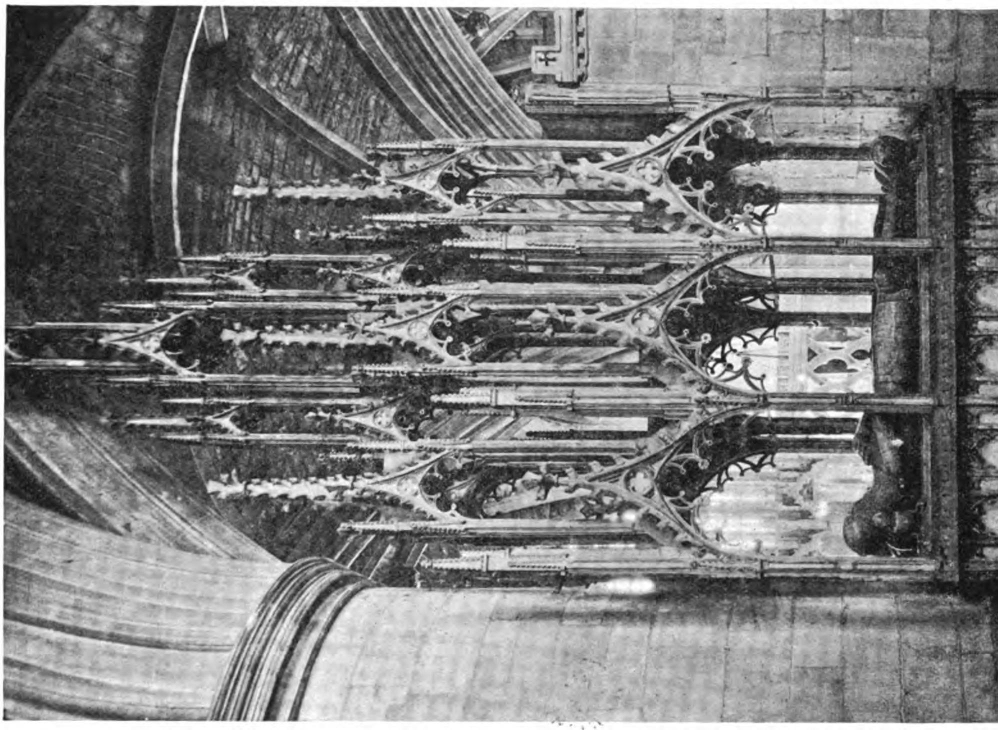
Tewkesbury from the River.



F. A. Powell.

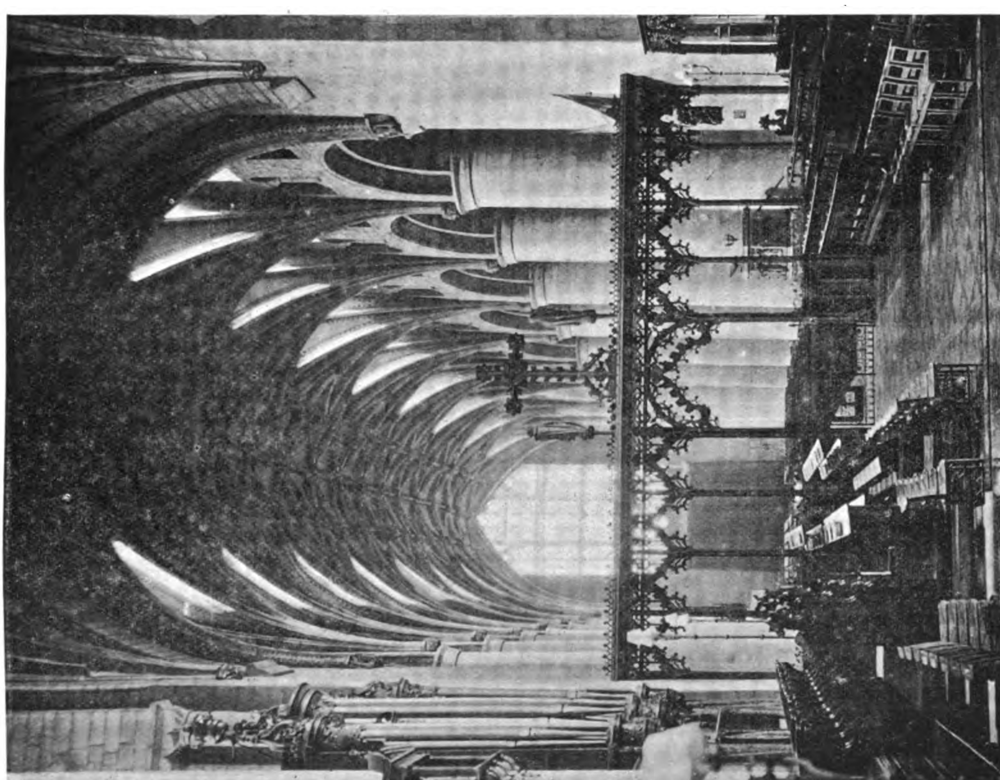
The Abbey—West Front.

TEWKESBURY.



W. Wonnacott.

The Despencer Monument.

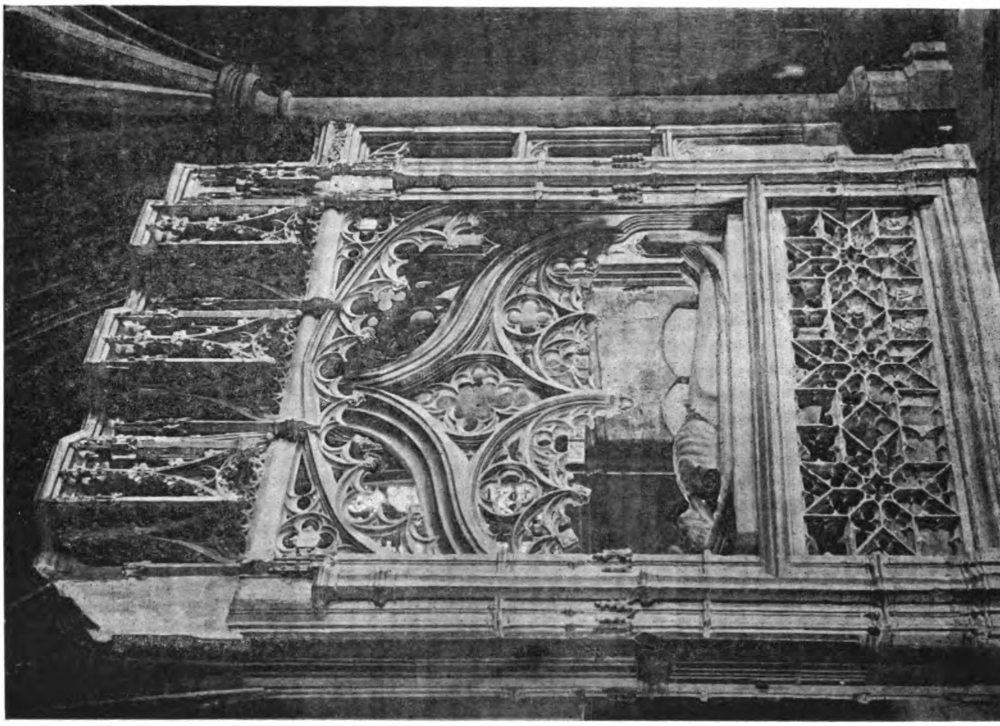


W. Wonnacott.

Nave from Choir.

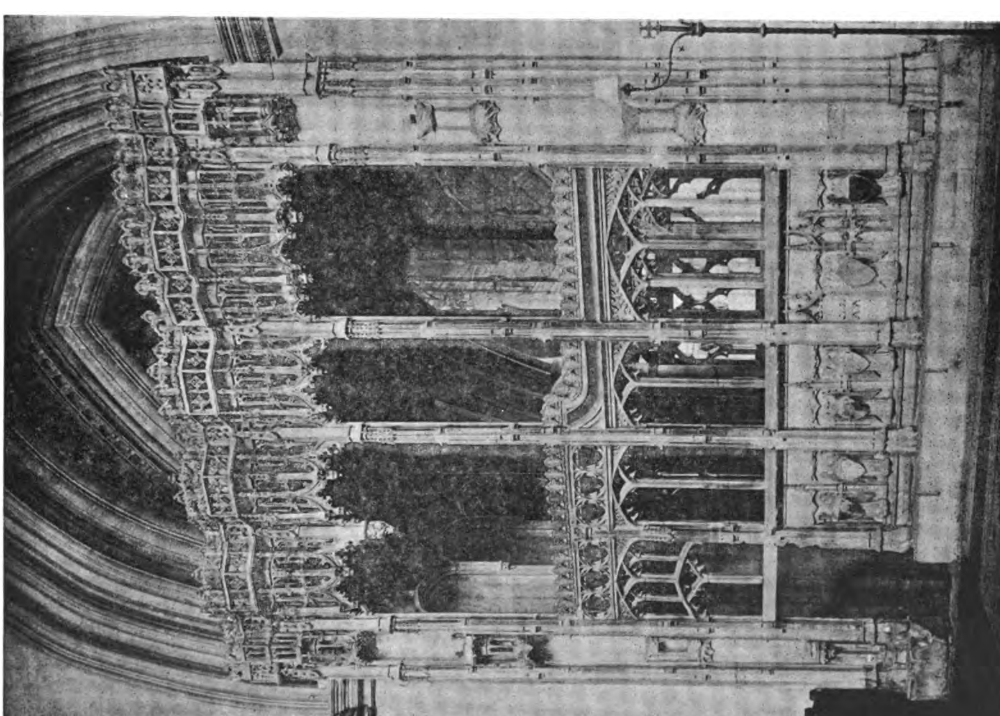
TEWKESBURY.

xx.



W. Wonnacott.

The Wakeman Cenotaph.



W. Wonnacott.

The Warwick or Beauchamp Chantry.

TEWKESBURY.



F. A. Powell.

High Street.



F. A. Powell.

Clarence House, High Street.



F. A. Powell.

High Street.



W. Wonnacott.

The Bell Hotel.



W. Wonnacott.

The Black Bear.



W. Wonnacott.

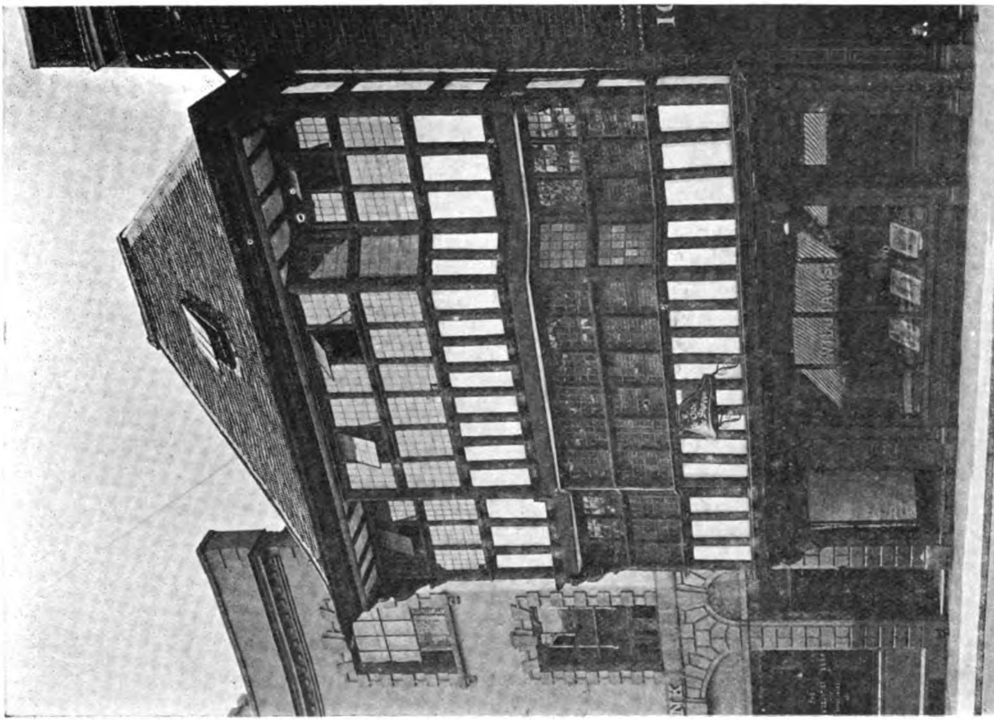
High Street.



W. Wonnacott.

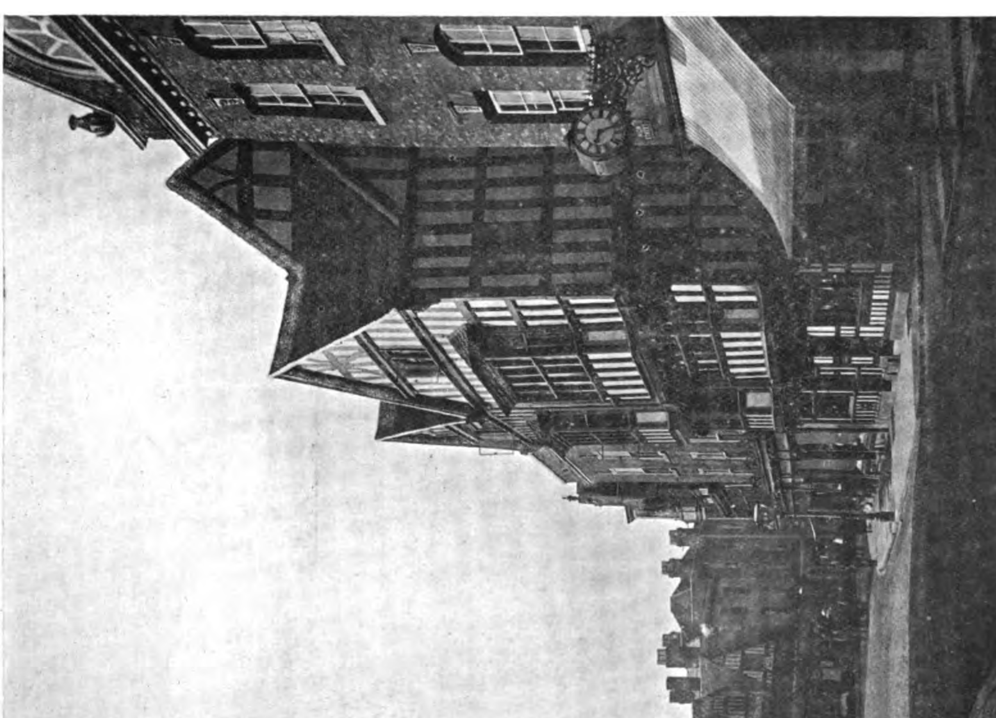
The Berkeley Arms.

TEWKESBURY.



W. Wonnacott.

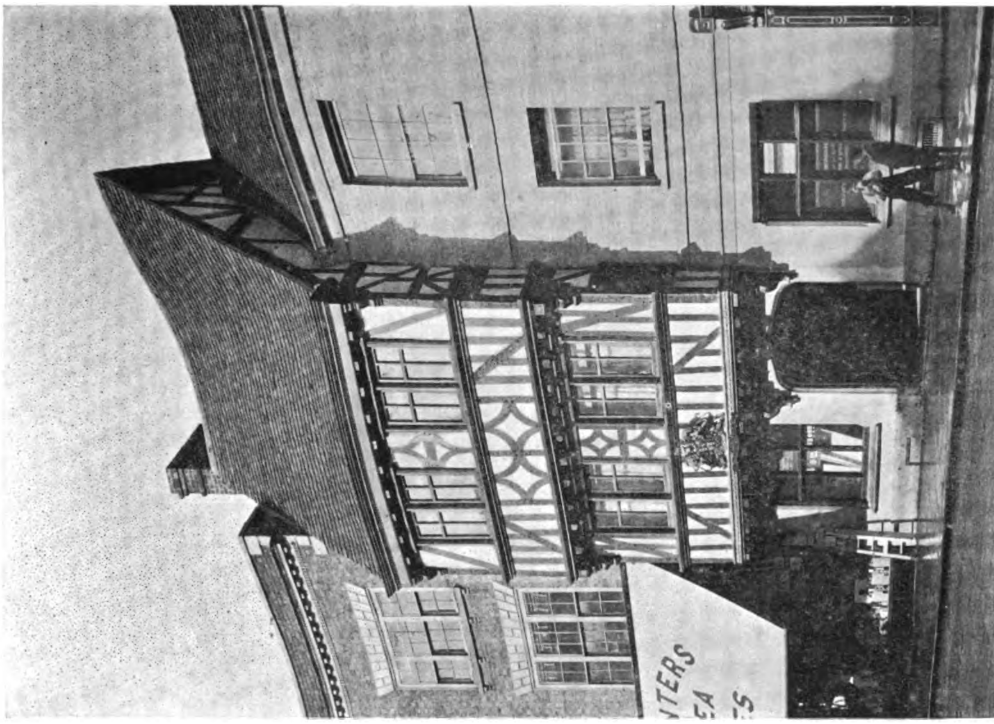
The Old Cocked Hat.



W. Wonnacott.

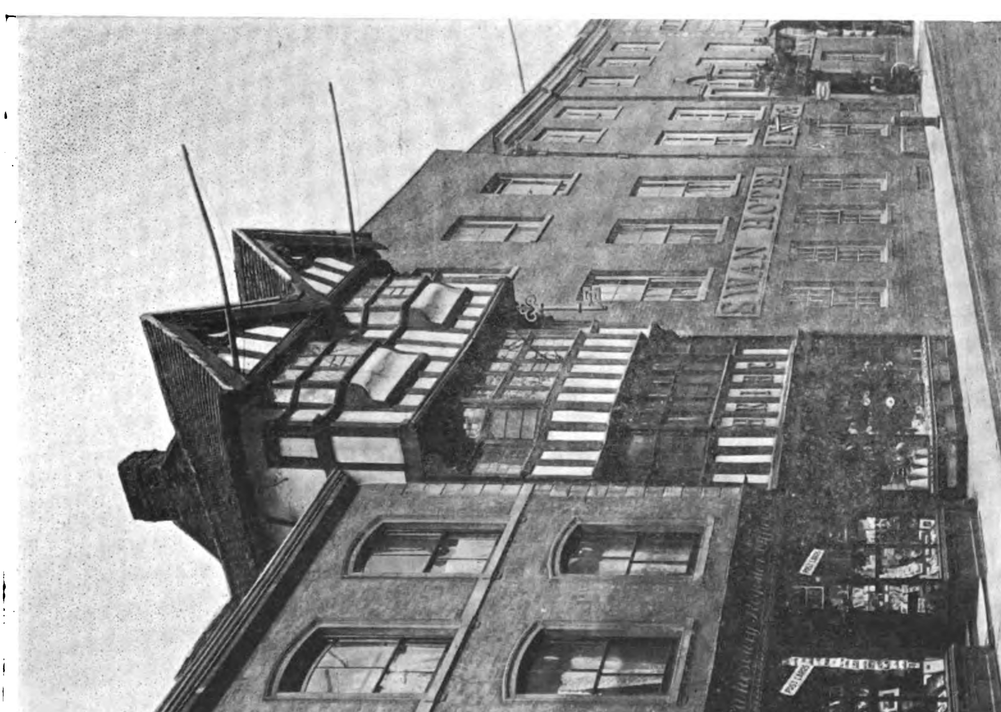
High Street and Church Street.

TEWKESBURY.



W. Wonnacott.

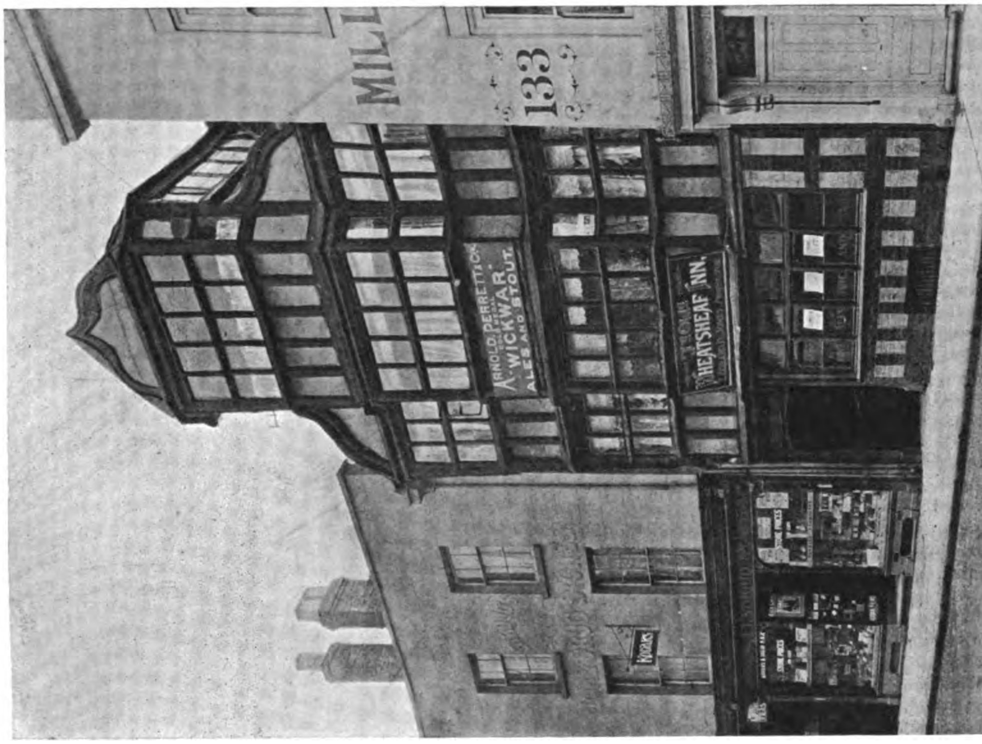
High Street.



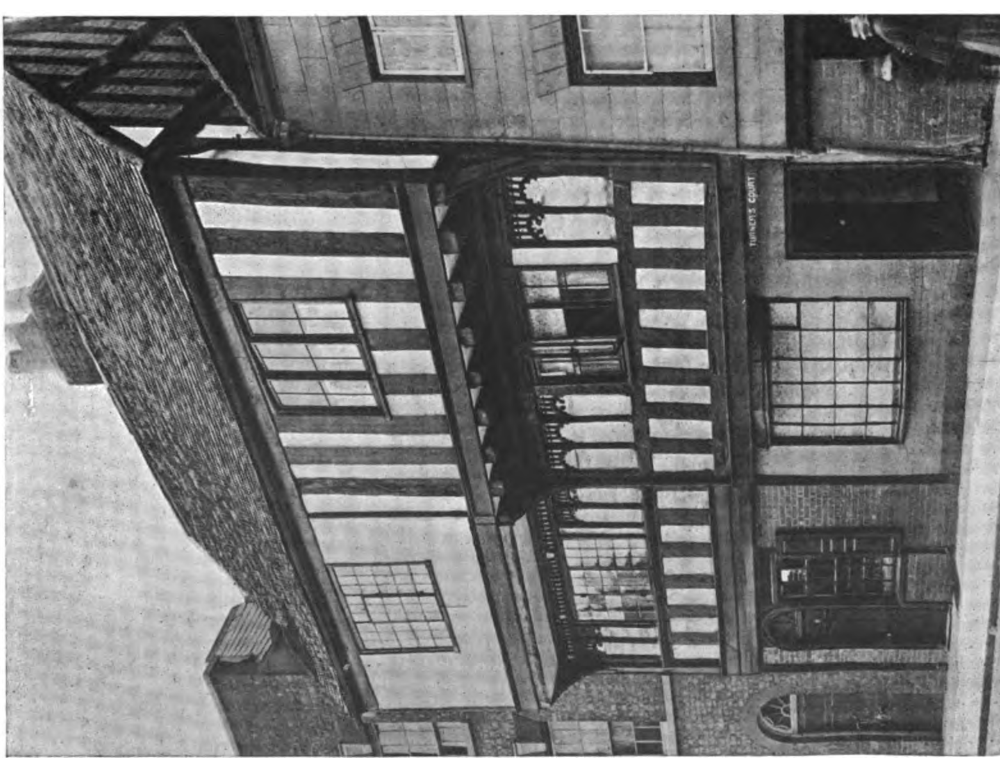
W. Wonnacott.

The Golden Key.

TEWKESBURY. xxv.



W. Wonnacott. The Old Wheatsheaf.



W. Wonnacott. Turner's Court.

SUMMER OUTING.

Thursday, 7th July to Sunday, 10th July, 1904.

WORCESTER.

BY BRO. W. JOHN SONGHURST, P.M., 227.

THE causes which unfortunately operated to prevent the attendance at Worcester of so many members of the Lodge, appear to have had a contrary effect upon the members of the Correspondence Circle, who made an appearance in such large numbers that a record "Outing" has now to be chronicled.

Altogether nearly sixty brethren were able to join in the trip, and the wide-spread interest which was shewn may be judged from the fact that, in addition to the usual large contingent from London, representatives were present from *eighteen* English Provinces, viz., Cheshire, Essex, Gloucestershire, Hants and Isle of Wight, Kent, Leicestershire and Rutland, Lincolnshire, Middlesex, Monmouthshire, Norfolk, Northumberland, Shropshire, South Wales (Eastern Division), Staffordshire, Surrey, Warwickshire, Worcestershire and Yorkshire (N. & E. Riding); from *four* Districts, viz.: Madras, Eastern Archipelago, Argentine and South Africa; with one brother from the Sister Grand Lodge of Ireland.

The brethren who journeyed from Paddington by the 1.40 train on Thursday, 7th July, were as follows:—W. H. Brown, J. Bryant, E. H. Buck, W. Busbridge, W. N. Cheesman, Geo. Chillingworth, Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley, Geo. S. Criswick, W. Dickinson, E. F. H. Edlin, B. W. Hammett, W. Hammond, David Hills, E. L. Horne, Ch. Horst, Alex. Howell, Thos. Jones, F. O. Loesch, J. H. Retallack Moloney, Andrew Oliver, R. Orttewell, C. E. Osman, G. W. Pavitt, C. J. Wilkinson Pimbery, F. A. Powell, Thos. J. Ralling, C. F. Silberbauer, W. John Songhurst, Harry J. Sparks, J. Sargeant Stacy, J. William Stevens, J. Stiven, W. F. Stuttaford, G. J. Symonds, J. A. Tharp, W. A. Tharp, J. Thompson, Harry Tipper, Dr. C. R. Walker, J. Procter Watson and W. Wonnacott, and were met on arrival by Bro. W. T. Page, Dep. Prov. G.M., and several other members of the local reception committee, headed by Bro. Col. W. E. Williams, their kind and indefatigable secretary. Opportunity was taken on the journey to study the very excellent Itinerary which had been prepared for us by Bros. Williams and Shuttleworth, and proved such a useful guide during our subsequent wanderings.

We left behind us in London the promise of a very heavy thunderstorm, but Worcester was reached in a full blaze of sunshine, and the entire absence of cloud which thus marked our entry was subsequently acknowledged to have been an especial feature of all our proceedings.

A number of brethren who had made their own way to Worcester, were waiting for us at the "Star" Hotel, and others joined us later, so that we have to add to the list the names of Bros. W. A. Beer, J. Bodenham, J. M. Bruce, C. L. Edwards, A. Macintyre, W. Maylor, the Rev. H. F. Oliver, E. Ramsbotham, D. Ross-Johnson, Henry

Taylor, H. W. Tharp, W. H. Welsh and R. J. Williams. Nor must we forget to mention Bro. A. H. A. Simcox, who appeared in the dual capacity of host and guest, and Bro. F. G. Swinden, who made such excellent use of his bicycle that he was able to meet us unexpectedly on several occasions and give us, for a short time, the pleasure of his company.

We found that our host at the "Star" had made excellent arrangements for our comfort, and his large dining-room proved ample for our needs during the day, while an overflow into the "Bell" gave us all the extra sleeping accommodation that was required.

On the evening of our arrival we had a very good foretaste of what was in store for us during the remainder of our stay. We were summoned at 7.30 to the Masonic Hall, where a special combined meeting of the "Worcester" Lodge No. 280 (Bro. A. Arrowsmith Maund, W.M.), and the "Semper Fidelis" Lodge No. 529 (Bro. Walter E. Godsell, W.M.) was held, the visitors being formally received, and most cordially welcomed, by a very large assembly of the local brethren; in fact it was stated that the meeting was the largest that had ever been held in the Hall. After the Lodge was closed, we were enabled, during the progress of a little light refreshment, to make an inspection of the very valuable Masonic Library and Museum owned by the Provincial Grand Lodge. As this contains some thousands of items (Books, Prints, Portraits, Clothing, Jewels and Curios), we could only be induced to leave it by the promise that opportunity for a further examination would be given on the following evening, but on entering the Lower Hall our forbearance met with its due reward in a highly interesting and instructive lecture on "Old Worcester," by Bro. C. B. Shuttleworth who, with the aid of lantern slides prepared specially for the lecture, and thrown on the screen by Bro. J. F. Santouna, made us fully acquainted with the *past* of the city we were to traverse on the morrow. We should like to transcribe the whole of the delightful lecture, which was listened to with the greatest interest, but as that is impossible we must not omit to put on record the following synopsis, from which those who were privileged to be present may recall some of the vast amount of information placed before them. None of us are likely to forget "Bro. Shuttleworth's Mound," upon which so much of the argument was (as it seemed to most of us, *conclusively*) based, that there had been a successive occupation of the site of the present Worcester by the British, Romans and Saxons.

SYNOPIS OF LANTERN LECTURE

ON

Old Worcester,

By Bro. C. B. SHUTTLEWORTH, P.P.G.O., S.W. 280.

(Member Worcester Diocesan Archæological Society).

[The Lantern Slides have been made specially for this Lecture, and show little that exists to-day or that is accessible to visitors. They have been taken from rare old Engravings, Parchments, Pictures, Plans, Drawings, &c.]

The Origin or Foundation of Worcester, (a) British, (b) Roman, or (c) Saxon.

Maps.
British, Roman, and Saxon Relics found at Worcester.
Derivation of Name. Facsimile of part of Domesday Book relating to Worcestershire. The Hwiccas. Wiches. Maps.
Facsimile of part of King Alfred's Letter to Bishop Worefrith of Worcester.
King John's Will—Translation.
King John's Body as it appeared on opening his Coffin in 1765.
Stained Glass Portrait of Prince Arthur buried in the Cathedral.

The Cathedral and Monastery.

Founding of the Cathedral and Monastery.
Monastic Life and Influence.
Plan showing Positions of the Different Monastic Buildings.
Specimen of Illumination by Worcester Monks.
Examples of "Notarial" or Signatory Marks occuring in the Old Cathedral Records.
Two Pages of Wickliffe's Illuminated New Testament.
Example of a Tythe Barn Built by the Monks.
Plan—Exterior and Interior Views of the Guesten Hall (now destroyed).
Example of its Window Tracery and Roof.
Exterior and Interior Views of a similar Hall of Malvern Priory (destroyed).
The Old Deanery, Prior's House (destroyed).
Edgar Tower from College Green (a Rare Drawing).
Ditto from Edgar Street (Old View).
Shakespeare's Marriage Bond preserved in Edgar Tower.
Old View of Cathedral, shewing the Clochium or Detached Belfry Tower (destroyed), and the Sacrist's House (destroyed).
S. Michael's Church as situated close to the Cathedral Walls (destroyed); explanation of this and similar instances.
North-East View of Cathedral shewing Old East Window and Buttresses (destroyed).
The Nave of the Cathedral looking East, shewing the Old Choir Screen and Organ Loft (destroyed).
The Chancel looking East, ditto Old Reredos, Altar Rails, Pews, etc. (destroyed).
Ditto looking West, showing Old Canopied Stalls, Bishop's Throne, and Organ Loft (all destroyed).
Part of the Old Western Doors (Saxon) to which the Skin of the Dane was Nailed.
Plan of the above Doors (restored).

The City.

Diagrammatic Plan of Worcester in 1651 shewing the Fortifications and its Six Gates with the Outwork of Fort Royal.
Plan of the Battle of Worcester. Powick Old Bridge.
View of the Original House by which King Charles escaped.
Relic of the Battle.
Three Views of Boscobel House.
Three Views of Old Worcester from the West.
The Old Bridge.
Description of the Old Town Hall.
Copenhagen Street. The Cucken Stool. The Branks. S. Andrew's.
Description of Streets, Civic Life and Government.
Facsimile of a Freeman's Oath.
An Old Severn Fisherman and his Coracle.

Friday morning was devoted to a perambulation of the City under the excellent guidance of Bros. W. T. Page, Col. W. E. Williams, Captain A. Arrowsmith Maund and others of our good friends. The civilizing influences of electric trams and such like modern inventions necessarily tend to a destruction of much that is good and picturesque, but "out of date," and in this respect Worcester has certainly not escaped the common fate. We were, therefore, all the more gratified to find how much of the "old" still exists there, and with what care it is preserved wherever possible. New Street, Friar Street and Lich Street are especially rich in fine half-timbered buildings, and gave us a good indication of the former glories of the old city. "The Trinity," which has been acquired by the Corporation, is an especially good specimen of a 15th century galleried house, while another interesting building, situated in the Corn Market, is the house from which Charles II. escaped after the battle in September, 1651.

Cameras were particularly busy in this part of the city, and have enabled us to depict some of the more important of the many interesting houses which were inspected.

Passing eventually to the Cathedral, we were placed in the charge of Bro. the Rev. J. Bowstead Wilson, F.S.A., whose intimate knowledge of every part of the edifice was freely placed at our disposal. Although the present building may be said to date from the 11th century, very little of the work of that period is visible above ground. Fire and storm weakened the fabric on several occasions, and to so great an extent, that

in the early part of the 13th century the whole of the structure east of the Central Tower had necessarily to be rebuilt. The dissolution of the Monastery and the Civil War were responsible for further destruction, while "restorations" in the early and middle parts of the 18th century, and second half of the 19th century, well nigh removed all remaining traces of the church which Bishop Wulstan erected in 1084.

Only in the crypt has any considerable part of that building been spared, and here we have, undoubtedly, the most interesting portion of the entire Cathedral. The easternmost end with the three apsidal chapels has, it is true, been blocked off, but the slender shafts and semi-circular vaulting give the work a grace which enables it to compare most favourably with all the buildings of the same period which we have so far had an opportunity of inspecting elsewhere.

Of the Tombs the most interesting are those of King John and Prince Arthur, the eldest son of Henry VII., the former situated in the centre of the Choir, and the latter on the Chantry Chapel in the south side of the sanctuary. This Chapel was erected in 1504, and is considered one of the finest specimens of Tudor architecture in the kingdom.

We were shown traces of the Monastic buildings in many nooks and corners, and our thanks are especially due to the Rev. Canon Cresswell Strange for kindly allowing us to view the massive Norman work on which his residence is built, and for calling our attention to a very interesting doorway and staircase outside the western wall of the Cloisters, where the dormitories were originally situated. We were also much pleased with an inspection of the Cathedral Library, the privilege of viewing this and other portions of the building not usually accessible to the public, having been most kindly accorded to us by the Very Rev. Dean Forrest.

On our way to the Edgar Tower (believed to have been erected by King John) we passed the ruins of the old "Guesten Hall," concerning which the following extract from Green's "Hist. and Antiq. of the City of Worcester," 1796, may be read with interest: "The Audit House, anciently called Guesten Hall, was built in 1320 by "Wulstan de Braunsford, then Prior, afterwards Bishop of Worcester, for the entertain-"ment of Strangers exclusively, the rules of the order not allowing them to sit with "the Monks at the Table of Refectory. In this Hall the Convent held their monthly "court for the determination of differences between the Tenants, and it was a custom "preserved even to the days of King Charles 1st that Tenants might not sue each other "in actions for less than 40/- in any other court but this. The building is still sacred "to Hospitality, and the noble entertainments furnished here at the Annual Audits do "honour to one of the most eminent capitular bodies established by one of the greatest "of our Kings."

These words indeed might have been written with equal truth down to so late a date as 1860, when a spirit of economy decreed that the "Guesten Hall," which then formed part of the Dean's house, should be demolished. All that remains of the building is, therefore, a picturesque ruin, though we were afterwards pleased to find that its fine oak roof now covers Holy Trinity Church, Shrub Hill, where the Vicar, Bro. the Rev. G. F. Hough, was good enough to permit us to photograph it.

If, however, the Guesten Hall has disappeared, it is quite certain that the "Hospitality" which it may be said to have symbolized, is still a very prominent characteristic of the citizens of Worcester. Of the truth of this we had ample confirmation when, after examining the many old Charters and other Civic Records at the Guildhall, we were entertained there at a most sumptuous luncheon, generously provided

by His Worship the Mayor, Bro. J. S. Cook. Toasts on this occasion were commendably limited in number, but opportunity was found to express to Bro. Cook our great appreciation of his generous hospitality, and our thanks also to Bro. Bowstead Wilson for the mass of interesting information which he had imparted to us at the Cathedral.

Our next visit was to the "Commandery," of which its present owner, Mr. Littlebury, is so justly proud. It may at once be stated that the building does not seem to have had any distinct connexion with "those illustrious heroes of former ages," the Knights Templar, as some of us were prepared to believe. A suggestion has, however, been made that one of the Masters in the reign of Edward I., had served under the banner of the Templars or Hospitallers, and assumed the title of "Commander," which was retained by his successors. The foundation dates from about the year 1085, when it was endowed by Bishop Wulstan as an Augustine Priory (that connected with the Cathedral being for Benedictines) and as it is situated just outside the Sidbury Gate, it is thought to have been intended primarily for the shelter of those wayfarers who chanced to arrive at night after the City Gates were closed. Late in the 13th century it appears to have been in use as a Hospital for the sick.

The Great Hall or Refectory was apparently erected in the reign of Henry VII., and other interesting features are the fine 15th Century staircase and a hiding-place in the roof *said* to have been used by Charles II. A more probable tradition connects with the house the name of the Duke of Hamilton, who was carried there fatally wounded from the battlefield in 1651.

At this point we divided into two parties, some of the Brethren having accepted the kind invitation of Bro. H. Bertram Nichols to view the tunnel operations under the Severn in connexion with the new sewage works, of which he is the Consulting Engineer. This tunnel is 6ft. 6in. in diameter and is being run at a depth of thirty-two feet below the bed of the river, and the forethought of Bro. Nichols was shewn by the provision of water-proof clothing for the party and of a special "skip" by which we were lowered from the surface. The remainder of the Brethren made their way to the Royal Porcelain Works, in order to inspect the most interesting processes in the manufacture of the world-famed Worcester china. Our visit was unfortunately made at the time of the annual stock-taking, but here we also found a kind friend in the Managing Director, E. P. Evans, Esq., J.P., who arranged for certain of the workmen to be at their benches, and who himself escorted us round the works and described the many and intricate operations by which the raw materials are treated and fashioned, before they can appear as articles of use or decoration.

We next made our way to Fort Royal, where we were received by Colonel Albert Webb, J.P., whose residence and grounds occupy the site of the great earthwork, which played such an important part at the battle of Worcester. Colonel Webb pointed out to us the position of its four bastions, and gave us an interesting though brief description of the battle, which we were able to follow the more intelligently from having almost the whole scene of the operations spread out before our view. The ladies of the household most kindly served us with tea on the lawn, encircled by elms which are believed to mark the actual position of the King's tent on that memorable day.

Hurrying back to our Hotel we had to dress quickly for dinner, and the meal over, we again made our way to the Masonic Hall, an excellent Smoking Concert having been arranged for us by the members of the two Worcester Lodges. During the interval we were able to make our further inspection of the Museum and Library, and it may be well to recall the fact that in our Lodge "Reprints" are facsimiles of three

"Old Charges" (Inigo Jones MS, 1607; Wood MS., 1610; and Lechmere MS., late 17th century) which were courteously placed at our disposal for reproduction by the Provincial Grand Lodge.

On Saturday morning we received a very welcome addition to our number, fifteen of the Local Brethren joining with us in a trip down the Severn. Our launch, though most comfortable and commodious, was not built on the lines of a modern Atlantic liner, and our progress was therefore slower than we had hoped. A halt at Upton-on-Severn had reluctantly to be abandoned, but we felt that Deerhurst must on no account be omitted, and the stay which we made there proved all too short for a thorough examination of its extremely interesting Saxon buildings. The date of the Priory Church can only be matter for conjecture, though documents are stated to be in existence proving that the Monastic establishment was in a flourishing condition in the ninth century. Aisles were added in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the original walls of the nave being pierced with a number of arches to give communication with the new work. The triangular openings and curious two-light window in the west wall of the Church may undoubtedly be considered its most interesting architectural features. Mention, however, must be made of the ancient font (or perhaps *fonts*, for it is uncertain if the present stem really belongs to the bowl) with an ornamentation which has been identified as "especially Irish," and found in the finest illuminated copies of the Gospels executed in England earlier than the ninth century, under the influence of the Irish missionaries. Externally, the Church presents fewer features of interest, but permission was given to us to pass through the adjoining farm (formerly part of the domestic buildings of the Priory) to inspect the remains of the apsidal termination of the east end, and advantage was also taken to photograph the fine 14th century window in the eastern wall of the old Dining Hall.

On our way back to the launch we had only time for a passing glance at the Saxon Chapel at Abbot's Court, built by Duke Odda in 1056, in memory of his brother Ælfric.

Landing again just below the Tewkesbury Lock we walked to the town through the "Bloody Meadows," making a hurried inspection of a number of old timber buildings on our way to the "Swan" Hotel. Here we were pleased to meet Bro. W. A. Boyce, W.M. of the St. George's Lodge of Tewkesbury No. 900, and Bro. A. Baker, who both joined us at our frugal meal. Bro. Baker had kindly brought for our inspection an old account book of the Cordwainers' Guild, which still boasts a most flourishing existence, though in a very different form to that which it must have had when the first entries were made in 1597. Lunch was soon over, and under Bro. Maund's able guidance, we made ourselves acquainted with the main features of the old Roman Abbey, our great regret being that the time remaining for its inspection was so short. The Abbey is particularly rich in sepulchral monuments, and we especially appreciated the exquisite work in the Warwick and Fitz-Hamon Chantries, the Despencer Tomb, and the Wakeman Cenotaph with its gruesome effigy. Throughout the grand old Norman building we were interested to note the Masons' Marks which are traceable on nearly every stone. Over thirty of these Marks are reproduced by Mr. H. J. L. J. Massé, in his work on Tewkesbury.[1] He there mentions (p. 39) a curious point which he says "may perhaps interest a few, viz., that the same workman set out and worked "at the first few courses of the stone work of the staircases, and then was followed by

[1] The Abbey Church of Tewkesbury, with some account of the Priory Church of Deerhurst, Gloucestershire, by H. J. L. J. Massé, M.A. London: George Bell & Sons, 1901.

" others, probably less intelligent, but capable of following the indicated plan. A monk " named Alfred was the 'Master of the Work,' and it would be interesting to know if " the stones marked **A** are marked with his mark." The conclusion to be deduced from this seems to be that the mason who wrought the stone and the *setter* were in this instance one and the same person, or that it was the *setter* who marked the stone, either of which alternatives opens up very fertile fields for discussion.

As Tewkesbury provided many of the scenes described in "John Halifax, Gentleman," we had hoped to make an extended tour of the town with our good Bro. Maund, but we were obliged, though most reluctantly, to hurry back to our steamer in order that our guests of the evening might not be kept waiting; for a number of the Worcester brethren had accepted an invitation to meet us after dinner at a Smoking Concert in our Hotel, and on this, our last evening, we were anxious to express to them all our great appreciation of their kindness, not only during our visit, but through the the months of preparation which immediately preceded it.

Fortunately on this occasion we mustered more musical brethren than usual, and to the songs of Bros. Simcox, Loesch and Buck, we were able to add recitations by Bros. Hills and Beer and handbell solos by Bro. Tipper. We were particularly grateful to Bro. W. F. Newton, P.Prov.G.O., for so kindly coming over from Malvern and acting as accompanist. But for his help it would have been impossible to attempt the vocal march "Camaraderie," by Bro. Meiring Beck, with words by Bro. Silberbauer, in which Bro. Simcox also rendered such excellent assistance.

After service at the Cathedral on Sunday morning, several small parties were made up for Droitwich and Malvern, while a few brethren availed themselves of a kind invitation from Bro. Young to make a short trip up the river in his launch, but a considerable number of us found our way to the Victoria Institute, where our good brother the Mayor had arranged a private view of the Library and Museum. Although the contents of the building were stated to be only of local interest, we found a very great deal which we studied with much pleasure and instruction, and Mr. Duckworth, the librarian, and Mr. Edwards, the curator, were most kind in pointing out the principal features of the very interesting collection.

Our train left for London at 5.30, and very sorry we were when the time came to say good-bye to our friends at the station. From first to last our trip had been most enjoyable, each of the local brethren seeming to vie with his fellows in endeavouring to place before us all that could possibly please. A most hearty invitation was given us to go again, but although a second visit must of necessity be long deferred, we shall always look back to our three days' sojourn in Worcester with the utmost satisfaction, and join with our brethren there in their oft-repeated wish:

Floreat Semper Fidelis Civitas.

OBITUARY.

It is with regret that we have to announce the death of Brothers:—

Lieut.-Col. Edward Guy Selby Smith, Darby House, Sunbury-on-Thames, on the 30th of July, 1904. He joined the Correspondence Circle in June, 1903.

William Sharpe, 102, Foster Street, Lincoln, in July, 1904. He joined the Correspondence Circle in May, 1903.

James Maclagan Reid, M.D., King Street, Perth, N.B., on 19th August, 1904. He joined our Correspondence Circle in May, 1902. At the time of his death he was Master of the Ancient Lodge of Scoon and Perth. We are indebted to Bro. D. Crawford-Smith for the following notes, which were read by him to the Members.

"It falls to me to intimate that which is known to you all, the lamented death of our esteemed Right Worshipful Master, Brother Dr. J. MacLagan Reid. When last we met here our Brother was ill and unable to take his usual place amongst us, but little did we then think that the life of usefulness which lay seemingly before him was to be so suddenly cut short. Our Master died on Friday, the 19th of August, and was buried the following Tuesday, at Montrose, of which town he was a native. The funeral, notwithstanding it was (by the desire of the relatives) a private one, was attended by a large number of the Brethren, nine of whom accompanied the remains from Perth to Montrose. Of the calamity which has befallen the Lodge we may only speak with bated breath, while we bow in submission to the will of the Great Architect of the Universe. From this chastening blow I trust we will rally and carry on the work of Freemasonry in the spirit of love, working while it is our day remembering that the night cometh when no man can work.

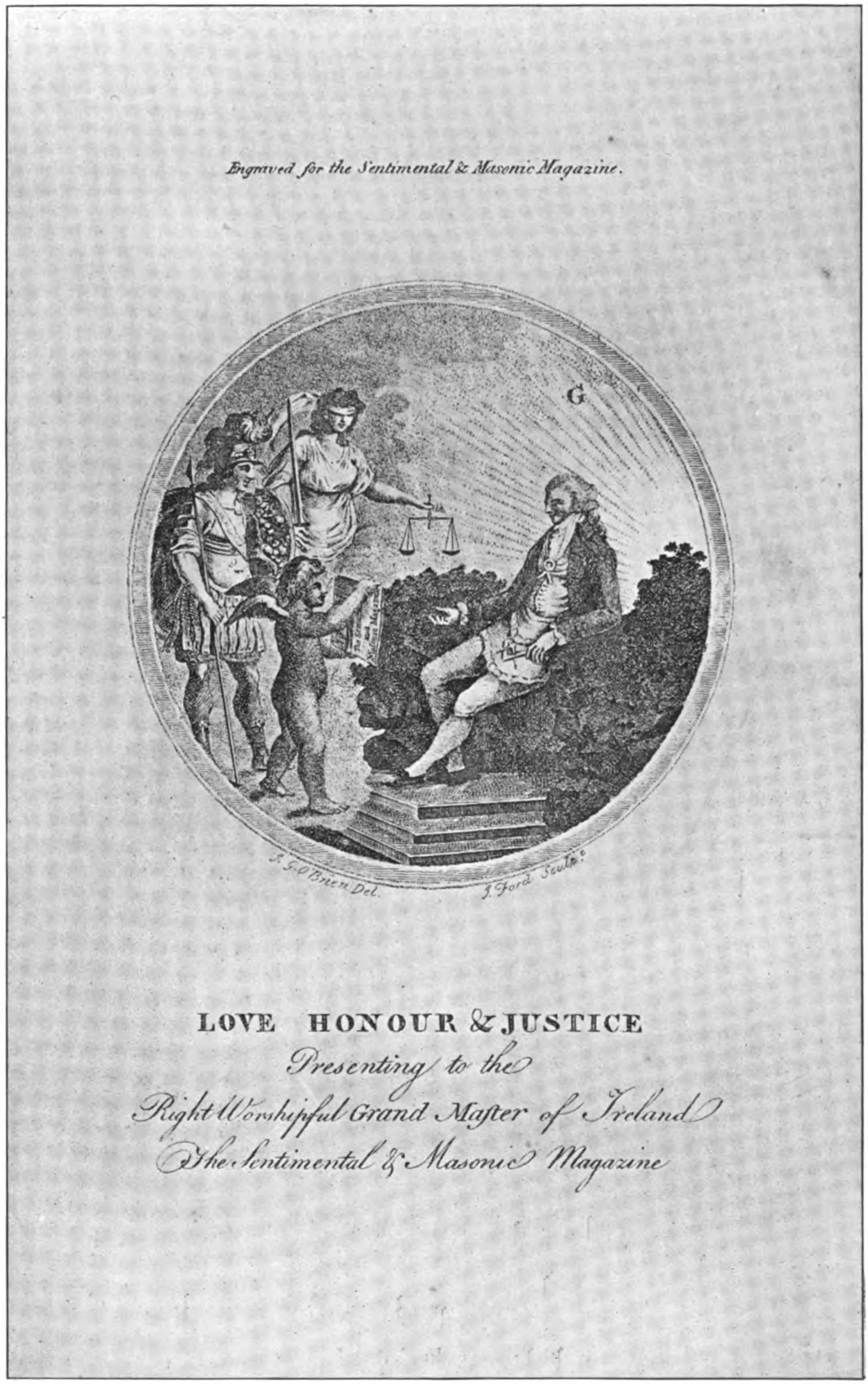
Throughout the long history of our Lodge there have been, so far as we know, but four Masters who have died in office. First of these is John Mylne (tertius), who died in 1657, and whose portrait adorns our walls. Secondly, Dr. James Cree, long the Provost of Perth, who was for twelve years Master of the Lodge, and who died in 1758. Thirdly, Dr. John Reech, the immediate successor of Provost Cree, who, after a short reign, died in 1760, being only thirty-nine years of age and, lastly, yet another Physician, the Master whom we now mourn, the lamented Dr. J. MacLagan Reid, whose age was only thirty-six.

With our late Master I have been closely connected ever since he joined the Lodge, which he did shortly after settling in Perth. He was my successor in this chair, and I was happy in leaving the office of Master in the hands of one so competent. During the many years I have known Dr. Reid our friendship has been unbroken, and now in company with you all I sorrow that he is no more with us.

James MacLagan Reid was a son of the late Provost John Reid, of Montrose, and a nephew of the late Neil Reid, of Perth. He was educated at Montrose Academy and Edinburgh University, of which he was a distinguished student and M.D. He afterwards studied for two years at the University of Vienna. He was rapidly coming to the front as a medical man in Perth when death closed his bright career. Of his work as a Freemason I do not require to speak. He was well known and loved by you all, he was a diligent student of Masonic History, and an active worker in this Lodge. In the Royal Arch Chapter he had held many offices, and the Provincial Grand Lodge of Perthshire East had in him a painstaking Secretary for some years."

NOTES ON IRISH FREEMASONRY, No. VIII.

W. J. Chetwode Crawley, LL.D.



"Explanation of the Frontispiece."

"The Plate, which serves as a Frontispiece to this Work, represents the Grand Master of Masons, decorated with the Insignia of the Order, seated on the summit of a mountain, in a rustic throne, elevated on three steps; the rays of a rising sun appearing behind him, and before him are the emblematic figures of Love, Honour and Justice, in the act of presenting for his acceptance The Sentimental and Masonic Magazine."
—*S. & M. Maga.*, July, 1792.

NOTES ON IRISH FREEMASONRY—No. VIII.

BY W. J. CHETWODE CRAWLEY, LL.D.

No. VIII.—THE GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND AND THE GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

ANY organization that is planned to last must be so planned as to have the power of adapting itself to its surroundings. Otherwise, the organization will lose its hold when the conditions that begot it cease to exist. In this current year of Grace, 1904, all men have before their eyes a flagrant instance of the working of the rule in the condition of the Free Church of Scotland, brought to confusion through lack of adaptability. Freemasonry is no exception to the rule. Its vitality depends on its power of adaptation, and we augur the best when we note that its development in this or in that country brings distinctive features into prominence. Features are always superficial: the informing spirit that moves the body remains the same.

In the aspect of Freemasonry among the Brethren in America, there has come into prominence, a feature, not inherited from their Masonic ancestors in England, but begotten by the necessities of the vast Continent they inhabit, with its scores of Masonic Jurisdictions, differing in local regulations, but using a common language, and animated by a common spirit.

In each Grand Lodge there has grown up the custom of formally reviewing and reporting the proceedings of sister Grand Lodges. The duty of compiling such a Report is entrusted to Brethren styled the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, and regarded as fitted by zeal or attainments—would that the two always went together!—to discharge the task. There is nothing exactly similar in the Freemasonry of the British Isles. The nearest approach to it is the Annual Address of the R.W. Deputy Grand Master of Ireland, in which he deals with the progress of the Craft during the previous twelve months. But this Address is naturally concerned mainly with Irish affairs, and only incidentally mentions the proceedings of Sister Grand Lodges.

In each American Jurisdiction, the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, as it is officially styled, is submitted to the Grand Lodge and published for the information and instruction of its subordinate Lodges. The Reports vary in length from fifty or sixty to two hundred closely printed pages, and are the means of conveying much information to the compilers. It has not yet been made compulsory on anybody else to read them.

In the pages of these wonderful *Reports*, one may light upon Doctors of Divinity pronouncing judgment on Physical Qualifications, Doctors of Law on Jewels and Clothing, Doctors of Medicine on Devolution of Title, Commercial men on Medieval Legends, Financiers on Universal Benevolence, Soldiers on Symbolism, Sailors on Architecture, and so on; each with an easy confidence that can be paralleled only in the sublimer flights of Dogmatic Theology. Nor can these *Reports*, with certain brilliant exceptions, be said to attain to, or even to aim at, the heights of Literature. But the reader will find every page permeated and inspired by keen intelligence, sound common

sense, and sterling honesty, which go far to compensate for any deficiency in mere literary polish. Still, our Brethren of the *Correspondence Reports* would do well to remember that rough writing makes tough reading.

It can hardly be contended that the circulation of *Reports on Foreign Correspondence* formed any part of what their compilers are fond of calling "the original plan of Masonry." Yet the most cautious conservator of the Ancient Ways will admit that in this new departure our Transatlantic Brethren have struck out a path, which, in the quaint words of the Rev. James Anderson, M.A., Master of Lodge No. XVII. in 1723,

> "Will be the means of conciliating true Friendship among Persons that must have remain'd at a perpetual Distance."

Among the events chronicled by the *Reports* of 1903, the commemoration of the Initiation of George Washington could not fail to occupy a prominent place. On November 5th, 1902, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania celebrated the hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the day on which the Great Patriot was "made a Mason" by an indigenous Lodge in the loyal Colony of Virginia. The splendid ceremony was worthy alike of the great Jurisdiction in which it took place, and of the Mighty Dead whom it commemorated. Naturally, Sir James Creed Meredith, Deputy Grand Master of Ireland, made mention of it in his *Annual Address* to his Grand Lodge, on St. John's Day in Winter, 1902. The passage attracted attention in the United States, and was repeatedly quoted in one form or another. It runs as follows:—

> "Another subject I would like to draw your fraternal attention to, with reference to Masonry abroad, was the very remarkable ceremony that took place in Pennsylvania upon the 5th of November last—the hundred and fifthieth Anniversary of the initiation of GEORGE WASHINGTON as a member of our Masonic Fraternity. That ceremony was remarkable in many ways. It was remarkable for the vast concourse of Masons who assembled from all parts of America, and, indeed, from all parts of the world of Freemasonry, to bear testimony to the worth of GEORGE WASHINGTON as a Freemason. Many of the Officers of this Grand Lodge were invited to be present upon that occasion, and I much regret that none of our body was able to attend the ceremony. It was only this morning that I received a volume—I have not had time to do more than glance at it—which contains a full account of the address delivered by our Brother JAMES M. LAMBERTON, a distinguished American Mason, upon the occasion of the celebration to which I have referred. The well-known organ of the Craft in Philadelphia, 'The Keystone,' of the 8th November, will be read with interest by Masons far distant from Pennsylvania. It gives a very full account of that celebration. The commemoration was interesting specially to us Irish Masons, because I find—or rather the researches made for me by my Brother the Senior Grand Deacon have shown—that this Grand Lodge had taken sympathetic note, in the year 1800, of the Masonic career of GEORGE WASHINGTON. It is recorded in the minutes of this Grand Lodge, of the 5th June, 1800, that we received 'a communication from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania announcing the death of their Grand Master, our Brother GEORGE WASHINGTON,' and upon the 7th August in the same year a resolution of condolence with our American Brethren was adopted by this Grand Lodge, and duly forwarded to Pennsylvania. It is of interest sometimes to look back upon these records of the past, of more than a hundred years ago, and to find that a man who played in his day such a very important part in the history of the world as GEORGE WASHINGTON did, was himself bound to Masons by those ties by which we are bound one to the other. And it is interesting, too, to know that upon the occasion of the celebration of the hundred and fifthieth anniversary of his initiation, the present President of the United States of America went to Philadelphia to bear his part in that ceremony as a member of the Masonic body, and to render his tribute to that most 'illustrious American citizen.'"

The historical fact that the Grand Lodges of Ireland and Pennsylvania were united in close and sympathetic accord over the grave of George Washington had dropped out of common knowledge on both sides of the Atlantic, till it was once more brought to light by the Deputy Grand Master of Ireland. Yet the circumstance was in itself remarkable. The generation in which it took place was still the generation that had been sundered by the Great War that had stood for one side as the War of Independence, and for the other side as the War of Revolution. The men that had won and the men that had lost joined hands and hearts over the grave of the great soldier and greater statesman that had led the winners to victory and had forced the losers to defeat. Many of the men who thus joined hands and hearts had taken an actual share in the struggle. Can any other human Society show in its annals a more striking instance of mutual forbearance and goodwill?

The simplest way of satisfying the comments and queries suggested to the authors of the *Reports on Foreign Correspondence* by Sir James Creed Meredith's remarks will be to bring together, in accessible form, the authentic records of a notable episode in the history of Freemasonry.

The death of George Washington occurred, almost suddenly, shortly before mid-night on the 14th December, 1799, and the funeral took place at Mount Vernon, Virginia, four days afterwards.

The share in the obsequies taken by the Craft was hardly inferior to that taken by the State. The coffin was surmounted by Washington's apron as well as by his sword; the pall-bearers were Freemasons to a man; the last sad rites were performed, in accordance with the ritual of the Craft, by the Worshipful Master and Chaplain of the neighbouring Lodge at Alexandria, of which he had been a member; and his demise was officially reported to the Grand Lodge of Virginia by the Lodge at Fredericksburg, in which he had been initiated.

The Lodge held at Alexandria, a town adjacent to Mount Vernon, is linked to the Masonic career of George Washington by an event unusual in the history of Lodges. Although Alexandria is situated in the State of Virginia, the Lodge had at first worked under a charter from the neighbouring Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. When the United Colonies became the United States of America, a re-organization of their Freemasonry became necessary, and Provincial Grand Lodges ceased to exist. The Lodge at Alexandria transferred its allegiance to the Jurisdiction to which it territorially belonged, and applied to the Grand Lodge of Virginia for a charter. In that application George Washington was nominated as first Worshipful Master under the new *régime*. While awaiting the arrival of the Virginian Charter, and still working under the Pennsylvanian authority, the time for the annual election of officers came round, and at the stated Communication held in December, 1788, the minutes include the entry.

"His Excellency George Washington, unanimously elected Master."

Thus the great Patriot was designated, twice over, as "a fit and proper person to discharge the duties of that high office" by the same Lodge under two separate Jurisdictions.

This curious and interesting circumstance was once again brought into prominence by Bro. James M. Lamberton, of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and will be found in his address on *Washington as a Freemason*, in the superb Memorial Volume in which that Grand Lodge commemorated the sesqui-centennial anniversary of George Washington's reception into Freemasonry. Superb as that volume is, its main attraction for historical students, and perhaps its strongest claim to literary excellence, will be found in Bro. Lamberton's scholarly contribution.

As the Lodge, whose members took so prominent a part in the actual funeral at Mount Vernon, had been so recently on the Register of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, it was natural for that Grand Lodge to show fraternal zeal in the observance of the Day of Mourning appointed by the State, the 20th of February, 1800. All the Grand Lodges of the United States participated in the solemn exercises of that day, but none more heartily or more effectively than the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

A few months afterwards, the Deputy Grand Secretary of Ireland reported at the communication of Grand Lodge held in Dublin, on 5th June, 1800, that a letter had been received from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania announcing the death of General George Washington, and giving an account of its part in the ceremonies briefly narrated above. The Grand Lodge of Ireland at once appointed a Committee to draw up a reply, conveying in fitting terms its appreciation of the friendly spirit that inspired the communication, and its sympathy in the loss that American Freemasonry had sustained. The form, in which the transaction was recorded, is subjoined:

Extract from MINUTES of the GRAND LODGE of IRELAND, 1800.
Midsummer Communication, 5th June, 1800.
" R. W. John Boardman, G.T., in the chair,
attended by Bros. Fawcett and Handcock.

....

" Letter from G.L. of Pennsylvania, relating their conduct [*i.e. proceedings*] on account of the death of General George Washington the late G.M.

Order'd,

That a committee be appointed to draw up an address of thanks to the said G.L. for their polite and friendly communication; and, also, of condolence on the melancholy event."

" (Committee appointed, R.W. the Grand Treasurer; W. Bro. A. Seaton; W. Bro. Galbraith.)"

More than one commentator in the American *Correspondence Reports* has observed that the Deputy Grand Secretary referred to George Washington as "the late G.M." This was undoubtedly an error, for the Great Patriot had never actually sat in the chair of any Grand Lodge. But the error was excusable, for he had been nominated, a quarter of a century before, to the chair of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, and, only two or three years before his death, it had been confidently expected that he would assume the chair of a superintending Grand Lodge for all America. Nor was the error confined to one side of the Atlantic. In 1797, a medal was struck in America in honour of George Washington as General Grand Master of the United States. Even the words used by the Grand Master of Pennsylvania in the Funeral Oration officially forwarded to the Grand Lodge of Ireland lent themselves to the misconception. It is small wonder, then, that the aged Deputy Grand Secretary of Ireland should have been led to think that the Man who was First in War, First in Peace, and First in the hearts of his fellow-citizens, was also First in rank among his Brethren.

To pass over, in silence, the name of Bro. John Boardman, who filled the Chair of Grand Lodge on 5th June, 1800, would be inexcusable in a Note belonging to a series dealing with Irish Freemasonry. Bro. John Boardman, who served as Grand Treasurer of Ireland for nearly a quarter of a century, is given the style of Right Worshipful while acting as Grand Master. For the Grand Lodge of Ireland had not yet, in its desire to keep step with the other Grand Lodges of the British Isles, abandoned the old-fashioned prefix of Right Worshipful in favour of the newer, but more widely accepted Most Worshipful. Bro. John Boardman, when elected Grand Treasurer in 1791, had taken over the finances of Grand Lodge in a most disorganized

NOTES ON IRISH FREEMASONRY, No. VIII.

W. J. Chetwode Crawley, LL.D.

CENOTAPH

IN

St. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.



1814, "May 29th. Died in Chelsea, deservedly esteemed, John Boardman Esq., of Dublin, Barrister-at-Law. He was one of the Gentlemen deputed by the Grand Lodge of Ireland under the Duke of Leinster, to confer with the Grand Lodge of Masons of England, under the Duke of Sussex, on the occasion of the happy union which has taken place in the Masonic fraternity of the Grand Lodges of England, and Scotland, and Ireland."

Gent. Maga., June, 1814; Vol. LXXXIV., p. 629.

condition. He speedily put matters straight, and from 1791, to his death in 1814, he remained the trusted and trustworthy leader of Grand Lodge. To him is largely due the credit of having steered Grand Lodge safely through the two most critical periods of Irish Freemasonry, the Rebellion of 1798, and the Ulster Schism of 1805. He was especially strenuous and successful in his support of the Masonic Female Orphan School of Ireland, which dates its nominal foundation from 1792, but its practical success from 1794, when it came under the protection of Grand Lodge. From that day to the day of his death, Bro. John Boardman was the untiring advocate and the unfailing benefactor of the Masonic Female Orphan School of Ireland. Death overtook him while still serving Grand Lodge. He had gone to London as one of the Deputation to whom the Grand Lodge of Ireland had entrusted the duty of ascertaining, by actual trial, whether the newly formed United Grand Lodge of England had so purged its Ritual of the innovations and lapses of the Moderns as to have earned recognition by Antient Masons, when he was seized by the illness to which he succumbed, 29th May, 1814. His grateful Brethren erected, to his honour, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, a mural tablet, adorned with an emblematical group of Faith, Hope, and Charity, designed by an artist of more than local reputation. But John Boardman's good repute among his Brethren depends neither on the choice wording of his epitaph, nor on the artistic sculpture of his tombstone. His true monument will be found in the noble Orphan Schools of the Irish Craft, whose small beginnings he fostered with unremitting care.

In due course, the draft reply to the communication from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was submitted by Bro. John Boardman, and was approved by Grand Lodge.

The minute embodying the transaction is subjoined.

Extract from MINUTES of GRAND LODGE of IRELAND.

Aug. 7, 1800.

R. W. Alex. Jaffray, D.G.M. in the chair.

....

"Letter to G. L. of Pennsylvania in answer to theirs (5th June) relative to their conduct on the death of their late Brother and worthy G.M. Geo. Washington, which was unanimously approved of;

Order'd

That the same, together with the address of their G.M. on the melancholy event be recorded in this transaction Book."

The letter was duly forwarded by the Deputy Grand Secretary, and was couched in the following terms:

GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND TO GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

"The Grand Lodge of Ireland acknowledge with sincere Affection the Communication from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and being fully sensible that nothing can more effectually contribute to the welfare of the Craft, than general and unreserved intercourse between the several Grand Lodges of the World, the Grand Lodge of Ireland will anxiously seek all occasions to cultivate correspondence with them, and especially with the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. Actuated by Sensations of the deepest regret, the Grand Lodge of Ireland desire to intermix their Afflictions with the Brethren of America on the Death of the great and good man, pre-eminent in every attribute which can adorn or illustrate the Human Character. Living, he realized and practised the virtues which Sages have imagined and the Christian Dispensation has reveal'd. Called by the Omniscient Architect to the regions of everlasting Life and Light, he has left behind for the contemplation and instruction of mankind that well-earned and imperishable fame which shall endure on Earth until time merges in Eternity. The Masonic and Eloquent Address delivered by the Right Worshipful

Jonathan Bayard Smith to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania so emphatically speaks the sentiments of the Grand Lodge of Ireland that they have order'd it to be Recorded in Testimony of the veneration in which they hold the Memory of their departed Brother George Washington."

Bro. John Boardman took advantage of the official communication to enclose a characteristic letter from himself. As this letter was entirely unofficial, no allusion to it occurs in the Irish Minutes, but the purport has been preserved, under its proper date, in the wonderful series of *Reprints of Minutes* published by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. The Grand Treasurer of Ireland "intimated that an Orphan School had been established under the patronage of the Grand Lodge, who had given £200 towards its support; and that the Institution was intended for the maintenance and education of the Female Children of deceased Brethren."

Bro. Boardman seldom missed an opportunity of recommending the Orphan School of Ireland to the good graces of the Craft at home and abroad.

The address which the Grand Lodge of Ireland thought worthy of transcription into its Transaction Book was delivered by R.W. Jonathan Bayard Smith, Grand Master of Pennsylvania, at a Special Convention held on 26th December, 1799.

ADDRESS

ON THE DEATH OF GENERAL WASHINGTON,

By R.W. Jonathan Bayard Smith, Grand Master of Pennsylvania,

26th December, 1799.

"R.W. Deputy Grand Master, Senior and Junior Wardens and Brethren: You "have been called to hold this special Convention in consequence of an Invitation to "join the Representatives of a great and grateful People in a solemn act of Duty. "With respect to the unexpectedly early moment of executing this Duty we have been "anticipated, but by the Death of General George Washington we have felt ourselves "impelled, irresistibly impelled, to yield to the strongest emotions of the Heart, and "cordially to join our Fellow Citizens in public evidences of estimation and regret. "The interesting events having been Officially communicated to the Public, I "immediately directed that the sable Emblems of our Order should be borne in Grand "Lodge by the Members at our next Communication, then to take place in a few Days, "wishing to give to ulterior Orders on the Occasion the Force and Dignity of the "spontaneous voice of the collected Craft of Pennsylvania."

"While we respectfully leave to abler hands, to the appointed Organ of the "Councils of the United States, to the common voice of his Country and of mankind, "and to succeeding Ages, which will venerate his name as long as they shall experience "the happy effects of his civic virtues and public services, duly to appreciate his worth, "the Masons of Pennsylvania,impressed with their more immediate Masonic Connections "and Character, may be allowed to deplore that their Friend, their Brother, their "Father is gone. Yes, my Brethren, as such the Masons of Pennsylvania did long ago "recognize him. It is now Twenty One years since they by an unanimous suffrage "proposed him as Grand Master of Masons for the United States. They have on "sundry occasions and very lately given attestations of unabated Attachment to his "person, and an high sense of his unremitting endeavours in 'promoting order, union, "and Brotherly affection among us, and in carrying forth the principles of the Lodge "in every walk of Life.' In our Archives are found flattering evidences of his recipro- "cated esteem and approbation of our Order as relative more especially to those "chiefest concerns of man—Religion and Government. The public have seen him "gracing and dignifying our processions by his attendance."

"We have been made the Almoners and dispensers of his charitable beneficence. But, my Brethren, this pleasing intercouse is suspended. Since our last Communication this our Brother, has been removed from a Terrene to expand his ample mind to the

> boundless duties and enjoyments of a Celestial 'Lodge' of that Eternal Temple (to use his own expression to our Grand Lodge) whose builder is the great Architect of the Universe."
>
> "The Old as well as the New World reveres his name. He was indeed an illustrious Brother, Citizen, and Chief, in peace and in War, in Council and Action pre-eminent. The Masons of Pennsylvania have exulted that the name of Washington stood enrolled on their list of Brethren, and they will Cherish the remembrance of the virtues and services as a rich legacy for their emulous example. If devotion of Time and Talents to ameliorate the state of man be a virtue; if obeying the calls of his Country in times of the greatest difficulty and danger at every risque be a Masonic Duty, of that virtue may Masonry boast that this, *our* Washington has exhibited an instance beyond former example brilliant; and for the exercise of this Duty will *our* Washington ever stand conspicuous in the formost rank. Are a love of Order and sacred regard to the Laws of the social compact characteristic of Masons? For his exemplary adherence to these Masonic virtues through all the vicissitudes and variegated difficulties of a Revolutionary War, has *our* Washington received the plaudits of thirteen Sovereign States."
>
> "It now remains my Brethren, that in our several spheres we do likewise as our Brother has done—that by shewing respect to merit, it appears that we value it--that by Cordial regret on the translation of virtue from among us, we evidence that we revere it—and while we drop our portion amid the universal effusion of sorrow on this mournful occasion, we anticipate for our lamented Brother the applause of nations and the veneration of ages."
>
> "I detain you no longer. The Government of our country has this day Honourably distinguished us as among the Chief Mourners of Washington—its Friend, its Protector, and its Ornament. The destined hour has come and we move to the summons."

The passage in which R.W. Bro. Jonathan Bayard Smith recapitulates the various ways in which the Freemasons of Pennsylvania recognized the Masonic Virtues and Services of the illustrious deceased, affords some extenuation of the error by which George Washington was described as "their late Grand Master." When the Grand Master of Pennsylvanian Freemasons announced, with evident pride, that "it is now Twenty One years since they by an unanimous suffrage proposed him as Grand Master of Masons for the United States," it was surely excusable in the Deputy Grand Secretary of Ireland to assume that time enough had elapsed for the nomination to grow into an accomplished fact. In 1800, very little was known for certain in the British Isles, or for the matter of that, in the United States themselves, of what had been done by our American Brethren in that dark and stormy time, twenty-one years before.

In the *Report on Foreign Correspondence* submitted to the Grand Lodge of Virginia in 1903, we find the following comment on the paragraph in which Sir James Creed Meredith recounted the purport of the communications that passed between the Grand Lodges of Pennsylvania and Ireland in 1800:

> "He [Sir James Creed Meredith] related the remarkable fact that in 1800 "*Pennsylvania* notified the Grand Lodge of Ireland of his [George Washington's] death. "Why was this, when he lived and died a Virginia Mason?"

The question is not surprising in the mouth of the representative of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, which failed to notify the demise of its most distinguished son.

It would be impolite, as well as impolitic for an outsider to speculate on the causes which may, or may not, have led a distant Grand Lodge to adopt, or to forego, any specific course. Grand Lodges, like the individuals who compose them, act from

mixed motives. But if it should be deemed expedient, after the lapse of a century, to ascertain why the Grand Lodge of Virginia left to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania the melancholy honour of notifying the death of her most distinguished son, the investigation cannot be entrusted to more competent hands than those of the Committee of the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

The causes which led to the Grand Lodge of Ireland being made the recipient of such a communication from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania are not far to seek. They lie on the surface of the historical connection between the Freemasons of Ireland and of Pennsylvania.

The connection began very early, and, in a way, may be said to take its rise before the era of Grand Lodges. It is often forgotten that William Penn, the great Quaker, started by being an Irish landlord, as was his father, the great Admiral, before him. The Irish estates are still in the family. It was while residing on his estate in Cork that William Penn became imbued with the principles of Quakerism, and nowhere did the Society of Friends take firmer root than in Cork. When the Quaker city across the Atlantic came to be founded by the Irish landlord who had "found the Truth" on this side of the Atlantic, Philadelphia and Cork were drawn together by a double tie, the precursor of the ties that afterwards bound them together in Freemasonry.

When the era of Grand Lodges began, the first Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Munster, founded in Cork, in 1726, was Springett Penn, the grandson of the great Quaker; a circumstance that can hardly have been without influence on the Craft on both sides of the Atlantic. A few years afterwards, the earliest definite recognition in print of a registered Lodge in Pennsylvania is to be found in *The Pocket Companion for Free Masons*, published, with the approbation of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, at Dublin, in 1734. The famous entry

"116. The Hoop in Water-street in Philadelphia, 1st Monday."

occurs in the appended *List of the warranted Lodges in the Kingdoms of Ireland, Great-Britain, Spain, Germany, the East and West Indies, &c.* The essentially Irish origin of the List is shown by the compiler's assumption that the Lodges outside Ireland were warranted in the same sense as Lodges on the Register of Ireland. In 1734, no chartered Lodges existed in the British Isles, save those on the Register of Ireland. The Grand Lodge of England constituted her Lodges in a different way, and the Grand Lodge of Scotland had not yet come into existence.

Later on, when the old-fashioned Brethren—all, to a man, with Irish names, and led by a Brother hot-foot from Ireland—who were satisfied with the Freemasonry "practised in Ireland and by York-Masons in England," formed themselves into the Grand Lodge of the Antients in protest against the "alterations" of the Modern Masons of the premier Grand Lodge of England, the Freemasons of Pennsylvania naturally threw in their lot with the Brethren who practised the rite they knew, rather than with those who practiced the more genteel rite they knew not. In 1761, they applied for a Warrant to the Grand Lodge of the Antients, and established a Provincial Grand Lodge in Philadelphia, "according to the old Institutions."

In process of time, the United States made good their claim to independence, and, as a logical consequence, the Provincial Grand Lodge in Philadelphia erected itself, in 1786, into a Sovereign Jurisdiction. But "the farewell letter to the Grand Lodge of England, taking formal leave of them" wrought no change in the feelings of the Brethren in Ireland. Thenceforward, no Grand Lodge outside the British Isles is

mentioned in the *Transaction Book* of Ireland more frequently or more cordially than the newly formed Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and Masonic Jurisdiction thereunto belonging.

Nor is evidence wanting of the personal regard in which the Great Patriot was held during his lifetime by his Brethren in Ireland. In 1795, a portrait of George Washington, surrounded by, or, rather, imbedded in Masonic emblems, formed the frontispiece of the sixth volume of *The Sentimental and Masonic Magazine*, published in Dublin. It may be taken as plain proof of the popularity of the President of the United States among the rank and file of Irish Freemasons when a Dublin publisher went beyond the Atlantic for an attractive frontispiece.

Categorical proof of the close relations that then prevailed between the Grand Lodge of Ireland and the Grand Lodges across the Atlantic that had so lately achieved their independence is preserved in the official *List of Lodges* published in the Irish Metropolis in 1804. This *List*, compiled under the sanction of Grand Lodge includes, besides the Lodges of Ireland, a *List of the Lodges . . . . . of Free and Accepted Masons (according to the Old Constitutions) of the Kingdom of Great Britain*; *and also of America, the East and West Indies, &c.* Here will be found the Lodges of the New World on the same footing as those of England and Scotland. Special prominence is given to Pennsylvania by prefixing a List of the Grand Officers of that Jurisdiction.

Twenty years later, further proof is available of the continuance of the spirit that had prompted the communications of the year 1800. When the most notable of the European coadjutors of Washington, the Marquis de Lafayette visited the Republic he had helped to establish, the Grand Lodge of Ireland received official notification that, on the occasion of his visit, 2nd October, 1824, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania had unanimously resolved

> "That the rights, dignities, and privileges of a Member of this Grand Lodge be, and the same are hereby conferred on Brother General GILBERT MOTIER DE LAFAYETTE."

Such were the terms on which the Grand Lodges of Ireland and Pennsylvania stood toward each other. If the American Grand Lodge had omitted to apprise the Irish Grand Lodge of the demise of the greatest American Freemason that ever lived, the omission would require explanation.

Tradition adds a link to the chain of kindly associations between General George Washington and the Grand Lodge of Ireland. It has been alleged, with a fair show of credibility, that the General of the Revolutionary Army held fraternal intercourse with the Brethren of an Irish Army Lodge. A Lodge in a Regiment was essentially an Irish conception. As early as 1732, a Military Charter was granted by the Grand Lodge of Ireland to "The First Battalion Royalls." The idea was novel, and was rendered practicable by the Irish mode of constituting a Lodge. The English Lodge of that day was constituted for a particular hostelry, and had no charter. The Irish Lodge was erected by the issue of a Charter or Warrant. Thus the conception of an ambulant Lodge, legalised by the possession of a Charter, was foreign to the English and germane to the Irish practice. As a matter of history, the number of Regimental Lodges warranted by, or working in unison with the Grand Lodge of Ireland during the eighteenth century exceeded the number of similar Lodges under any other jurisdiction.

The Lodge with which tradition connects the name of George Washington worked under such an ambulant Warrant, issued on the 4th March, 1752, by the Grand Lodge of Ireland to the 46th (formerly 57th) Regiment of Foot while quartered in

Ireland. The Lodge was No. 227 on the Register of Ireland, and adopted the title of the Lodge of Social and Military Virtues. With an ingenuity that commends itself to the mind of the classicist, the Lodge fitted to itself a Latin motto, *Libens Solvit Merito Votum*, the initials of which corresponded with those of the English title. The Lodge proved worthy of the distinguished Regiment. Wherever it went, from the Coromandel Coast to the Caribbean Sea, from Canada to Australia, it left behind it a firmly planted root of Freemasonry. Twice, by the fortune of war, it lost its Lodge furniture; twice, by the kindness of brethren in the enemy's ranks, it regained its Masonic possessions under a flag of truce. Finally, in 1847, the ambulant charter was transmuted into a stationary Warrant, and the Lodge thus formed stands now as No. 1 on the Register of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

The tradition handed down in No. 227, L.S.M.V., as the Lodge fondly abbreviated its title and motto, brings the name of George Washington twice into the story. On one of the occasions on which the Lodge lost its Masonic chest, during the war of American Independence, it is said that the restoration of the Lodge Furniture was due to the personal intervention of General Washington. The story found its way into print in the *Freemasons' Quarterly Review* for July, 1834, and contains nothing in itself improbable, as authentic records of similar occurrences exist. But the particulars given are too vague to admit of verification.

The other phase of the tradition connecting George Washington and No. 227, L.S.M.V., depends on more tangible evidence. It has been asserted, on no mean authority, that the Bible used in the Lodge for nearly a century, and said to be still preserved in the Regiment, "was that on which Washington received a degree of Masonry." The statement is supported by the testimony of Lieut.-Col. W. Lacy, P.M., L.S.M.V., who availed himself in 1870 of the then infant art of photo-zincography to reproduce in facsimile the more important pages of the Bible.

Manuscript entries on the blank pages go to show that the book had been in use till 1769 as a family Bible by a family named West who resided in the Jerseys. This precludes, on the one hand, the supposition that the Bible might have belonged to the Fredericksburg Lodge in 1752; and, on the other hand, the possibility that it had belonged to No. 227, L.S.M.V., before their later period of active service in America, 1776-1778. The guess that the Bible might have been used for the administration of the Tyler's obligation when Washington visited the Lodge must be left a guess.

Lt.-Col. W. Lacy's personal testimony goes back to 1831, when he finds the tradition no novelty, but already embodied in MS. form dating from the beginning of the century. Thus the tradition can be traced within measurable distance of Washington's life-time. The early existence of the tradition attests a contemporaneous belief that such occurrences were possible among Freemasons in the War of American Independence.

The fame of George Washington is so indissolubly blended with the Independence of the United States that there is danger of forgetting that the Freemasonry that admitted him was British Freemasonry. Twenty-five years before the Declaration of Independence was signed, Major George Washington, Adjutant-General for the district, was initiated in the Time Immemorial Lodge held at Fredericksburg, in "His Britannic Majesty's Ancient and Loyal Colony and Dominion of Virginia." British Freemasonry has reason to be proud of the impression retained by His Excellency General George Washington, First President of the United States.

APPENDIX.

I.—The Sentimental and Masonic Magazine; John Jones, Dublin; 1792-1795.
The earliest Masonic periodical in the English language.

II.—A List of Lodges . . . . . under the sanction of the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ireland; . . . . . Also, a List of Military Warrants ; . . . . And also, a List of Lodges . . . . . in America, the East and West Indies, &c.

Dublin: Printed by Brother C. Downes, Whitefriar Street
(Printer to the R.W. Grand Lodge of Ireland.)
1804.

Reference has been made in the foregoing article to *The Sentimental and Masonic Magazine*, Dublin, 1795, and to the *List of Lodges*, Dublin, 1804. Though these publications possess historical importance, they have long lapsed out of current memory. It has been deemed expedient, therefore, to deal with them by way of Appendix.

NOTES ON IRISH FREEMASONRY, No. VIII.

W. J. CHETWODE CRAWLEY, LL.D.

APPENDIX I.

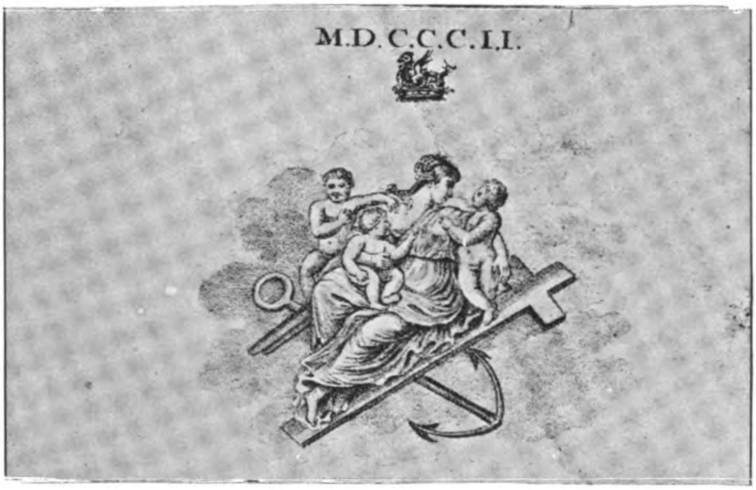
TWO MASONIC VIGNETTES.

I.—EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY STYLE.



"The Vignette Title represents the GENIUS OF MASONRY, with Emblematic Implements at his feet, and the Rays of MAJESTY DIVINE reflecting on the Coronet of Rt. Hon. Lord Donoughmore, expressive of Universal Love and Approbation on his being again appointed GRAND MASTER OF IRELAND."—*S. & M. Maga.*, June, 1794.

II.—NINETEENTH-CENTURY STYLE.



"The Group is copied from a Medal designed by Smyth and executed by Mossop, both Artists of distinguished Celebrity, and Natives of this Kingdom: it represents Faith, Hope and Charity, the distinguishing attributes of the Masonic Body.

The Medal was made for and worn by the members of the Prince Masons Lodge of Ireland."—Subscription List, *Literary and Masonic Magazine*, March, 1802.

APPENDIX.

I.

The Sentimental and Masonic Magazine.

Dublin, 1792—1795.

The *Sentimental and Masonic Magazine*, the pioneer of Masonic Journalism in the British Isles, began its career as an illustrated monthly periodical in July, 1792. The epithet *Sentimental* jars on the ear of the twentieth century. In the eighteenth century the word had not yet acquired the taint of affectation that disfigures it to-day, and our forefathers saw no incongruity in setting *Sentimental* and *Masonic* side by side. It is easy to see that the original contributors had regard rather to the *Sentimental* than to the *Masonic* side of the Magazine. The great bulk of the contents have little or nothing to do with Freemasonry. When, now and again, the articles bear on the Craft, they consist, almost invariably, of vapid eulogies on the virtues that go to make up an inhumanly perfect Freemason, or of vain repetitions of the fictions that do duty for Masonic History in the eyes of the unlettered. The illustrations are in like case, and with better excuse, for, even in the year of Grace, 1904, the Grand Lodge of England seems to find difficulty in reconciling Masonic illustration and Masonic legislation.

The *Sentimental and Masonic Magazine* ran to thirty-eight monthly numbers, collected into six complete half-yearly volumes, July, 1792—June, 1795, inclusive, with an overplus of two numbers, (July and August, 1795) towards a seventh volume that was never completed. The Magazine was published by John Jones, who kept a bookseller's shop "at 111, Grafton-street, opposite the College, Dublin." The house had a sort of faint flavour of Freemasonry about it, for it stood on the site of a mansion which, in the previous generation, had been the residence of Garrett Wesley, Earl of Mornington, Grand Master of Ireland, 1776-1777. Parenthetically, it may be remarked that this mansion was one of the numerous houses to which tradition assigned the birthplace of the Earl's famous son, the Duke of Wellington. But the tradition, though it is said to have emanated directly from the Countess of Mornington herself, is manifestly incorrect, as the mansion had been sold to make room for a row of stately business premises, a year or more before the Duke was born. In this shop, John Jones carried on business as a bookseller and publisher from 1782 to 1795, when the Magazine ceased to appear.

The contents of the first number may be taken without injustice to give an idea of the character of the periodical. Owing to the novelty of the undertaking and the limited field from which the editors could draw original supplies, the Masonic element is less conspicuous than in some of the succeeding numbers.

The issue bears date July, 1792, and consists of 96 pages, 8vo. letterpress, "embellished" as the title-page tells us, "with an elegant frontispiece, representing the "Patron of the Magazine receiving it from the figures of Love, Honour and Justice; "and The Head of an Ancient Bard, capitally engraved by eminent Artists." The Frontispiece is faced by a Dedication to the Rt. Hon. and Right Worshipful Richard Lord Donoughmore, Grand Master of Masons in Ireland, "whose eminent virtues and "distinguished abilities dignify the man and ornament the peer."

The body of the Magazine opens on the first page with an explanation of the frontispiece, to the effect that "the Plate represents the Grand Master of Masons, "decorated with the Insignia of the Order, seated on the summit of a mountain, in a

" rustic throne, elevated on three steps; the rays of a rising Sun appearing behind him, " and before him are the emblematic figures of Love, Honour and Justice, in the act of " presenting for his acceptance the SENTIMENTAL AND MASONIC MAGAZINE."

There is a particular pleasure in preserving the names of J. G. O'Brien and J. Ford, the artists who respectively designed and engraved the Frontispiece. It is not given to every one to perch the Grand Master of Ireland, even in imagination, on the top of a mountain in order that he may fitly receive the current number of a Magazine.

The explanation is followed by a Dedication to the Public, of which the last paragraph alone touches on Freemasonry. The Editors say that "they have in a " particular manner, attached themselves to the principles of one of the most ancient of " all social institutions, calculated to draw more closely the ties of virtuous philanthropy " —THE ORDER OF FREEMASONS—under whose beneficient auspices they place their " undertaking, and whose patronage it shall ever be their study to deserve."

Then succeed some twenty-six prose articles, varying in length from one to ten pages, and occupying in all, eighty pages. The subjects range from a "Description of the City of Rome" to "Etiquette for Mourners." It is not astonishing to find among the miscellaneous contents the "Quakers' Yearly Epistle"; the Society of Friends prospered in Anglo-Ireland hardly less than in Pennsylvania.

Poetry takes up six pages, beginning with Gray's "Pindaric Ode, The Bard," which is illustrated "with a head, beautifully engraved for this Magazine, by Brocas."

The original poetry contains *An Invocation to Freemasonry*, in which the author seeks inspiration from the Muse of Freemasonry, and adjures her

> ". . . . . the labour of her sons to guide,
> O'er each full line, in nervous sense preside."

The critical reader will see that the task proved too much for the Muse of Freemasonry.

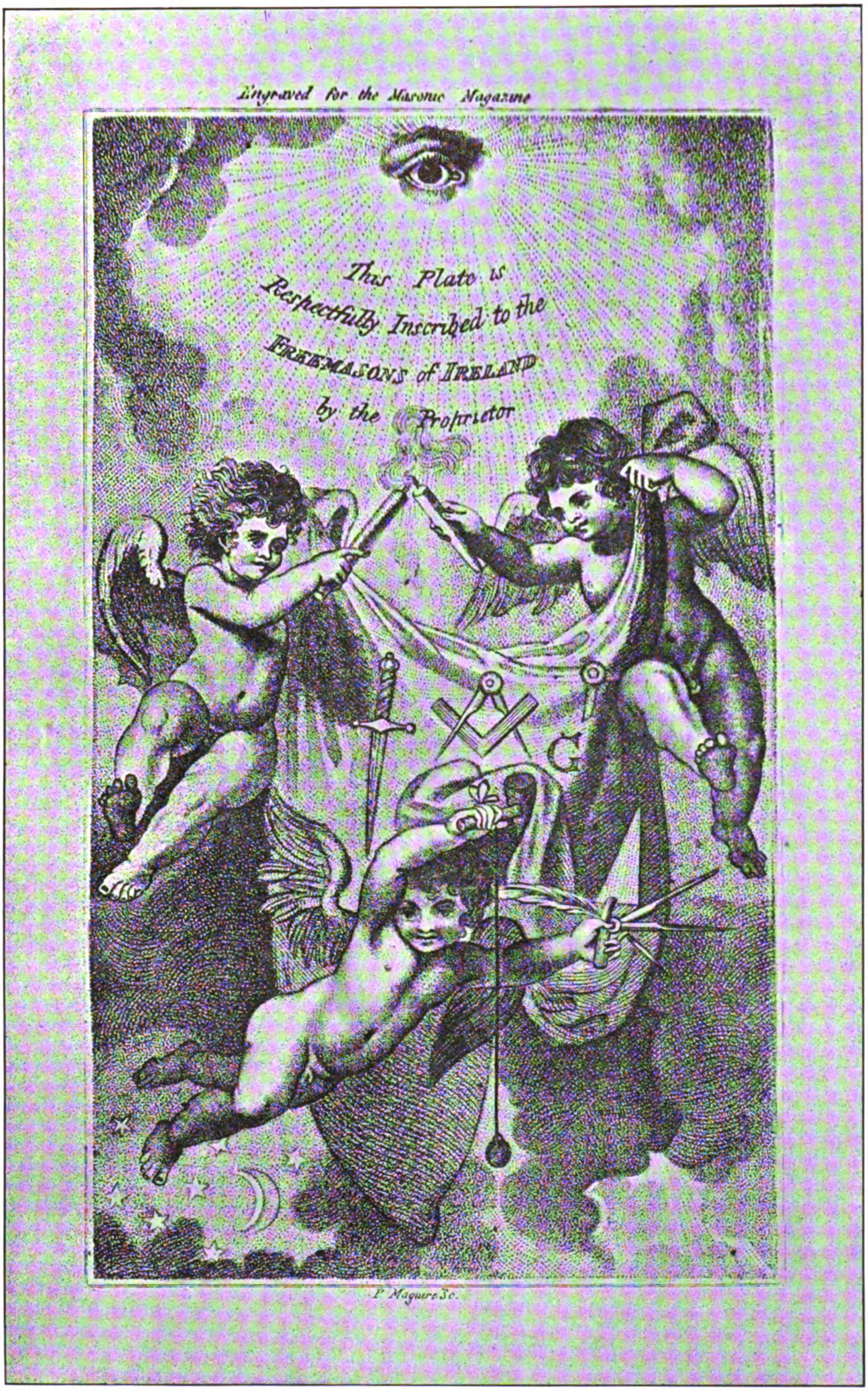
INVOCATION TO MASONRY.
By Thomas Dermody.

Thou fairest Type, of excellence divine,
Whose social links, the race of man combine,
Whose awful mandates coward vice control,
And breathe through Nature one enlightened soul;
From the mild sway, benignant Virtues rise,
Pour on the heart, and emulate the skies;
From thy sage voice sublime Instruction springs,
While Knowledge waves her many-colour'd wings,
And star-eye'd Truth, and Conscience' holy rest,
Enthrone TRUE FEELING in the glowing breast.
Then deign the labour of thy SONS to guide,
O'er each full line, in nervous sense preside,
Adorn each verse, each manly thought inflame,
And what we gain from GENIUS, give to FAME!

The very name of the author, Thomas Dermody, is wholly unknown to-day. But he blazed like a meteor in the literary and fashionable society of that day. Born in Ennis, co. Clare, in 1775, he cannot have been more than seventeen years of age when he wrote the *Invocation*. He is said to have rivalled Cardinal Wolsey in the precocity of his erudition, and to have taught the Classics at the age of nine. He came

NOTES ON IRISH FREEMASONRY, No. VIII.

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"The DEDICATORY PLATE, inscribed to the FREE MASONS OF IRELAND, represents the GENII of the Masonic Order lighting their Torches, figurative of FRIENDSHIP and SOCIAL UNION; and, at the same time, upholding a Mantle containing the mysterious Emblems of the Order, under the scrutinizing EYE of Providence."—*S. & M. Maga.*, June, 1794.

to Dublin, where his *Poems* were published in 1792. "Taken up by the Freemasons," as his biographer puts it, he crossed to London, and attracted the benevolent interest of the wife of the Earl of Moira, Acting Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England (Moderns). The name of this brilliant Irish Peer is "writ large" in the history of his age. As a soldier, under his earlier title of Lord Rawdon, he is well-nigh the only commander on the British side that came out of the War of American Independence with an enhanced reputation. As a statesman, under his later title of Marquess of Hastings, he proved a worthy successor to Marquess Wellesley in the government of India. As a Freemason, under the title of Acting Grand Master, he presided over the Grand Lodge of England (Moderns) from 1790 to 1813, and even held a similar titular position in the Grand Lodge of Scotland in 1806-1807.

Under such auspices, Dermody was accepted as an incarnation of Celtic Genius by a section of London society. Then, as now, a section of London society seemed to be created expressly for the use of incarnations of Celtic Genius. But Dermody's innate and insensate debauchery spoiled everything. Barely arrived at manhood, he had to enlist as a private soldier in the 108th Regiment. Despite his dissolute habits, he displayed such courage and capacity that he won a commission. Still, he could not shake himself free, or, rather, he did not care to shake himself free, and he died in 1802 at the age of twenty-seven, worn out by every kind of excess. The best that can be said of him is that the world might have been richer, if Thomas Dermody had done better by himself.

The last few pages of the first number of our Magazine are filled with miscellaneous and local information: Sketches of Modern History, Marriages, Deaths, Promotions, and such-like, which have lost all interest for the present generation.

The succeeding numbers are filled with contributions similar in character to those in the first number, though more attention is paid to the affairs of the Craft from time to time. Still, the proportion that the Masonic articles bear to the general contents is disappointingly small: one half-penny worth of bread to an intolerable deal of sack.

The success of the *Sentimental and Masonic Magazine* in Dublin led to the establishment of a similar periodical in London a year later, under the equally cumbrous title of *The Freemasons' Magazine*, or, *General and Complete Library*. The first number was published July, 1793, and the engraved title was manifestly imitated from the Dublin original. But the latter speedily returned the compliment, and copied the London vignette, with suitable modification, on the title page of the Fourth volume (January-June, 1794) of the *Sentimental and Masonic Magazine*. The same Volume is provided, by way of frontispiece, with "an elegant Dedicatory Plate, inscribed to the Freemasons of Ireland." The composition of the design shows the same curious admixture of chubby urchins and Masonic emblems that marks the contemporary designs of Lambert de Lintot.

In March, 1794, the Proprietor saw his way to impoving the Magazine, and the following Address was published :

"THE EDITOR'S ADDRESS

To the PUBLIC in General and our BRETHREN in particular.

The increasing Demand for our SENTIMENTAL AND MASONIC MAGAZINE, and the warm Approbation expressed of it by our numerous Readers excite our most grateful Thanks, and will call forth our best Exertions to secure a Continuance of the Public Favour.

> To enable the Proprietor to fulfil this Intention, he has received from several very distinguished Characters in the Republic of Letters, to whom he returns his Sincerest Acknowledgments for Materials of the highest value."
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> * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
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> * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
>
> "The friendly Contributions of ingenious BRETHREN and LOVERS OF POLITE LITERATURE will be particularly acceptable; and as we have been given to understand that AUTHENTIC MEMOIRS OF FREEMASONS, eminent either by Rank or Talents, would be read with the greatest avidity, and give general Satisfaction, we earnestly entreat our BRETHREN will furnish us with such, as soon as they conveniently can, assuring them that, in order to co-operate with them in their useful labours, where genuine Portraits can be obtained, the Engraver shall contribute his Art in aid of the Biographer.
>
> (Portraits of DISTINGUISHED BRETHREN are now in the hands of the Engravers for the Embellishment of this Book.)"

Thereupon, moved by some absurd mental metathesis, the Editor gave as earnest of his intention, an article, not on a Freemason, but on a Freemason's wife, the Duchess of Leinster, whose husband had been thrice Grand Master of Ireland (1770, 1771 and 1777); and illustrated it not by a portrait of the Duchess, but by a glorified presentment of her Coronet in juxtaposition with "a Masonic obelisk." The Duke, however, had his turn shortly afterwards.

Volume VI., the last complete volume of the Magazine (January—June, 1795), is similarly provided with an allegorical frontispiece to face the Vignette title. The engraving represents a medallion "portrait of His Excellency, George Washington," surrounded by Masonic emblems. After the lapse of a century, this portrait was brought once more to the notice of our American Brethren in Bro. James M. Lamberton's admirable address on *Washington as a Freemason*, delivered at the Sesqui-centennial Commemoration in Philadelphia, 5th November, 1902.

It is best to let Bro. James M. Lamberton tell the story in his own words.

> "Among Washington's books were five volumes of the Sentimental and Masonic Magazine from July, 1792, to December, 1794, published in Dublin, Ireland, by 'John Jones, Proprietor,' and sent by him with a complimentary letter, dated January 25th, 1795, in which he states his intention of prefixing a portrait of the President, 'executed by an Irish artist in an elegant manner' to the Sixth Volume, and dedicating it to His Excellency; and he hopes that 'that liberty will not be deemed too 'presumptuous.' They are now in the Library of Bishop John F. Hurst, of Washington, D.C."
>
> "The June, 1795, number of the Magazine, accordingly, is 'embellished' with 'a portrait of His Excellency, GEORGE WASHINGTON, supported by emblematic figures,' one of which, Justice, wears a Masonic apron, on which are depicted the Square and Compass. In the foreground is an open book, with 'Vide Aude Tace' on the right hand page, and the letter 'G,' radiated, on the left."

After the Sixth Volume had been thus illustrated and completed, two more numbers of the *Sentimental and Masonic Magazine* were published, July and August, 1795. The last issues have a certain literary importance, for they contain the earliest published contributions of Thomas Moore, the poet. He was then an undergraduate at Trinity College, Dublin. The University of Dublin was the first University in the British Isles to admit Roman Catholics to its Degrees. In view of the modern attitude of the Roman Catholic Church towards Freemasonry, it has seemed strange that a strict Roman Catholic like Thomas Moore should contribute to an avowed organ of the Craft. But it can be confidently stated that in 1795, a large proportion of Irish Freemasons

W. J. CHETWODE CRAWLEY, LL.D.



"Vignette Portrait of His Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq., &c., &c., surrounded with emblematic figures, and accompanied with an elegant and appropriate motto, from 'AMERICA: AN ORIGINAL POEM,' dedicated to His Excellency by a Contributor."—*S. and M. Magazine*, June, 1795.

were of the Roman Catholic persuasion. No Bull is in force in any country until it has been ecclesiastically published in that country. Neither the Bull of Clement XII., 1738, nor that of Benedict XIV., 1756, seems to have been published by ecclesiastical authority in Ireland before 1799, and as late as 1800 an Irish Lodge attended Mass in its parish chapel.

A complete set of the *Sentimental and Masonic Magazine* is extremely difficult to obtain. Most Libraries have to content themselves with four out of the six volumes. So far as is known, only one Library, Public or Private, in the British Isles, claims to possess the full series of six volumes and two additional numbers. Even in this set the two extra numbers are imperfect. As a consequence, the *Sentimental and Masonic Magazine* has been very scantily noticed by bibliographers.

In John Power's *Irish Periodical Literature*: London, 1866, it is erroneously stated that the *Sentimental and Masonic Magazine* ran to eleven volumes. This statement manifestly confounds the Dublin Magazine with its London imitator, which extended to nine volumes under its original title. Two more volumes were added in 1798, under the title of *The Scientific Magazine and Freemason's Repository.* Thus the tale of eleven volumes was reached by the London, not by the Dublin, periodical.

Six years after the demise of the *Sentimental and Masonic Magazine* an effort was made to revive Masonic journalism in Dublin. In March, 1802, the first number of *The Literary and Masonic Magazine* was published by Charles Downes, Printer to the Grand Lodge of Ireland. The Magazine was issued under the patronage of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. It was conducted on the same lines as its predecessor, and it suffered from the same defects. It did not outlive the year; the last number bears date, December, 1802.

The Vignette on the title page of the *Literary and Masonic Magazine* has a little story of its own, which is partly told in the explanatory paragraph prefixed to the original List of Subscribers.

> "The Group in the Frontispiece to this Volume is copied from a Medal designed by Smith and executed by Mossop, both Artists of distinguished celebrity, and Natives of this Kingdom: it represents Faith, Hope and Charity, the distinguishing Attributes of the Masonic Body."
>
> "The Medal was made for and worn by the Members of the Prince Mason's Lodge of Ireland."

Time has justified the Editors in claiming celebrity for the artists who designed and executed the Medal. Edward Smyth (1746-1812) was a sculptor whose handiwork commands increasing admiration, and who is now only beginning, after the lapse of a century, to enter into his own, thanks to foibles that alienated his contemporaries. He executed the figures on the Irish Houses of Parliament, the Law Courts, King's Inns, the Custom house, and other public buildings that form no inconsiderable part of the architectural glory of Dublin. William Mossop (1751—1804), the artist who engraved the die for the medal after Edward Smyth's design, has taken rank among the finest medallists of the century. The original *intaglio* was one of the treasures in the collection of Dr. William Frazer, of Dublin, who wrote a monograph on William Mossop and his work. It must be admitted, however, that in describing this Medal, Dr. Wm. Frazer fell into the error of supposing it to have been struck as a Prize Medal for the Masonic Female Orphan School. Bro. Frazer's error naturally misled subsequent commentators, notably the editors and translators of the magnificent illustrated catalogue of Masonic Medals with which the *Hamburgische Zirkel-Correspondenz* has enriched the artistic literature of the Craft. See *Medaillenwerk*, Band III., No. 380; Hamburgh, 1901, and

its English counterpart, *Medals of British Freemasonry*, p. 77, No. 93, published in the same year under the auspices of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge. Another inaccurate statement has found its way into print attributing to Dr. William Frazer the possession of Mossop's original wax model of the Medal. It was not the wax model, but the original steel die of the obverse that adorned the collection of that eminent Irish Freemason. The Medal was unknown to Merzdorf, but was figured and described, with his usual accuracy, by Marvin, *Medals of the Masonic Fraternity*, Boston, 1880, p. 106, No. CCLVIII.

The Medal was really intended for the use of the Body then known as "The Prince Masons of Ireland." Without entering into details, the reader may be reminded that the Rose Croix (18°) Degree, the backbone of the Ancient and Accepted Rite had been introduced, in 1782, into Ireland, which was the first English-speaking Jurisdiction to accept the Rose Croix Degree as Masonic. It must be admitted, too, that the mode of introducing the degree was strictly legitimate, according to the ideas of the timo and place. Indeed, the Degree was conferred in the only mode recognised as lawful by English-speaking Freemasons of that day. It was scrupulously conferred within a Regular Lodge working under a Craft Warrant, on Brethren possessing all qualifications deemed requisite, and by Brethren capable of conferring the Degree. Beginning thus, the Rose Croix Degree has been worked in Ireland, under whatever authority was held from time to time to be the proper authority, continuously from that day to this.

The graceful group originally designed by Edward Smyth for the Prince Masons' Medal and executed by William Mossop, was again utilised by the Freemasons of Ireland after the death of both artists. This time, it was used to adorn the memorial erected to Bro. John Boardman, of which mention has already been made. Edward Smyth left a son, John Smyth, who inherited the father's more technical talents. The younger Smyth adapted his father's design to the materials and conditions of a monumental tablet. The exquisitely carved group on the lunette above the cornice of the mural tablet sculptured by him still attracts the attention of artists, despite its disadvantageous position in the South Transept of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

NOTES ON IRISH FREEMASONRY, No. VIII.

W. J. CHETWODE CRAWLEY, LL.D.

IRISH FREEMASONS' MEDAL.

FROM THE ORIGINAL IN THE MUSEUM OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.



THIS MEDAL, EMBODYING EMBLEMS OF THE ROSE CROIX DEGREE (18°) OF THE ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE, WAS STRUCK, IN 1792, FOR THE USE OF THE MEMBERS OF "THE PRINCE MASONS LODGE OF IRELAND." THE DESIGN WAS FURNISHED BY EDWARD SMYTH, AN EMINENT IRISH SCULPTOR, AND THE DIE WAS EXECUTED BY AN EQUALLY EMINENT IRISH MEDALLIST, WILLIAM MOSSOP.

APPENDIX.
II.

A
LIST OF LODGES
of the
MOST ANCIENT & HONORABLE FRATERNITY
of
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS
Held under the Sanction
of the
RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE
OF IRELAND,
Arranged Numerically and Alphabetically
According to their respective Counties.

ALSO A
LIST OF MILITARY WARRANTS
Together with the
Numbers of such Warrants as have been erased from the
GRAND LODGE BOOKS;
to which is added
A GENERAL NUMERICAL INDEX.

AND ALSO,
A LIST OF LODGES
Held under the Sanction
of the
RIGHT W. THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND,
(According to the Old Constitutions, &c).
SCOTLAND, AMERICA,
The
EAST AND WEST INDIES, &c.

Dublin: Printed by Bro. C. Downes, Whitefriar Street,
(Printer to the R. W. Grand Lodge of Ireland.)

1804.

A LIST OF LODGES,

ACCORDING TO THE

OLD CONSTITUTIONS,

DUBLIN, 1804.

The *List of Lodges* published in Dublin, in 1804, furnishes conclusive evidence that unreserved fraternal intercourse was not confined to the Grand Lodges of Ireland and Pennsylvania.

Is it necessary to remind the reader that there were, at the close of the eighteenth century, two active Grand Lodges of England: the one, the progressive and highly respectable Grand Lodge of the Moderns; the other, the old-fashioned and less genteel Grand Lodge of the Antients; and that the former, despite the fact that it was the Premier Grand Lodge of England, was not generally recognised by the other English-speaking Grand Lodges of Europe and America?

The *List of Lodges*, Dublin, 1804, was a notable production; not the less interesting in Irish or American eyes, because its scope seems to be suggested by the international *List of Warranted Lodges* in the Dublin edition, 1735, of The *Pocket Companion for Free-Masons* which has preserved the memory of the Lodge at the Hoop Tavern, Philadelphia. The List in *The Pocket Companion* has been reproduced in a photographic facsimile in *Caementaria Hibernica, Fasciculus II.*

As the *List of Lodges*, 1804, was published by Charles Downes, "Printer to the R.W. Grand Lodge of Ireland," and was primarily intended for the use of Irish Freemasons, it begins with a catalogue of Lodges warranted by the Grand Lodge of Ireland, arranged numerically and topographically. This catalogue occupies 24 pages, with an Index of xii. pages, and includes separate Lists of 118 Military Warrants, and 16 Warrants held in Foreign Countries. The Warrants held in Ireland are omitted from the present reprint, as they have no bearing on the object of the NOTE. But the schedule of Lodges oversea requires reproduction, for the majority of them were held on American soil.

WARRANTS HELD IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES UNDER THE SANCTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE, BARBADOES.

No. 148, Norwich, England.
247, Middle Temple, London.
290, Castletown, Isle of Man.
399, New York.
456, Kingston, Jamaica.
458, Douglass, Isle of Man
503, Beziers, France.
622, Bridgetown, Barbadoes.
No. 649, Bridgetown, Barbadoes.
656, Baltimore, N. America.
690, Martinique.
699, Kingston, Jamaica.
733, Jamaica.
738, Jamaica.
887, Demerary.

Three of these Lodges, No. 148, Norwich, England; No. 247, Middle Temple, London; and No. 503, Beziers, France, have been dealt with elsewhere. (See *A.Q.C.*, vol. viii., p. 79.) A fourth, No. 290, Castletown, Isle of Man, affords an example of the facility with which a Military Warrant could be transformed into a stationary centre of Freemasonry. Originally issued 5th January, 1758, to a marching Regiment, 39th Foot, the Warrant seems to have taken root and grown into a local Lodge in the Isle of Man, without any particular authorization from anybody. All the other Warrants, except No. 458, concern our American Brethren.

The International *List of Lodges*, which bears more immediately on the purport of the NOTE, succeeds to the foregoing schedule of Irish Warranted Lodges. It has a distinct pagination of 32 pp., and includes, under one alphabetical heading, all other Grand Lodges of the World that held by "the Old Constitutions;" the Grand Lodge of England (Antients), the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and the Grand Lodges of America.

Some of the American jurisdictions are hardly recognisable under the superseded appellations in vogue a century ago. The Lodges of Maryland must be looked for under Baltimore, those of Canada under Niagara and Quebec, South Carolina under Charlestown, the Provincial Grand Lodge of Andalusia under Gibraltar, Nova Scotia under Halifax, and Massachusetts under Boston. Some Lodges are entered twice over, as St. John's and Newfoundland, and there are many Military Lodges, of which a separate enumeration occupies the last three pages of the pamphlet.

Great trouble was obviously taken in the compilation of the List, though it cannot claim exemption from the faults that are incidental to a first attempt.

The sources from which it was derived are obscure. No previous similar Lists of the Lodges of the Antients are known to be in existence, though their issue has been inferred. Even if such Lists did exist, they would go but a small way towards the completion of the catalogue. The most troublesome part would remain, seeing the difficulty of obtaining particulars from small and distant Jurisdictions. On the whole, a substantial measure of success was attained in a novel undertaking, and it might well be that the publication advanced the cause of Masonic Union in England, by helping the Grand Lodge of the Moderns to understand the true state of the English-speaking Craft.

From whatever sources the *List* may have been compiled, the information it supplies about the Transatlantic Grand Lodges and the subordinate Lodges under their several Jurisdictions will well repay systematic investigation. For instance, the entry under Pennsylvania,

"18 . . . British Seventeenth Regiment of Foot"

and the corresponding, but contradictory entry in the List of Military Lodges, baffled the researches of our late Bro. John Lane, and have been only recently reconciled by Bro. R. F. Gould, with the help of American correspondents, in his admirable work on *Military Lodges*. That means that the puzzle could never have been cleared up on this side of the Atlantic. And so with scores of other entries, which await adequate treatment at the hands of American investigators.

As far as the Lodges on the Register of the Grand Lodge of England are concerned, Bro. John Lane has done the work in his monumental *Masonic Records*, and has so done it as to form a model for all subsequent investigation. For Scotland, the foundation of a similar task has been laid by Bros. James Smith and W. J. Hughan in the "List of Lodges removed from Roll," appended to the new edition (1904) of the

Constitution and Laws of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. But no general survey has been attempted. Such notices of separate items in the *List* as have appeared lie scattered through, or, rather, buried in the published *Proceedings* of Grand Lodges, in Lodge Histories, or in even less accessible nooks of the ephemeral literature of the Craft.

The *List of Lodges* was issued in the same year and by the same printer and publisher as the *Book of Constitution, or, Ahiman Rezon*, of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, 1804. But the two were essentially separate publications. Rare in any case, the *List of Lodges* is excessively rare as a separate pamphlet. Most of the copies met with to-day are bound up with the *Ahiman Rezon.* This circumstance led Bro. John Lane into cataloguing the *List* under the heading of *Ahiman Rezon*, as though it formed a part of that book. The adoption of the same ill-compounded Semitic appellation, *Ahiman Rezon*, by the Grand Lodge of England (Antients), and the Grand Lodge of Ireland has often led to a confusion between the *Books of Constitution* issued under that title by the respective Grand Lodges, especially when the years of issue nearly coincide. The English *Ahiman Rezon* of 1807 and that of 1813 have each a *List of Lodges* appended, with a distinct pagination, which increases the resemblance to their Irish forerunner of 1804.

The *List of Lodges* was published at the price of 2s. 2d.; the *Ahiman Rezon* at that of 3s. 9½d. The reasons for these odd sums will be found in the difference between British and Irish currency of that date. See *A.Q.C.*, vol. xv., p. 103.

A second edition of the *List of Lodges* was published in 1806. It is provided with a page of *Errata*, and another of *Addition to Index*, which latter brings the schedule of Irish Warrants to date. In the table of *Errata* occurs the correction:

"*For* 649 Barbadoes *read* 653 Barbadoes."

There is no other change in the catalogue of Lodges oversea, or under Foreign Jurisdictions.

Rare as is the first issue of 1804, the second edition of 1806 is still rarer.

NOTES ON IRISH FREEMASONRY, No. VIII.

W. J. Chetwode Crawley, LL.D.



"The Duke of Leinster was, in his early years, initiated into the Mysteries of Free Masonry. . . . . . On the 7th of June, 1770, he being then Marquess of Kildare, he was appointed Grand Master of Masons, was installed on the 25th of the same month, and on the 6th of June, 1771, was re-elected. . . . . . His Grace, in the year 1773, was appointed Grand Master of Masons in England. . . . . . On the 5th of June, 1777, his Grace was again unanimously elected Grand-Master in Ireland, and continued in that office till 24th June, 1788."—*S. & M. Maga.*, April, 1794.

A LIST OF OFFICERS

of the

GRAND LODGE

OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND HONOURABLE FRATERNITY

of

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS

of

IRELAND.

Anno Domini, 1804, and for the Year of Masonry, 5804.

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL AND RIGHT HONOURABLE RICHARD, EARL OF DONOUGHMORE, Grand Master.

RT. W. BR. ALEXANDER JAFFRAY, ESQ., Deputy Grand Master.

W. AND RT. HON. JOHN, LORD BARON HUTCHINSON, K.B., Senior Grand Warden.

W. BR. FREDERICK JOHN FALKINER, ESQ., M.P., Jun. G. Warden.

W. BR. JOHN BOARDMAN, ESQ., Grand Treasurer.

W. BR. GORGES D. IRVINE, ESQ., Grand Secretary.

W. AND REV. T. HAWKESWORTH, Grand Chaplain.

W. BR. WM. F. GRAHAM, Deputy Grand Treasurer.

W. BR. ALEXANDER SETON, ESQ., Deputy Grand Secretary.

[Then follows List of Lodges holding Irish Warrants, as explained in Introduction.

In 1804 there were borne on the Register of Ireland 951 Lodges in all, of which 178 had become dormant or extinct, leaving 773 active Lodges on the Roll besides the Grand Master's Lodge, which stood, and still stands, at the head of the Register, without a number. Of the foregoing 113 were Military Warrants and 15 were Lodges oversea, not counting the Provincial Grand Lodge of Barbadoes. Thus the actual number of Lodges in Ireland, in 1804, was 646.

In the second edition of 1806 the total was increased by 38 Lodges, for 30 of which new Warrants were issued to be held in Ireland, and were revivals of dormant Lodges under their former numbers. There were also 4 Military Warrants, of which 2 were revivals, and 2 new issues, making a complete total of 982 Warrants issued by the Grand Lodge of Ireland.]

LIST OF OFFICERS
of the
GRAND LODGE
of the
MOST ANCIENT AND HONORABLE FRATERNITY
of
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS
OF ENGLAND
According to the Old Constitution,
Anno Domini, 1804, and for the Year of Masonry, 5804.

GRAND MASTER.

THE MOST NOBLE AND PUISSANT PRINCE JOHN, DUKE, MARQUIS AND EARL OF ATHOLL, &c., &c.

THE R.W. BROTHER THOMAS HARPER, Deputy Grand Master.
R.W. BR. WILLIAM CHAPLIN, Senior Grand Warden.
R.W. BR. CHARLES HUMPHREYS, Junior Grand Warden.
R.W. BR. ROBERT LESLIE, Grand Secretary.
R.W. BR. EDWARD [*sic*] HARPER, Deputy Grand Secretary.
R.W. BR. W. COMERFORD CLARKSON, Grand Treasurer.
R.W. AND REV. BR. EDWARD BARRY, M.D., Grand Chaplain.
W. BR. BENJAMIN PLOMMER, Grand Sword Bearer.
BR. BENJAMIN ALDHOUSE, Grand Pursuivant.
BR. JAMES MARTER, Grand Tyler.

LIST OF OFFICERS
of the
GRAND LODGE
of the
MOST ANCIENT & HONORABLE FRATERNITY
of
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
AND MASONIC JURISDICTION THEREUNTO BELONGING
According to the Old Institutions.

THE R.W. BROTHER ISRAEL ISRAEL, Grand Master.
R.W. BR. JAMES MILNOR, Deputy Grand Master.
R.W. BR. EBENEZER FERGUSON, Senior Grand Warden.
R.W. BR. ROBERT PULLEN, Junior Grand Warden.
R.W. BR. GEORGE A. BAKER, Grand Secretary.
R.W. BR. GAVIN HAMILTON, Grand Treasurer.
BR. DANIEL M'KARAHER, Senior Grand Deacon.
BR. ROBERT LEWIS, Junior Grand Deacon.
REV. BR. JOHN ANDREWS, D.D. }
REV. BR. WILLIAM ROGERS, D.D. } Grand Chaplains.
BR. THOMAS CAVE, }
BR. JOHN PHILLIPS, } Grand Stewards.
BR. MAJOR ANDREW NILSON, Grand Sword Bearer.
BR. GENERAL THOMAS PROCTER, Grand Marshal.
BR. CADWALLADER GRIFFITH, Grand Pursuivant.
BR. WILLIAM SNYDER, Grand Tyler.

W. J. CHETWODE CRAWLEY, LL.D.



"Emblematic Engraving, being the Coronet of
HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF LEINSTER
supported by FAME and VIRTUE, near the MASONIC OBELISK which is inscribed to her Grace."—*S. & M. Maga.*, March, 1794.

LIST OF THE LODGES
of the
MOST ANCIENT AND HONORABLE FRATERNITY
of
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS
(According to the old Constitutions, &c.)
of the
KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
and also
OF AMERICA, THE EAST AND WEST INDIES, &c.

The reader is requested to take notice that the Letter E denotes those Lodges held under the Grand Lodge of England, and S, those held under the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

Aberbrothewick,	No. 44, S.	
Aberdeen,	39, S.	
	78, S.	Stonehaven.
	116, S.	Saint Nicholas's Lodge.
	140, S.	Saint Andrew's.
	189, S.	Saint Luke's.
	200, S.	Doematic Lodge.
	219, S.	Lodge of Antiquity.
	223, S.	Saint James.
	254, S.	Saint George's.
Airdrie,	270, S.	Operative Lodge.
Alderney,	328, E.	Olive Lodge.
Alloa,	83, S.	
Anstruther,	119, S.	Saint Ayle's Lodge.
Antigua,	225, S.	Saint John's Lodge.
Arbroath,	127, S.	Saint Vigen's Lodge.
Ayre,	163, S.	Kilvinning.
	165, S.	Newtown, St. James's.
	174, S.	Torbolton,Saint David's
	182, S.	Operative Lodge
	220, S.	R.A. Lodge
Baltimore,	1,	Grand Lodge, Maryland
	2,	Chester Town.
	3,	Baltimore.
	4,	Chester Mill.
	5,	Cambridge.
	6,	Easton.
	7,	Princess Ann.
	9,	Geory's Town, Potomack.
	10.	Port Tobacco.
	11,	Saint John's Lodge, Sussex.
	12,	Annapoles.
	13,	Concord Lodge, Baltimore.
	14,	Belle Air.
	15,	Washington.

Baltimore,	16,	Johnames, Baltimore.
	17,	Harmonic Lodge, Salisbury.
	18,	Saint John's, Cambridge.
	19,	Columba Lodge, Potomack.
	23,	Saint John's, Baltimore.
	21,	Fell's Point.
	22,	Baltimore.
	23,	Baltimore.
	24,	Havre de Grace.
	25,	Baltimore.
	26,	Royston's Town.
	27,	Leonard's Town.
	28,	Frederick Town.
	36,	Annapolis.
	37,	Easton.
Banbury,	172, E.	Cock 1st and 3rd Friday.
Bruff,	120, S.	Operative Lodge.
Barbadoes,	263, E.	Albion Lodge, Bridge Town.
	267, S.	Scotia Lodge, Temple.
	286, E.	Union Lodge, ditto.
	308, E.	Concord Lodge, ditto.
	331, E.	Mount Horeb Lodge. 3d. Monthly.
Barnsley,	109, E.	Cock.
Bath,	100, E.	Shakespeare Tavern.
	166, E.	
Beith,	209, S.	Saint John's Lodge.
Bermuda,	206, E.	Saint George's.
	307, E.	Ditto.
	324, E.	Ditto.
Berwick,	70, E.	Saint George's Lodge, Angel.
	133, E.	Saint Cuthbert's, Tweedmouth.
	179, E.	Saint David's, King's Head.
Bervie,	33, S.	
Bewdley,	107, E.	Wheat-sheaf.
Biecester,	185, E.	Crown-Inn.
Birmingham,	64, E.	George Inn.
	71, E.	Red-Lion.
	124, E.	King's Head.
Blackburn,	310, E.	Angel Inn.
Blackney,	167, E.	Ship Inn.
Bolton,	196, E.	Lodge of Antiquity.
	303, E.	Horse-shoe, Deansgat
Boness,	93, S.	Pythagorian Lodge.
Boston,		Grand Lodge, Massachussett's, 2nd Monthly in March, June, September, and December, heretofore 81, upon a Register of the Grand Lodge, Scotland.
Brecon,	54, E.	
Brest,	84, E.	
	79, 162, S.	Saint Nenean and Saint James.
Bridge-End, Glamorgan,	33, E.	Bear Inn.
Bridge-North, Shropshire,	147, E.	Crown-Inn.
Bridge-water,	150, E.	Swan-Inn.
Bristol,	24, E.	Bull-Inn.
	84, E.	
	118, E.	Plume of Feathers.
	162, E.	Devon's Head, Temple-Street.

Bromley, Kent,	No. 129, E. Sun-Tavern.	
Brompton, do.	318, E. Harrow.	
Calcutta Province, Bengal, East-Indies.		
	146, E.	Calcutta.
	315, E. Lodge of True Friendship	Ditto
	317, E. In Garrison, Fort William	Ditto
	325, E. Marine Lodge	Ditto
	325, E. Anchor and Hope Lodge	Ditto
Campbletown,	65, S.	
	186, S. Saint John's.	
Campsie,	476, S. Lenox Kilvinning.	
	261, S. Caledonian Lodge.	
Canada,	See Quebec and Niagara.	
	326, E. In Garrison.	
Cape of Good Hope,	321, E.	
Carlisle,	216, S. Union Lodge.	
Carluke,	251, S. Saint John's.	
Carron,	138, S.	
Ceylon, East Indies,	329, E. Royal Artillery.	
Charleston, South Carolina, Grand Lodge, 1st Wednesday in March, June September and December.		
	178, S. Union Kilvinning Lodge.	
	190, 236, E.	
Chatham,	104, E. Bunch of Grapes.	
	243, E. Mitre.	
	256, E. Mitre.	
Chester,	143, E. Star Inn, Watergate.	
Chesterfield,	106, E. Three Cranes.	
Chorley,	238, E. Jomer's Arms.	
Cockermouth,	254, E. Cross Keys.	
Coupar of Angus,	131, S.	
Coventry	42, E. Broadgate.	
	43, E. Cancelled by Order of the Grand Lodge.	
Crieff,	46, S.	
Cromartie,	176, S. Robertson's Lodge.	
Dalkieth,	13, S.	
Devizes,	270, E. Castle, 2nd and 4th Monday.	
Dike,	67, S.	
Dominica,	182, E. Freemasons' Hall.	
	229, E. Rousseau.	
Dover,	179, E. Canteens.	
	203, E. Swan-Inn, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.	
	266, E. Fleece, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.	
Down,	230, S. Saint James's Lodge.	
Douglas Castle,	253, S. Saint John's.	
Douglas Newton,	245, S. Union Lodge.	
Dudley,	246, E. Hen and chickens.	
Dumbarton,	20, S. Kilvinning.	
	229, Leven, Saint John's Lodge.	
Dumblane,	12, S.	
Dunfermline,	28, S.	
Dumfries,	61, S.	
	74, S. Thistle Lodge.	
	75, S. Saint Michael's.	
	179, S. Saint Andrew's	
	184, S. Doematic Lodge.	

Dumfries,	No. 204, S.	Union Lodge.
	215, S.	Saint John.
Dunbar Castle,	89, S.	
Dundee,	52, S.	Doematic Lodge.
	54, S.	Lodge of Antiquity.
	96, S.	Saint David's.
	210, S.	Thistle Lodge.
Edinburgh R.W. Grand Lodge, Scotland.		
	1,	Mary's Chapel.
	4,	Cannongate.
	8,	Ditto and Leith.
	11,	Doematic Lodge.
	16,	Torphichan, Bathgate.
	53,	Saint Andrew's Lodge.
	58,	Duke of Norfolk's.
	64,	Thistle Lodge.
	123,	R.A. Lodge.
	124,	Saint James's.
	148,	New Edin, Kilvinning.
	192,	Saint Stephen's Lodge.
	201,	Edinburgh Defence Band.
	212,	Roman Eagle Lodge.
	214,	Saint Stephen's, Gatehouse Fleet.
	218, S.	Caledonian Lodge.
	244, S.	Hope Town Lodge, Bathgate.
Elgin,	114, S.	Leven Lodge.
	196, S.	Trinity Lodge.
Ely (Isle of)	137, E.	
Etruria, Strafford,	327, E.	Bridge Inn.
Exeter,	74, E.	George Inn.
	203, E.	Vine-Inn.
Falkirk,	19, S.	
	249, S.	Operative Lodge.
Falkland,	34, S.	Saint John's Lodge.
Faversham,	114, E.	Ship-Tavern.
Folkston,	150, E.	Granby's Head, 1st and 2nd Monday.
Ford,	140, E.	Lord Delaval's Lodge, Mason's Arms.
Forfar,	114, S.	Kilvinning Lodge.
Forress,	190, S.	Saint Lawrence's Lodge
Fort George, Madras, East Indies,	152, E.	Madras.
	218, E.	Ditto.
Fort George, Scotland,	100, S.	
	115, S.	Aderseer Point.
	136, S.	
Fort William, Calcutta,	317, E.	
Fort William, Scotland,	47, S.	
Footscray,	110, E.	Seven Stars.
Fraserburgh,	263, S.	Solomon's Lodge.
Frodsham,	164, E.	Bear's Paw.
Garthland,	272, S.	Saint Winnock's Lodge.
Gibraltar,	220, E.	Provincial Grand Lodge, No. 1, Andalusia, 1st Wednesday in March, June, September and December.
	148, E.	Royal Artillery.
	202, E.	Inhabitants' Lodge, cancelled by Order of the P.W. Grand Lodge of Gibraltar.

Gibraltar,	No. 2,	Gibraltar Royal Artillery.	
	3,	„ 100th Regiment Foot.	
	4,	„ 108th ditto.	
	5,	„ Royal Artillery	
	6,	„ 28th Regiment	
	7,	„ 70th Regiment	
	8,	„ 90th Regiment	
	9,	„ 28th Regiment	
Glasgow,	7, S.	Kilvinning.	
	29, S.	Saint Mungo's.	
	70, S.	Montrose Lodge.	
	76, S.	Argyle Lodge.	
	87, S.	Thistle Lodge.	
	111, S.	Ditto.	
	128, S.	Saint Mark's.	
	129, S.	Union and Crown.	
	144, S.	Saint David's.	
	145, S.	Saint Mungo's Bite.	
	169, S.	Saint John's.	
	239, S.	Saint Patrick's.	
Gloucester,	316, E.	Royal Lebanon Lodge, Boothall-Inn, 1st and 3rd Tuesday.	
Bottenburgh,	199, S.	Saint Magnus's Lodge.	
Granada,	163, E.	Saint George's.	
	271, E.	Ditto.	
Greenock,	234, S.	Saint John's Lodge, Mount Stuart's Lodge.	
Greenwich,	113, E.	Royal Magazine, East Lane.	
	226,	Blue Anchor.	
Guernsey,	116, E.	Orange Lodge.	
	222, E.	Mariner's Lodge, High-street.	
Halifax, Nova Scotia,	211,	Provincial Grand Lodge, Barrington-Street, 1st Wednesday, in March, June, September, and December.	
	65, E.		
	66, E.	Row Barge.	
	67, E.	King's Arms.	
Halifax,	155, E.	Saint Andrew's Lodge,	Halifax.
	166, E.	General Amherst,	Ditto.
	211, E.	Saint John's Lodge,	Ditto.
	1, H.	Union Lodge,	Ditto.
	2,	Virgin's Lodge,	Ditto.
	15,	Cornwallis's	Ditto.
	16,	Royal Naval, ditto,	Ditto.
	3,	Parr Lodge, Shelburn.	
	6,	Digby Lodge, Digby.	
	7,	Temple Lodge, Guysborough.	
	9,	Chester Lodge, Chester	
	10,	Hiram Lodge, Shelburn	
	11,	St. George's Lodge, Cornwall.	
	19,	Ditto, Maugerville, Brunswick.	
	21,	Sion Lodge, Sussex Vale	
	22,	Solomon's Lodge, Frederickton.	
	24,	Royal Nova Scotia Regiment.	
	25,	Annapolis Royal, Annapolis Royal.	
	26,	St. John's Lodge, Char lotte Town.	
	27,	Hibernia ditto, Liverpool.	
	28,	Harmony ditto, Sidney.	

Halifax,	No. 29,	St. John's Lodge, New Brunswick.
Hamilton,	10, S.	
	164, S.	Kilvinning.
Harwood Bridge,	103, E.	Ship.
Hinckley,	47, E.	Prince of Wales's Tavern.
Huntly,	72, S.	
Jamaica,	301, E.	Provincial Grand Lodge, No. 1, Kingston, 1st Wednesday in March, June, September and December.
	121, E.	Old Harbour, Kingston.
	177, E.	,, Green Island.
	233, E.	,, Kingsted.
	257, E.	Union Lodge, Ditto.
	262, E.	Port Royal Barrack, Ditto.
	218, E.	Royal Lodge, Ditto.
	283, E.	Amity Lodge, Ditto.
	281, E.	Harmony Lodge, Ditto.
	6,	Sociable Lodge, Spanish Town.
	7,	Athol Lodge, Lucia Parish, Kingston.
	8,	Friendly Lodge, Ditto.
	9,	Union Lodge, Savanna la Mar.
	10,	Seville Lodge, Saint Ann's, Kingston.
	11,	Rio Buens.
	12,	St. James's Lodge, Tatmouth.
	13,	,, Spanish Town.
	14,	,, Kingston.
	15,	,, Black River.
Ildburgh,	243, S.	St. Andrew's.
Jersey,	98, E.	Elizabeth Castle.
	287, E.	Army and Navy Hotel.
Isle of Ely,	137, E.	
Isle of Wight,	200, E.	Newport.
	291, E.	Parkhurst Barracks.
Inverkeithing,	71, S.	
Inverness,	9, S.	Old Kilvinning.
	31,	Saint Andrew's.
	57,	Cumberland,Kilvinning
Inverary,	56, S.	
	205,	Saint Anthony's Lodge.
Kelso,	69, S.	
Kennelworth,	206, E.	Virgins.
Kieth,	250, S.	Saint James's Operative Lodge.
Kidderminster,	107, E.	at the Raven.
Kilbarchan,	208, S.	Saint Barchan Lodge.
Kilmolymoack,	498, S.	
Kingston upon Hull,	78, E.	
Kircudbright,	43, S.	
Kirkaldy,	86, S.	
	161, S.	Oswald's Lodge.
	231, S.	Saint Bride's.
Lanark,	23, S.	Old Lodge.
	49, S.	Kilvinning.
Leghorne,	138, E.	Salutation-Tavern, High Street.
Leicester,	91, E.	George Inn.
Leith,	236, S.	Phæmician Lodge.
Linlithgow,	19, S.	

Linlithgow, No. 222, S. Free Operative Lodge.
Lerwick, 113, S. Morton's Lodge.
Lesmahago, 23, S.
Litchfield. 224, E. Scale's Market-place.
Liverpool, 20, E. Freemason's Hall, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
25, E. Ancient and Amicable, Hannah's, Tarleton-Street, 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
45, E. Bird in Hand.
53, E. Ancient Templers, Cheshire Coffee-house, Old Dock, 2nd and 4th Monday.
275, E. Aspinwal's, Richmond Street, 1st and 3rd Thursday.
299, E. Lodge of Concord, Peggy's, Livery-Street. 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
302, E. Waggon and Horses, College-Inn, 1st and 3rd Monday.
Lochmaber. 129, S. Saint Magdalen's Lodge.
London. R. W. Grand Lodge, E. according to the old Constitution, &c., Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand. 1st Wednesday in March, June, September and December, 24th June and 27th December for General Purposes.
London, Grand and Royal Arch Chapters. 1st Wednesday in April and October.
Grand Steward's Lodge, 1st Wednesday in every Month for Charitable Purposes, at the Crown, Fleet-Street.
All Petitions thereto are to be left with the Grand Secretary, three Days, at the least, before the Meeting, or the Stewards Lodge, upon which the Parties are to be heard and considered of respectively.
No. 1, Grand Master's Lodge, Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, last Tuesday from October to June inclusive.
2, Ship, Tower Street. 2nd Monday.
3, George and Vulture, Shadwell. 1st Monday.
4, Ship, Swallow Street, Piccadilly. last Monday.
5, Abercrombie Tavern, Lambert Street, 1st and 3rd Tuesday.
6, Jacob's Well, Charles-Street, Manchester-Square, 2nd Tuesday.
7, Salutation Tavern, Woolwich, 1st Friday.
8, Eagle, Gray Eagle street, Spitalfields, 3d Monday.
10, Butcher's Arms, Clement's-lane, Claremarket, last Thursday.
13, Kolly Sailor, Rotherhithe Road, 2d Tuesday.
23, United Mariners, King's Arms, Wapping 4th Wednesday.
31, Inverness Arms, Wapping, 2d Sunday.
37, Swan and Horse shoe, Little Britain, 3d Thursday.
63, Black Boy, Wapping, 3d Monday.
81, Tobit's Dog, St. Paul's Church Yard, 4th Monday.
128, Globe Tavern, Blackwall.
192, King's Arms, St. Martin's Court.
193, Coal Hole, Strand, 2nd Monday.
194, Cooper's Arms, West Smithfield. 1st Thursday.
195, Hole in the Wall, Fleet-Street, 2nd Tuesday.
198, London Militia, White Swan, White Cross Street.
221, Vine-Inn, Minories, 1st Tuesday.
225, Red Lion, City Road, Every Sunday.
227, George, Lower Shadwell, 3d Thursday.

London, No. 230, Red Lion, Mulgrave-Place, Woolwich.
231, Cadogan Arms, Chelsea, Sloane-Street.
234, Coach and Horses, High Holborn, 3d Monday.
239, Cross Keys, Sloane Street, Chelsea. 2d Thursday.
240, George, Drury Lane, 4th Monday.
244, Ipswich Arms, Lower Thames-Street.
245, Swan, White Cross-Street. 3d Tuesday.
251, Crown, Bridgewater Square. 2d. Thursday.
253, Ten Bells, Church-Street, Spital Fields. 2d Tuesday.
255, Phœnix, Brick-Lane, 4th Monday.
258, Bear and Wheatsheaf, Lower Thames-Street, 1st Thursday.
259, Coach and Horses, St. Martin's Lane, 2d Monday.
261, Cricketers, London-Street, Ratcliffe. Highway 1st Thursday.
264, Red Lion, Warwick-Place, Holborn 1st Thursday.
277, Royal Mariner's Lodge, at their Hall, Pit Street, Ratcliff, 1st and 3rd Tuesday.
280, Sugar Loaf, Great St. Helen's, Bishopgate-Street 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
290, Dundee Arms, Nightingale Lane, 4th Thursday.
295, Spread Eagle, Tooley-Street, 4th Tuesday.
300, Three Tons, West Smithfield.
304, Salutation, Woolwich.
305, St. Andrew's, Hermitage, Wapping.
314, Five Bells, Chelsea.
320, Acorn Tavern, Rotherhithe, 3d Tuesday.

Madras 152, E. Fort George, East Indies.
218, Ditto.

Manchester, 39, E. Horse-shoe, Old Shamble, 1st Monday R.A. 3d Monday.
56, E. Standard Tavern.
171, E. Bury Bridge.
196, E. Market Street Lane.
201, E. Red Cross Lodge, Swan, Withey Grove, 1st Monday, R.A. 3d Monday.
275, E. Earl Howe's Fleet, Bengal-Street.
278, E. Admiral Nelson, New Cross.
289, Duke of Atholl's Lodge, Crown and Cushion, Dean's Gate, 1st Monday, R.A. 2d. Monday in February, March, August and November.
296, E. White-Hart, Sugar-Lane, 1st Monday.
297, E. Crown & Cushion, 1st Monday, R.A. last Monday.

Marseilles, 115, E.

Martinique, 175, E. Mount Olive Lodge.

Maybole, 14, S.
264, R.A. Lodge.

Minorca, 117, 141, 173, E.

Montrose, 18, S. Kilvinning.
154, S. Saint Peter's Lodge.

Montserat, 151, E.

Morton, 132, E. Lodge of Harmony.

Musselburgh, 103, S. Kilvinning.

Muthell, 256, S. Saint John's Lodge.

Namur, 160, S. Union Lodge.

Nassau, 242, E. Freemason's Hall, New Providence.

Newcastle under Line, 109, E. Friendly Brothers Lodge, Roe-Buck, 1st and 2d Monday.

Newcastle upon Tyne, No. 120, E. Black Boy, Castlegarth.
Newburgh, 133, S. Lindore's Lodge.
Newfoundland. 186, E. London Tavern, St. John's.
247, E. Benevolent Lodge, ditto 1st and 3d. Monday.
249, E. Barracks, ditto.
250, E. Placentia, 1st and 4th Monday.
Newport, Isle of Wight, 200, E.
Newport, Monmouthshire, 162, E. Green Dragon.
New Providence, 242, E. Nassau.
New York, America, R.W. Grand Lodge, No. 169, 210, 212, 215, 219, E.

New York:

No. 1, Saint John's Lodge.
2, Lodge of Independence.
3, Saint Andrew's.
6, Saint John's.
7, Hiram's Lodge.
8, Holland's Lodge.
9, Howard's.
10, Trinity.
11, Phœnix.
12, Union Lodge.
13, Temple Lodge.

St. Alban's:

53, Master's Lodge.
Temple Lodge.

Solomon's Lodge, Pougkeepsie.
Saint Patrick's Lodge, Johnstown.
20, Temple Lodge, No. 2, Precinct.
11, Washington Lodge, Fort Edward.
22, St. Simon and Jude, Fiskell.
23, Hudson's Lodge, Hudson.
17, Unity Lodge, Canaan.
18, Stewben Lodge, Newburgh.
21, St. John's, Warwick.
22, Lafayette's Lodge, Dover.
23, Montgomery's Lodge, Stillwater.
23, Livingston's Lodge, Kingston.
24, Washington, Clermont.
St. George's Schenectady.
Amicable Lodge, Whitestown.
25, Aurora Lodge, Hampton.
26, " Huntingdon.
27, Paine's Lodge, Armenia.
28, Levingston's Lodge, Kingsburgh.
29, Freehold Lodge, Freehold.
30, Union Lodge, Newton.
31, Harmonic Lodge, Catskill.
32, Rural Lodge, Cambridge.
33, " Hosseck.
34, " Courtland.
35, Hiram's Lodge, Lusinburgh.
36, Amicable Lodge, Herkman.
37, Franklin Lodge, Battstown.
38, Columbus Lodge, Fredrickstown.
39, St. Patrick's Lodge, Pittstown.
40, " Cooperstown.
41, " Schobarie.

New York, America,	No.	42, Montgomery Lodge, Bredalbin.
		43, Orange Lodge, Waterford.
		44, „ Canaan.
		45, Orange Lodge, Goshen.
		46, „ West Chester.
		47, „ Beckman.
		48, St. Andrew's Lodge, Stamford.
		49, Apollo Lodge, Troy.
		50, Caxackie.
		51, North Star Lodge, Salem.
		52, Aurora Lodge, Fairfield.
		54, „ Stueben.
		55, Suffolk Lodge, Smithstown.
		56, Bath Lodge, Bath.
		57, Western Star, Scipio.
Niagara,		Upper Canada, Provincial Grand Lodge, No. 274, E.
	No.	1, Provincial Grand Master's Lodge, Newark, Queenstown.
		3, First American Regiment, York.
		4, „ Newark.
		5, „ New Johnstown.
		6, „ Kingston.
		7. „ Bay of Quinte.
		8, „ York.
		9, „ Fort Eric.
		10, „ Ancaster.
		11, „ Mohawk Castle.
		12, „ Stamford.
Norfolk.		97, E. Star Inn, Lynn-Regis.
Norwich.		95, E. Royal Exchange.
		99, E. Prince's Inn, George Street.
		149, E. Swan, Market-Place.
		166, E. Wild Man, Saint Andrew's.
		294, E. City of Norwich, All-Saints.
North-Shields,		131, E. Ship, Old George.
Northumberland,		140, E. Lord Delaval's Lodge, Ford.
Nottingham.		44, E. New George, Parliament-Street.
		62, E. Bunch of Grapes.
		260, E. Cancelled by Order of the Grand Lodge.
Ostend.		223, E.
		180, E. Star-Inn.
		214, E. Atholl's Arms.
Paisley.		170, S.
		175, S. Saint Andrew's Lodge.
		131, S. R.A. Lodge.
Park-Gate.		51, E. Ship in Launch.
Peebles.		26, S. Old Lodge.
		55, Cumberland Kilvinning.
Pennsylvania.		Provincial Grand Lodge in the Island of St. Domingo.
	No.	2, Philadelphia, 2d and 4th Monday.
		3, Ditto, 3d Tuesday.
		5, Cantwell's Bridge, Last Thursday.
		9, Philadelphia, 1st Friday.
		11, London Grove Township, Chester County, Full Moon.
		12, Winchester, Virginia, Thursday after 1st Tuesday.

Pennsylvania, No. 14, Wilmington, Delaware State, 1st Thursday.
18, British 17th Regiment of Foot.
19, Philadelphia, 1st and 3d Thursday.
21, Perseverance Lodge, Harrisburgh.
22, Sunbury, Full Moon.
31, Norristown, 1st Saturday.
33, New Castle, Delaware State, 1st Thursday.
41, Portsmouth, Virginia, 4th Wednesday.
43, Lancaster, 2d Wednesday.
45, Pittsburgh, 2d Tuesday.
46, Ephrata, Lancaster County.
47, Union of Franco American Hearts, Port au Prince.
48, Bedford.
50, Sign of the White Horse, Chester County. 2d. Saturday, except in June and July.
51, Philadelphia, 2d and 4th Thursday.
52, Harmony Lodge, ditto, 1st and 3d Wednesday.
54, Washington, Washington County, Pennsylvania, 3d Tuesday.
55, Huntingdon.
57, Newtown, 1st Tuesday.
59, Washington Lodge, Philadelphia, 2d and 4th Tuesday.
60, Lodge of Hope and Good Intention, Fort Burd, Fayette Co., 1st Monday.
61, Wilkesbarra, Luzerne County, 1st Monday.
62, Reading, 1st Wednesday.
63, Lewistown, Delaware State.
64, Greenburgh, Westmoreland County, 2d Monday.
65, Great Bend of Susquehannah, Luzerne County.
66, Robinson Township, Berks County, last Monday.
67, Concordia Lodge, Philadelphia. 2d and 4th Friday.
68, In the Town of Misslin, Misslin County, 3d Friday.
69, Chester. Last Tuesday.
70, Tyoga Point, Luzerne County.
71, Orange Lodge, Philadelphia, 4th Wednesday.
72, Philadelphia Lodge, ditto. 2d and 4th Saturday.
73, The French Lodge L'Amenite, ditto. 1st and 3d Thursday.
74, In the Town of Concord, Franklin County.
75, Pugh Town, Chester County, 3d Saturday.
76, At the Town of Newville, Cumberland County.
77, Lodge Les Freres Unis, at Port De Espagne in the Island of Trinidad.
78, At the Old Mingo Towns in the N.W. Territory, 4th Tuesday.
79, Chambersburgh, Franklin County.
80, Unity Lodge, Salisbury Township, Lancaster County. 1st Friday after Full Moon.
81, Hiram Lodge, Germantown. 1st Saturday before Full Moon, or if Full Moon falls on Saturday, then on that day.
82, Milford, in Wayne County.
83, St. Tammany's Lodge, in Upper Smithfield, Wayne County, Evening of every Full Moon, except it should be on a Saturday or Sunday, then on the Monday following.
84, Somerset, Somerset County. 1st Monday.
85, Alexandria, Huntingdon County.
87, Les Freres Reunis, at the Cape, in the Island of St, Domingo.

Pennsylvania,	No. 88, Lodge La Concorde, at St. Marc, in the Island of St. Domingo.
	89, Lodge Les Freres Sincerement Reunis, Aux Cayes du fond de L'Isle a' Vaches in the Island of St. Domingo.
	91, Columbia Lodge, Philadelphia. 1st and 3d Saturday.
	92, Union Lodge, Union Town, Fayette County. 1st Wednesday.
	93, The French Lodge La Charite, New Orleans.
	94, Orange Lodge, at New-Hope, Coryell's Ferry, Bucks County. 1st Monday before Full Moon, but if the Moon is Full on Monday then on that day.
	95, La Humilite, Luse a'Veau, in St. Domingo.
	96, The Delaware Hiram Lodge, New-Ark, New-Castle County, State of Delaware.
	97, La Paifaite Harmonie, St. Domingo.
	98, La Perseverance, at Abricots, ditto.
	99, Le Temple du Bonheur, at Archaye, ditto.
	100, Rising Sun Lodge, Bloomsbury, Northumberland County.
Perth,	88, S. Saint Andrew's Lodge.
	158, R.A. Lodge.
Petersburgh,	207, S. Imperial Lodge.
Peterborough,	160, E.
Pettenweek,	185, S. Saint Andrew's Lodge.
Plymouth,	50, E. Freemason's Tavern.
	101, E. Ship, Bedford.
	306, E. Royal Invalid's Fishing Smack, South Side Street. 1st and 3rd Thursday.
Plymouth-dock,	208, E. London Inn, 2d and 4th Tuesday.
Preston,	204, E. Lodge of Perseverance, Legs of Man.
Portsmouth,	68, E.
	79, E. King's Arms.
	101, E. Bedford Mill.
	122, E. Man in the Moon.
Quebec,	273, E. Provincial Grand Lodge, Lower Canada.
	9, E. Royal Artillery, Quebec.
	40, E. Ditto, ditto.
	241, E. Ditto, ditto.
	1, Steward's Lodge, Quebec.
	2, Royal Rose Lodge, 7th Regiment.
	3, Saint John's Lodge, St. John's.
	4, Second Battalion, 6th Regiment.
	5, Royal Edward Lodge; Edward's-Bury.
	6, ,, William Henry.
	7, Seventh Regiment of Foot, Quebec.
	8, Union Lodge, Montreal.
	9, Surveyor's Lodge, Messuquo Bay.
	10, Zion Lodge, Dedwel.
	11, ,, Chambly.
Reading,	73, E. Dolphin.
	80, E. Ship.
Recurton.	269, S. Saint Cuthbert's Lodge.
Richmond.	158, E. Feathers.
Roseharty,	40, S. Forbe's Lodge.
Rothes,	257, S.
Saddleworth,	139, E. Star Inn.
St. Andrew's,	27, S.

St. Augustin,	No. 204, E.
St. Christopher's,	151, St. Andrew's Lodge.
	217, S. Union Lodge.
	241, S. Mount Olive Lodge.
St. Helena,	132, E.
St. John's, Newfoundland,	186, E. London Tavern.
	247, E. Lodge of Benevolence.
	249, E. In Barracks.
	250, E. Placentia.
Scarborough,	267, E. Old Globe Lodge.
Selkirk,	33, S.
Sheerness,	135, E. Navy Coffee-house.
	207, E. Granby's Head.
Shields,	131, E. Old George.
Shrewsbury,	76, E. Green Man.
Sheffield,	72, E. Freemason's Hall.
	85, E.
	105, E. Ship, Water-Lane.
Southampton,	174, E. Freemason's Hall, 2d and 4th Wednesday.
Spanish Town,	82, E. Virgin Island.
Stamford,	87, E. Good Intent, Salutation. 2d and 4th Wednesday
Sterling,	93, S. Royal Arch Lodge.
Stewarton,	167, S. Thistle Lodge.
Stockholm,	181, E.
Stockport,	83, E. Red Lion.
	268, E. Unicorn.
	279, E. Crown and Mitre. 1st and 3d Wednesday.
	292, E. Crown and Anchor. Monday before Full Moon.
Stourbridge,	254, E. Talbot-Inn.
Suttle,	188, E. Black Bull.
Tayne,	104, E. Saint Duther's Lodge.
Tamworth,	224, E. Old Crown.
Taunton,	26, E. Nag's Head.
Thurse,	45, S. Saint John's Lodge.
Torbolton,	174, S. St. David's, Ayre.
	178, S. St. James's, Kilvinning.
Tortola,	183, E.
Tweedmouth,	153, E. Saint Cuthbert's Lodge.
Virginia,	82, S. Blandford Lodge.
	117, S. Saint John's Lodge, Norfolk.
Warrington,	40, E. Cock.
Welshpool,	142, E. King of Prussia.
Whisby,	127, E. Golden Lion.
Whitehaven,	157, E. Square and Compass.
Wigan,	235, E. Queen's Head.
Winchester,	88, E. City Arms.
Windsor,	269, E. Castle Inn.
Worcester,	60, E. Mason's Arms.
Woolwich,	7, E, Freemason's Hall,
	86, E. Salutation.
	192, E. Royal Mortar.
	230, E. Freemason's Hall.
	304, E. Inhabitant's Lodge, ditto.
Wolverhampton,	130, E. Swan Inn.
York,	174, E. Star and Garter, Nessgate.

MILITARY LODGES.

No. 7, E. Royal Artillery, Woolwich.
9, E. Royal Artillery, Quebec.
18, E. Seventeenth Regiment.
41, E. Fifty-seventh Regiment.
52, E. Thirty-seventh Regiment.
58, E. Fourteenth Regiment.
63, S. Welch Fuzeleers.
73, S. White's Lodge, Thirty-second Regiment.
75, E. Seventy-second Regiment.
86, E. Royal Artillery.
90, E. Thirty-third Regiment.
94, E. Fifty-first Regiment.
97, S. Hooker's, St. John's, Seventeenth Regiment.
101, S. George the 1st's Lodge, Fifty-sixth Regiment.
108, S. St. George's Lodge, Thirty-first Regiment.
112, E. Fiftieth Regiment.
121, S. General Majoribank's Regiment.
123, E. Sixth Regiment of Dragoons.
132, S. Moriah Lodge, Twenty-second Regiment.
134, Fourth Battalion of Royal Artillery.
137, S. Royal Welch Fuzeleers.
144, S. Fourth Battalion, Royal Artillery.
153, E. The Seventh Regiment of Foot.
147, S. United Lodge, Fourth Regiment.
148, E. Royal Regiment of Artillery, Gibraltar.
156, S. Saint Patrick's Lodge, Forty-third Regiment.
158, S. St. Andrew's Scotch Greys.
170, E. Ninety-fifth Regiment.
175, E. Sixty-seventh Regiment.
183, E. Third Battalion, Ninth Regiment.
187, E. Sixth Battalion of Royal Artillery.
188, S. Queen's Regiment of Dragoons.
191, E. Sixty-fifth Regiment of Foot.
209, E. Stafford Militia.
211, S. Union Lodge, Third Dragoons.
213, E. Royal Artillery now Ninth Quebec.
216, E. Anspach's Hanoverian Regiment.
216, E. East Devonshire Militia.
230, E. Red Lion, Woolwich.
232, E. Recton's Hanoverian Brigade.
237, E. Seventeenth Regiment of Foot.
231, E. Seventy-sixth Regiment.
248, E. Seventy-sixth Regiment.
252, E. Royal Welch Fuzeleers.
258, S. Argyleshire Militia.
260, S. Union Lodge, Fourth Dragoons.
271, S. Renfrewshire Militia.
272, E. Forty-fifth Regiment.
282, E. Wilts Militia.
284, E. Ninth Dragoons. Colonel Heneke.
285, E. Seventeenth Light Dragoons.
293, E. First Battalion of Eighty-fifth Regiment, Jamaica

NOTES ON IRISH FREEMASONRY, No. VIII.

W. J. CHETWODE CRAWLEY, LL.D.



THE EARL OF MOIRA.

". . . . Of his Lordship's Masonic character there can be but one opinion. The unvaried attention he has paid to the duties of that high Office, to which he was appointed by the late Duke of Cumberland, on the resignation of the Earl of Effingham, and to which he was on the 24th of November, 1790, reappointed, with the most distinguished marks of approbation, by our present Royal Grand Master, has secured to him the warmest affections, mingled with the profoundest respect, of the FRATERNITY of Free and Accepted Masons of ENGLAND and IRELAND."—*S. & M. Maga.*, February, 1794.

309, E. Second Royal Lancashire Militia.

311, E. Inniskillen Regiment of Dragoons.

312, E. Prince of Wales's Regiment of Fencible-Cavalry Manchester.

313, E. Eleventh Regiment of Foot.

317, E. Fort William, Calcutta.

321, E. Ninety-first Regiment of Foot.

329, E. Royal Artillery, Ceylon.

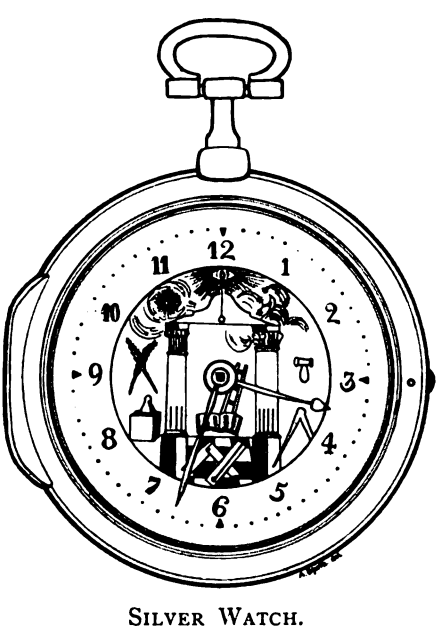
FINIS.

POSTSCRIPT.

The foregoing *List of Lodges* has been reprinted from a complimentary copy presented to R.W. Thomas Harper, Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England [Antients], by W. Bro. John Boardman, Grand Treasurer of Ireland, 25th March, 1806.

Grateful acknowledgments are due to Bro. Sir Thomas Drew, President of the Royal Hibernian Academy, for much artistic information, and especially for a catalogue of sculptures by the younger Smyth; and to the Very Rev. John H. Bernard, D.D., Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, for courteous facilities in connection with the Cathedral.

W. J. CHETWODE CRAWLEY.



SILVER WATCH.
Painted on Enamel, in Colours.
IV. CC. MUS.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

MASONIC Medal for Bravery.—A Brother in New Zealand has sent me a silver medal, $1\frac{1}{4}$in. diameter, with suspender and pale blue ribbon.

Obv. The all-seeing Eye looking down upon a lifeboat, struggling in a troubled sea.

Rev. In a laurel wreath "T. I. McIntosh, for bravery in saving life—Timaru Roadsted, 14th May, 1882." Around the margin "Presented by Freemasons of St. John's Lodge 1137 E.C. Timaru."

As this may be worth noting in *A.Q.C.*, I send it with fraternal regards.

ROBERT DAY.

The Early Use of the word Freemason.—In the New English Dictionary, vol. iv., p. 527, under the heading Freemason there will be found earlier instances, as follows:—

The earliest known instances, of any similar appellation, are mestre mason de franches peer, master-mason of freestone, Act 25, Edward III., A.D. 1350, and sculptores lapidorum liberorum, carvers of free stones, alleged to occur in a document of 1217.

1376. In Conder's *Hole Craft*, 51, a list of the City Companies, with the number of their representatives, Freemasons 2, Masons 4, but in the original handwriting the figures of the Masons is altered to 6 and the entry Freemasons is expunged.

1396. Charter Rich. II., Sloane 4595, in *Masonic Magazine*, 1882, 341, Concerimus Archiepiscopo Cantuar quod viginti et quatuor lathomos vocatus ffre Maccons. . . .

1444. Act 23, Hen. VI., c. 12. Les gagez ascun frank maceons ou maistre carpenter n'excade pas par le jours iiij^{d} ovesque mangier et boier.

1477. Norton, Ord, Alch, Proem, in Ashmole. (1652). 7 Freemasons and Tanners.

1484. Churchwardens Acct. Wigtoft, Lincolnshire (Nichols 1797) Paid to William Whelpdale freemason for making of the Crucifix in ye Chirchrth.

There are several other references of a later date.

ANDREW OLIVER.

Masonic Engraving, p. 65.—A curious feature in the Engraving contributed by Bro. Fred Crowe, p. 65, and which is not there noted, is to be found, in the Signs of the Zodiac, upon the Bases of the Obelisks, and upon the Pedestals. They are arranged as follows:—

Left Obelisk. Sign of February, March,	Right Obelisk. April, May.
Left Pedestal. June, July, October, November,	Right Pedestal. August, September, December, January.

ANDREW OLIVER.

Colours in Freemasonry.—May it not be possible that the Blue colour in the Grand Lodge of Ireland takes its origin from the Irish Flag, "Azure a harp or."

ANDREW OLIVER.

CHRONICLE.

GRAND Lodge of Iowa.—It is seldom that one takes up a volume of "Proceedings" of any of the U.S. Grand Lodges without finding matter of interest, and the interchange of "Fraternal Correspondence" which is one of their most pleasant features, invariably provides something which can be read with profit (and perhaps at times also with amusement) by Masons on this side. The physical perfection of candidates is a subject which is continually bothering our American brethren, and the variety of procedure in the different States must puzzle considerably the halt and maimed who there seem so persistently to seek admission into our Society. The display of the National flag in a Lodge has given rise to serious discussion, while the admission of dealers in intoxicants, Negro Masonry, the use or misuse of the black-ball, and even the material of which the apron should be made (leather or cotton) are matters which at times have called for advice and direction from various Grand Masters.

In the Iowa volume for 1904, which the Grand Secretary has kindly sent to us, we notice an amusing "episode" which occurred towards the close of that Grand Lodge, when, as in former years, a surprise was prepared for the Grand Master elect, some of the brethren having combined to procure for him a new silk hat to be worn during his term of office, the suggestion being that as a presiding officer is frequently accused of "talking through his hat," it was advisable that he should have a good one for the purpose.

To the Masons in England, the most interesting of the many reports is that on "Inaccuracy of Work," which deals with the question:—What was the height of the two pillars which stood at the entrance of King Solomon's Temple? The conclusion arrived at, viz., that they were eighteen cubits each, is probably not the most important feature of the Report, for so much useful information has been gathered together in regard to the building itself and others which may reasonably be assumed to have influenced its construction or to have been influenced by it, that the main question can fairly be allowed to take a place of minor importance. The Report when read before the Grand Lodge was illustrated by a number of lantern slides, thirty-eight of which have been reproduced by means of half-tone blocks, and include views of ancient arks, temples and tombs in Egypt and Nubia, Greece and Tyre, and of course in Palestine itself, while, in addition, many authorities are cited in support of the "circumstantial" side of the evidence in favour of the arguments, "direct" evidence being supplied from the Bible and the writings of Josephus. The Report will certainly be read with much interest by all Masons who desire more knowledge on the construction of a building which we are told "became the wonder of all Travellers, by which, as by the most perfect Pattern, they corrected the Architecture of their own Country upon their Return."

W.J.S.

Masonic Chair.—At the Canadian National Exposition recently held in Toronto, Bro. J. Ross Robertson exhibited a number of historic chairs from his collection. Amongst these was the one manufactured out of some oak joists taken from under the floor of a room in the old "Goose and Gridiron" at its demolition in 1895. Another, which is named the "Guild Chair," was similarly made from timber obtained from the old Hall of the Masons' Company which stood between Coleman Street and Basinghall Street, London, in what is still known as Masons' Avenue.

W.J.S.

Modern Maccabees.—A fraternal order which seems to have spread most marvellously through Canada and the United States since its inception in 1878, is that known by the name of "Knights of the Maccabees of the World." It was originally formed in London, Ontario, and is based upon the history of those warriors who followed the fortunes of Judas Maccabees about 175 B.C. It has had its "ups and downs," and (following Masonic precedent) even its secessions and subsequent fusions, but now stands on a firm footing with a membership of about 700,000. It is governed by a "Grand Camp," the principal office holders in which are styled Great Commander, Great Lieut. Commander; Great Record Keeper, Great Medical Examiner, etc., and a "Great Hive" is attached forming an auxiliary organization for ladies. This last statement, and the fact that the Order is a benefit society pure and simple, dispose of the idea that it has any direct connection with Freemasonry, which indeed it does not claim. But it may be noted that on 8th September, 1904, the corner-stone of a handsome new temple of the Order was laid at Port Huron, Michigan, by the Grand Master of F. and A.M. of that State, assisted by the principal officers of Grand Lodge. It was estimated that fully 24,000 witnessed the ceremony, the proceedings commencing at 11 a.m., and continuing until late in the evening in the form of speeches, parades, drills, etc., with no doubt the necessary but unrecorded "refreshments." W.J.S.

Freemasonry and the Church Congress.—For some time I have thought that a gathering of those who are alike members of the Church and of the Craft might be held with advantage during a session of the Church Congress, not only to afford a pleasant re-union for brethren coming from many parts to the scene of the Congress, but also to demonstrate the absurdity and iniquity of the belief blindly taught to those in the Roman obedience that Freemasonry is an evil thing, antagonistic to religion, and as such to be prohibited by the Catholic Church. I, therefore, attempted several times to get such a gathering as this in other cities visited by the Congress; but in vain, chiefly owing to the fear that it might seem to interfere with attendance at meetings of, or in connection with, the Congress. This year, however, mentioning my defeated desire to our Bro. Holdsworth, Secretary of the Church Reform League, his energy and influence prevailed, and Liverpool, by the kind invitation of the Harmonic Lodge, No. 216, initiated what I hope may prove to be so appreciated and so useful, that it will become an annual event. The meeting was attended by over 80 brethren who listened with marked attention to a short paper which I read to them upon the subject, "Should Freemasonry be encouraged as an handmaid of Religion, or denounced as its enemy?" The chair was filled by the Earl of Lathom, Prov.G.M. of West Lancashire, who not only then, but at the ensuing dinner, charmed all by his courtesy and the earnestness with which he spoke of the high aims and mission of Freemasonry. A small committee is to be formed in London which shall endeavour to bring about similar meetings in each place where the Church Congress is held. J. W. HORSLEY.

Northampton Association for Masonic Research.—Some years ago I visited the De la Pré Lodge at Northampton and read a paper to the members on "Obsolete Words in the Ritual." Although the circumstance had well-nigh passed from my mind it appears that the brethren there are not so forgetful, and they have asked me to go down again and deliver a lecture at the Pomfret Lodge to inaugurate a society for promoting the knowledge of Masonic History, Literature and Tradition. The matter has been taken up warmly by the Provincial Grand Lodge, and a committee appointed to arrange a series of such lectures at different places in the province during this winter. I am sure that all the members of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge will welcome the formation of such a society, and gladly render it such aid as may be possible to ensure its ultimate success. J. W. HORSLEY.

FRIDAY, 7th OCTOBER, 1904.

THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. Admiral Sir A. H. Markham, *K.C.B.*, P.D.G.M., Malta, W.M.; E. J. Castle, *K.C.*, I.P.M.; Rev. Canon J. W. Horsley, S.W.; G. L. Shackles, J.W.; W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C., Sec.; R. F. Gould, P.G.D., D.C., as S.D.; F. H. Goldney, P.G.D., J.D.; J. T. Thorp, I.G.; H. Sadler, Junior Steward; Dr. W. Wynn Westcott, P.M.; G. Greiner, A.G.S.G.C., P.M.; Sir C. Purdon Clarke, *C.I.E.*, P.M.; and W. J. Songhurst, Assistant Secretary and Librarian.

Also the following 49 members of the Correspondence Circle, viz.:— Bros. J. S. Green, G. H. Luetchford, W. R. Thompson, D. Bock, B. McNeill, W. W. Mangles, G. Rutherford, Archdeacon F. E. Clarke, D.Pr.G.M., N. Connaught; F. J. Burgoyne, R. S. Ellis, C. W. Craig, C. F. Silberbauer, E. A. Ebblewhite, H. King, G. H. Brown, W. J. Falkner, Rev. H. W. Yorke, W. F. Roberts, J. Anley, W. Chambers, F. Mella, W. C. Williams, S. Marsland, H. Eaborn, C. H. Bestow, R. G. Hammond, H. Saunion, F. W. Mitchell, C. R. J. Glover, Jun.G.Deacon, South Australia; W. Wonnacott, J. R. Brough, S. Walshe Owen, H. White, B. V. Darbishire, S. Sudworth, A. C. Mead, E. H. Pike, G. W. Cobham, H. James, G. T. Lawrence, R. T. Grisenthwaite, W. Busbridge, J. Pullen, J. Stiven, P.G.D.; S. R. Clarke, W. Hammond, L. Danielsson, J. P. Watson, and R. Orttewell.

Also the following six visitors, viz.:—Bros. J. W. Squires, P.M., Chippewa Falls Lodge No. 176, Wisconsin; E. W. White, P.M., Norfolk Lodge No. 31; M. V. F. Clarke, Boyle Lodge No. 242 (I.C.); W. H. Bradford, St. Clement Danes Lodge No. 1351; C. H. Hibbs, Mainton Lodge No. 106; and G. E. Galton, City of London Lodge No. 901.

One Lodge and 55 Brethren were elected to the membership of the Correspondence Circle.

Apologies for non-attendance were received from Bros. H. Le Strange, Pr.G.M., Norfolk; Dr. Chetwode Crawley, P.G.D., Ireland; E. Conder, jun., E. Armitage, P.D.G.D.C.; T. B. Whytehead, P.G.S.B.; J. P. Rylands, F. J. W. Crowe, G.Org.; W. J. Hughan, P.G.D.; E. Macbean, L. A. de Malczovich, E. A. T. Breed, and W. M. Bywater, P.G.S.B.

Bro. Canon J. W. Horsley was unanimously elected Worshipful Master of the Lodge for the ensuing year. Bro. Hamon le Strange was re-elected Treasurer; and Bro. J. W. Freeman, Tyler.

The Exhibits were:—

By Bro. W. H. Rylands,

A large white Marcella Bed Quilt, with a number of Masonic emblems surrounding the Arms of the Grand Lodge of the Ancients. One of six made by a Mason in Bolton (Lancashire) in 1838-40, for presentation to members of his Lodge. Within the last few days Bro. Songhurst had heard of another specimen in the possession of a brother in London.

Presented to the Lodge.

By Brother Sydney Clarke,

Large and very handsome Masonic Mug. Lowestoft ware.

By Bro. J. G. Whitehead,

Leather Apron (about 16in. x 18in.) with painted emblems as follows:—In centre an open coffin with skeleton in a sitting posture and left arm raised. On left and right respectively a right hand and a right foot. Above, the Sun and Moon with seven stars. Below the coffin, the word "Remember." Circular flap, coloured red, with irradiated "eye." Under the flap is pencilled "Jno. Thos. Agar." The apron is probably of American make.

By Bro. James W. Squires, P.M., 176, P.G.Stew., Wisconsin.

Old black velvet Apron, as formerly worn by Knights Templars in the United States, shield shape, edged with silver braid and fringe. In centre, triangle with twelve lights enclosing skull and crossbones. Small triangle on flap with crossed swords.

Presented to the Lodge.

A selection of American Anniversary Masonic Medals from his collection.

CRAFT:—
"Henry Price" Medal (Grand Lodge of Mass.)
150th Anniv. ,, St. John's Lodge. Newport, R.I.

CRAFT:—
125th Anniv. Medal St. John's Lodge. Providence, R.I.
Bi-Centennial Session. Grand Lodge of Maryland.

CRAFT :—

Centenary Medal.	Grand Lodge of Rhode Island.	
" "	" "	Kentucky.
" "	Freemasonry in New Brunswick.	
" "	Washington Lodge, Mass.	
" "	King David " "	
" "	Hiram " "	
" "	Middlesex " "	
" "	Bristol " "	
" "	Harmony "	Connecticut.
" "	Apollo "	New York.
50th Anniv. "	Grand Lodge of Michigan.	
50th " "	" "	Illinois.
100th " "	Death of Washington (3 Var)	

A.A.S.R. :—

Centenary 33° in America.

Wisconsin Consistory 32°. Membership Jewel.

ROYAL ARCH :—

125th Anniv. Medal	St. Andrew's Chap., Boston, Mass.
Centenary "	Gen'l Grand Chapter of U.S.A.
" "	Massachusetts, Grand Chapter.

ROYAL ARCH :—

Centenary Medal	Rhode Island, Grand Chapter.
" "	New York " "
" "	Maryland " "
" "	R.A. Masonry in Pennsylvania.
" "	Providence Chapter, R.I.
50th Anniv. "	Wisconsin, Grand Chapter.
" "	Illinois " "
" "	Kilburn Chapter, Milwaukee, Wis.

MARK :—

Selection of Tokens, or Chapter Pennies.

KNIGHT TEMPLAR :—

Centenary Medal	Maryland Com'dry,	Baltimore.
50th Anniv. "	Portland "	Portland, Me
50th " "	Wisconsin "	Milwaukee.

MALTA :—

Membership Jewel Hugh de Payens Com'dy., Mass.

RED CROSS OF CONSTANTINE :—

Membership Jewel.

By the Lodge,

Semi-Centennial Medal of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, 1903.

Presented to the Lodge by Dr. G. R. Metcalf, of St. Paul, Minnesota.

By Bro. Edward G. Clark,

Bronze " Mark Penny " token, issued by the Ousatonic R.A. Chapter No. 33, Milford, Connecticut, U.S.A.

Presented to the Lodge.

By Bro. Seymour Bell,

Rubbings from some Medals, &c., in the collection of Bro. William Norman, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Medal of Lodge " de l'Amitié," Paris, 1777.

Medal of Lodge of Harmony, No. 275, Huddersfield.

East Grinstead Half-penny Token.

Token, Golden Cross and Freemasons' Inn, Coventry.

Medal, *Obv.* broken Arch, and " C.W." on Columns: *Rev.* Square and compasses enclosing " G."

Coins of six of the Grand Masters of Malta, from 1629-1786.

Seal of Lodge No. 293, Jersey, made from an Anglesea copper-penny. No. 293 (Ancients) was warranted 24th December, 1795, and lapsed about 1801. The Lodge was attached to the Division of Artificers, in Garrison, Elizabeth Castle, Jersey.

Photograph of " Excellent Master " Jewel (bronze).

Photograph of Jewel of Faithful Lodge, Harleston, near Norwich. This jewel was prepared for the Centenary of the Lodge, in 1833, but was never " authorized." (Marvin.)

By Bro. W. R. Thompson,

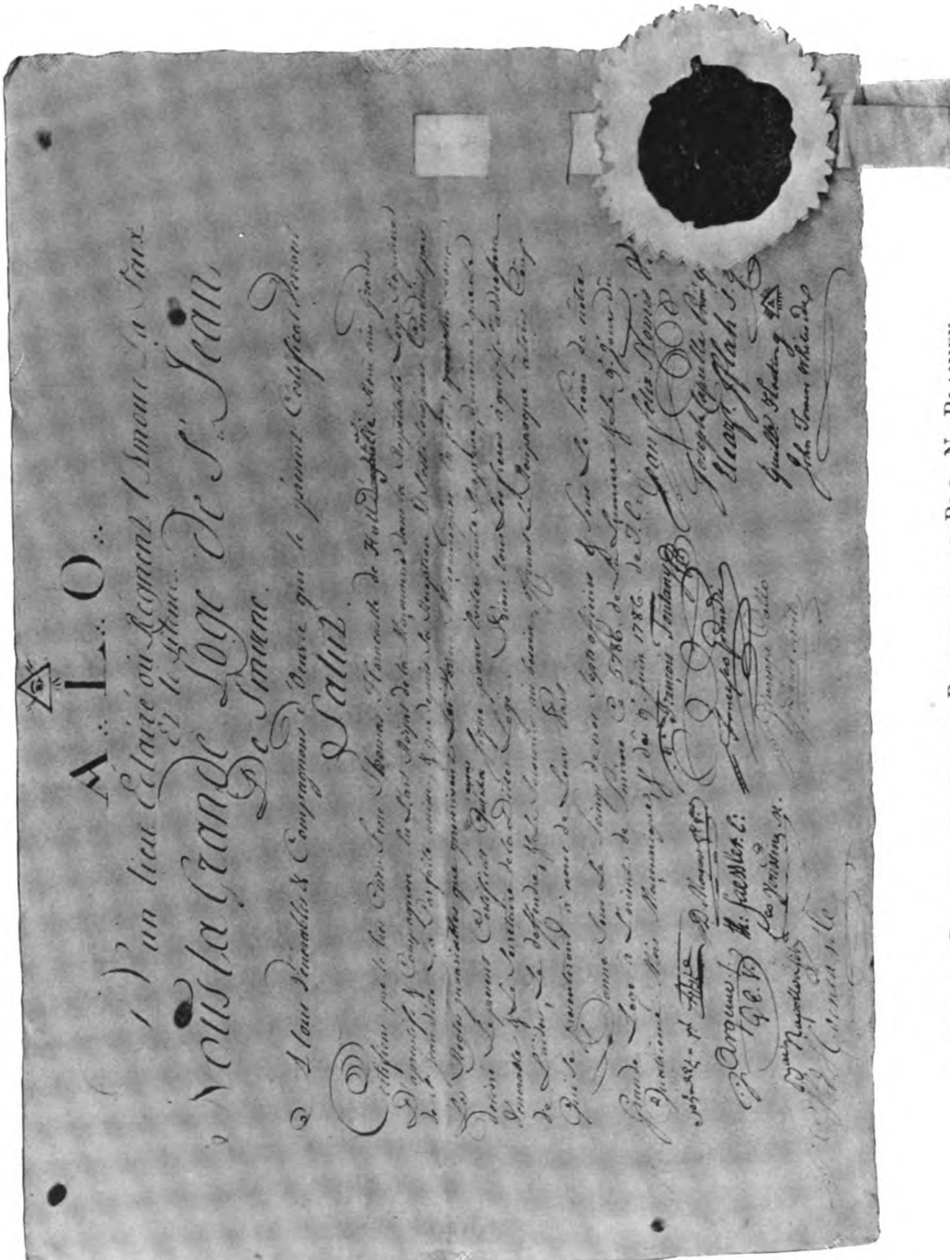
Silk Handkerchief, printed in black, with red border.

W.M. Breast Jewel, probably of Continental make; five-pointed irradiated star, enclosing circle, triangle, and " G," with pendant Square.

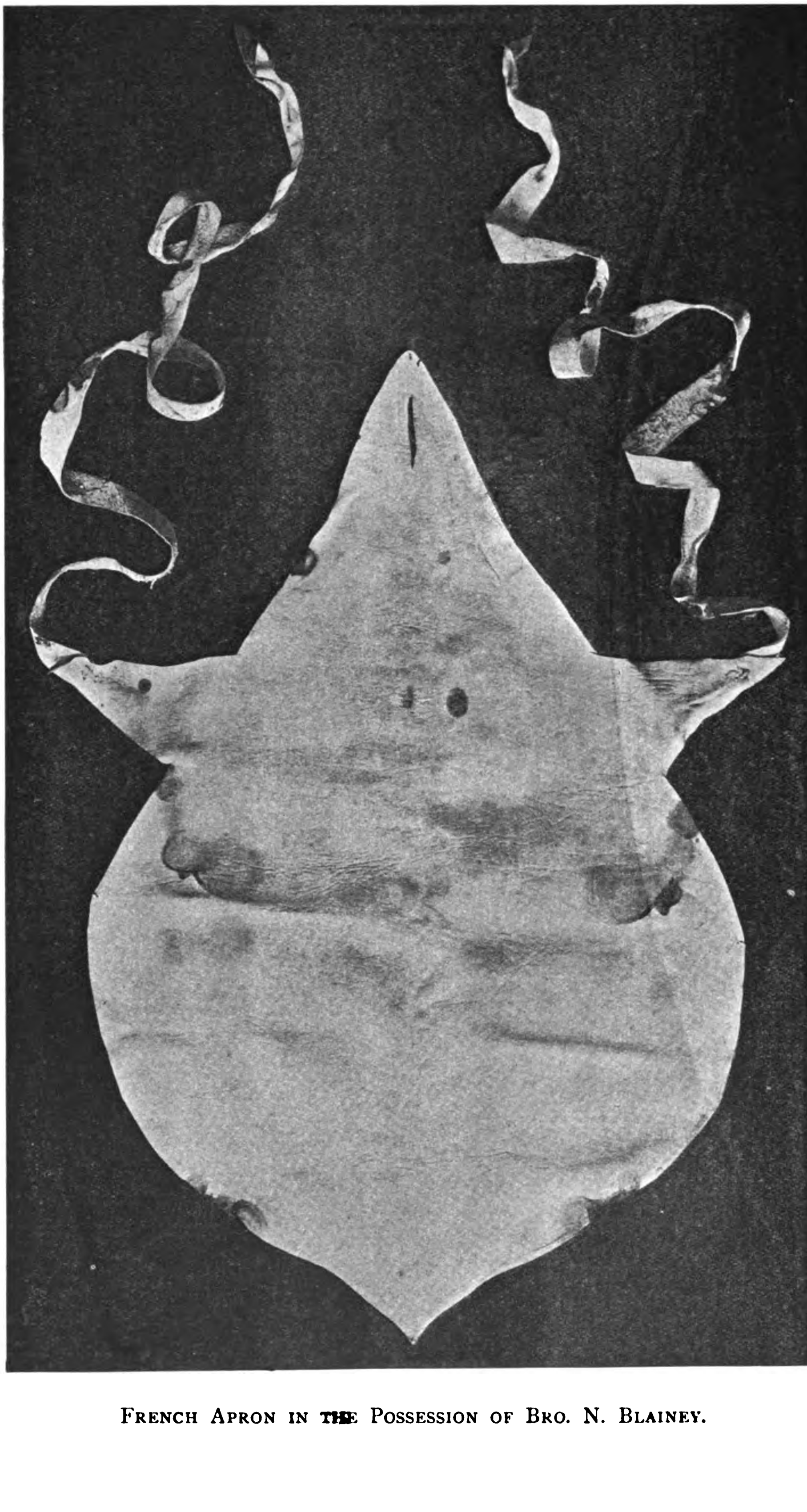
" Jachin and Boaz," probably the 1812 edition, title-page missing.

By Bro. J. S. Green,

" Les | Coutumes des Franc-Maçons | Dans leurs Assemblées, | principalement | pour la Reçeption des Aprentifs | et des Maitres, | Tout nouvellement et sincerement | decouvertes. | Neu und aufrichtig entdeckte | Gebräuche der Freymäurer | ben ihren Versammlungen | besonders | bey aufnahme ihrer Lehrlinge und Meister, | nach dem | in Deutschland noch nie gesehenen Französischen Original, | aufs accurateste in Kupfer gebracht | von | Johann Martin Bernigeroth. | Leipzig, zu finden bey dem Verfertiger, auf dem Neumarkt im Heinickischen Hause, neben der hohen Lilie, auch in Commission zu haben ben B. E. Breitkopf, | 1745. | "


A∴ L∴ G∴ O∴
D'un lieu Eclairé ou Regnent l'Amour la Paix et le silence
Nous la Grande Loge de S. Jean de Smirne
A tous Venerables & Compagnons . . . Salut.

Smyrna Certificate in the Possession of Bro. N. Blainey.



French Apron in the Possession of Bro. N. Blainey.

This is the first German edition of the seven plates purporting to shew the Ceremonies in a Lodge. They were originally issued in Paris in the same year (1745), and an English edition appeared in 1809-1812.

By Bro. N. Blainey,

Certificate (Aprentif et Compagnon) granted 9th June, 1796, by the "Grande Loge de St. Jean" (La Parfaite Union) of Smyrna, to Captain Thomas Horncastle, of Hull.

Leather Apron, belonging to same Brother, about 10½in. in widest part, tapering to a point at the bottom. Small pointed flap with button hole.

MS. Catechism of 1st Degree, sent to same Brother by a member of the Lodge. This is evidently a translation of the French Ritual used there, and shews clearly the alterations which had been made in England before the introduction of Freemasonry thence into France.

By Bro. W. O. Welsford,

A Spanish Dagger, said to be more than 100 years old, with Masonic emblems on blade.

By Bro. J. T. Thorp,

A Moira Apron.

A large Silver star-shaped Jewel, engraved "P.G.M.—P.G. Lodge, Warwickshire." This Jewel has not yet been identified, and it is possible that it is not Masonic.

Bro. Canon Horsley, S.W., reported that during the recent Church Congress in Liverpool, he had at last succeeded in holding there a meeting of Masons, at which he had read a short paper.

Bro. G. L. Shackles read the following paper:—

A GLANCE AT THE RECORDS OF TWO EXTINCT HULL LODGES.

BY GEO. L. SHACKLES, J.W. 2076, P.P.G.S.D. of N. & E. Yorks.

Worshipful Master and Brethren,

I WOULD ask your indulgence for the matter contained in the paper I am proposing to read to-night, for I recognize that it is not of the calibre that a paper should be when it is to be read to such a Lodge as ours is, but as a short time ago I was investigating the old records and archives of The Humber Lodge No. 57, Hull, I came across some Minute Books of extinct Lodges in Hull and the neighbourhood, and thought, after a cursory glance, that the interesting matter therein contained should not be allowed to remain buried and unknown any longer, at any rate to my local brethren. When therefore the Secretary asked me to come to his aid for this meeting, I collated such of the material contained in the minutes as was interesting, and it will be seen that this paper therefore is somewhat of the "paste and scissors" type.

The Rodney Lodge No. 436 was founded in the year 1781, and met at the "Bull and Sun Inn," Mytongate, in Kingston upon Hull, but the Minute Book and Records from that year until 1819 have been lost, so that I am unable to give you any account of the early history of the Lodge prior to the latter date. It is however quite clear the Lodge had been "dormant" for some years before 1819, when the records to which I have had access commence.

On the 21st of July, 1819, ten of the Members met at the "Bull and Sun," and resolved—

" That they do re-open the said Lodge under the above title of the Rodney Lodge " and further that they do immediately proceed to elect Officers to serve for the ensuing

" year." The following Brethren were thereupon severally proposed, seconded and unanimously voted to fill the respective Offices as under, viz:—

Bro. Howard as W.M.
„ Croft as S.W.
„ Feetham as J.W.
„ Page as Treasurer.
„ Buck as Secretary.
„ Ward as Chaplain.
„ Gedney as S.D.
„ Barker as J.D.
„ Hutchinson as I.G.
„ Gresham as Tyler.

The minutes proceed as follows:—

" That a Committee of five be appointed to draw out a sett of Bye Laws to be " observed by the Brethren of this Lodge and as soon as the above Committee have " framed such Laws they shall be laid before the Members of this Lodge for their " approval."

The next meeting was held at " Freemasons Hall," Mytongate, on Wednesday, the 28th of July, 1819, for the purpose of installing the Brethren to their respective offices " when 15 Brethren assembled and the officers were installed by Bro. P. M. " Beevers."

At an emergency Lodge, held on 16th August, 1819, " Bye Laws for the Better " regulation were adopted and unanimously agreed to (with a small amendment or two) " and signed by the Officers and every Brother then present."

The Brethren had evidently some doubt as to the legality of their proceedings, for we find, on the 4th of November, 1819, the following minute: " Read a letter from " the Hon. L. Dundas P.G.M. in answer to our W.M. as to the legality of this Lodge which answer has completely put the question beyond all doubt."

There is evidence that the Members were not an entirely harmonious and united body, as the following minute, on the 4th November, 1819, shows:—

" Bro. Secretary stated that in consequence of Bro. Stoddart's un-masonic " conduct this evening he should move that he be expelled the Lodge which was " seconded by Bro. Page and put by the W.M. when it was carried by a large majority."

Better thoughts however evidently subsequently intervened, for at the next regular Lodge night, on the 18th November, the W.M. moved

" That the motion of the last regular Lodge night so far as relates to Bro. " Stoddart be expunged it not being in conformity with the Laws of Grand Lodge." " This was seconded by " Bro. P.M. " and unanimously agreed to.

" Bro. P.M. then moved,"

" That all further proceedings respecting the said Bro. should be dropt," when " after some desultory conversation it was unanimously agreed to on Bro. Stoddart " making an apology which being done the Brethren proceed to work with that love " and harmony which has ever been the character of every good Mason."

Although the Lodge had only just been resuscitated, it took upon itself to be the censor of the Minerva Lodge, a much older Lodge in the same town, for on 2nd of December, 1819, "the W.M. read a copy of a letter he had sent to the P.G.M. " reporting the Minerva Lodge for the most gross violation of the Laws of Grand " Lodge."

On the same date " the W.M. informed the Brethren that the commemoration of " St. John the Evangelist would take place on the 27th inst. by dining together and " hoped that no single member would be absent."

A Committee was formed to take this eventful matter in hand, and on the 9th of December following, the Committee met, when it was resolved unanimously

" That a dinner be held at the ' Freemasons Hall' on Monday the 27th inst. to " commemorate the Festival of St. John the Evangelist and that Mr. Howe provide the " dinner and be guaranteed for 40 at 5/- per head including malt liquor and to be paid " for all extra who should attend at the same rate."

" That the dinner be upon the table at 4 o'clock precisely. That 30/- be given " for the waiters but no allowance be made by the Lodge for breakage of crockery or " anything else . . . . . " That wine be purchased of Bro. Pearce and paid for " immediately after the dinner. That the annexed bill of fare for dinner be adopted. " That the dinner tickets be 10/6 . . . . " That the dessert shall consist of nutts apples, " wallnuts and oranges."

The following is the " Bill of Fare.

" 2 dishes of Fish	" 2 Tongues
" 2 Turkies	" 2 Pigs
" 2 couples of Fowls	" 1 Dish of Roast Beef
" 2 couples of ducks	" 2 dishes of game
" 2 loins of Veal	" 2 dishes of Ham
" 2 legs of Mutton	" 1 pigeon Pie
" 2 Geese	" 3 Plumb Puddings
" Tarts, etc. etc.	

The grand banquet took place on the 27th of December, 1819, when 23 members attended and 5 visitors, amongst whom I find a Bro. Shackles, who was one of my fore elders. The dinner evidently took place before the Lodge was held, for the minutes record that " when the cloth was drawn Bro. Howard as W.M. of this Lodge requested " the Officers and Brethren to assist in open (*sic*) Lodge. The Lodge was then opened " on the first degree."

After the evening had been spent in the " utmost cordiality and conviviality " the following propositions were received (*inter alia*) " Bro. W.M. proposed Wm. Shackles " to become a Member of this Lodge Seconded by Bro. Treasurer."

I am afraid that the dinner was so attractive that my progenitor could not resist the temptation of joining in a similar festive occasion in the future, for on the 6th of January following he was ballotted for and accepted.

It will be found, however, that the Brethren had other and more selfish reasons for endeavouring to keep in the good graces of Bro. Shackles, as he was the owner of the Freemasons' Hall, and consequently their landlord, and at that time they were considerably in his debt for rent.

The Masons of that date, as at the present time, were evidently most loyal citizens, for on 20th January, 1820, "The W.M. informed the Brethren that in " consequence of the Procession to-morrow it was agreed with W.M. of the Minerva " that the Members should go to the Mansion House in Procession from thence with the " Mayor Aldermen and other Corporate bodies to hear the proclamation of King Geo. " the 4th read." And a little later on " Bro. the W.M. moved that a letter of condolence " be immediately engrossed and forwarded to his present Majesty King Geo. the 4th " which was unanimously agreed to."

The following is a copy of the letter of condolence forwarded to Lord Sidmouth to be laid before His Majesty King Geo. 4th.

"To his Most Excellent Majesty Geo. 4th by the Grace of God of the United " Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King Defender of the Faith etc.

" We the Master, Wardens and other Officers and Brethren of the Rodney Lodge " No. 451 held in the Freemasons Hall Kingston upon Hull in open Lodge assembled " beg to approach your Most Gracious Majesty with those sentiments of respectful " condolence which the recent dispensations of Divine Providence have called upon us in " an especial manner humbly to address your Majesty.

" In deploring our late venerable and beloved Monarch the poignancy of our " affliction would have been considerably augmented did not the recollection of the " many virtues of His August and Gracious Successor at once dissipate the Gloom and " hold forth to view a cheering prospect of the future.

" That your Majesty may be blessed by the Great Disposer of Events with a " long and Glorious Reign and hold an equally distinguished Place in the hearts and " affections of your faithful Subjects will ever constitute the basis of the most earnest " Prayers of

Sire
" Your Majesty's most faithful and most
" devoted Servants and Subjects

" Given under the Common Seal
" of our Lodge this 10th day
" of February 1820

" Joseph S. Howard
" W.M."

I think it must be admitted that this is a somewhat flowery letter of condolence.

I regret to say that all the members of the Lodge were not so temperate in their potations as they should have been, for on 17th February, 1820, I find the following " in " consequence of Bro. Mitchinson being in a state of inebriety the W.M. informed the " Brethren that he would by no means allow the said Bro. to take the above degree. " (*i e.* the Master Masons) The Lodge was then closed."

I do not think that the Lodge was even at this early stage of its resuscitation in a very satisfactory pecuniary position, for on the 6th of April an application was received from the Chatham Lodge of Antiquity No. 20, " requesting pecuniary aid in " consequence of their Lodge being burnt with its furniture when it was recommended " by the Bro. P.M. that it should stand over until the next regular Lodge night." Likewise on the 6th of July, 1820, a petition from the Royal Kent Lodge of Antiquity craving relief was also ordered to stand over for further consideration. Nothing more was heard of either of these petitions.

In addition to the Lodge being financially in a bankrupt condition, I regret to say that some of the Members were in somewhat similar positions, for there is a minute on the 3rd day of August, 1820, that a subscription be entered into immediately " for Bro. Gresham's relief, he being confined as a debtor in the Hull Gaol, when he " was relieved by the voluntary contribution of 12/6." We will hope that the amount collected would be sufficient to release our unfortunate Brother from his unpleasant incarceration.

The unsatisfactory financial condition of the Lodge evidently weighed upon the Members, for on 31st August, 1820, I find this minute, " a Lodge of emergency

"was convened for the purpose of taking into consideration its pecuniary position, "when the following resolution was moved by Bro. W.M. *pro. tem.* [in the absence "of the W.M.] and unanimously agreed to."

"That this meeting, after the most deliberate consideration respecting the "pecuniary affairs of the Lodge is of opinion that the debts at present owing to "it are fully equal to discharging all claims, notwithstanding the extra expense "naturally incurred on the first year of its establishment, but at the same time are "fully of opinion that unless some immediate assistance be afforded to its funds, the very "existence of the Lodge is endangered, and being aware of the personal responsibility "of the W.M. for the rent they take leave most respectfully to suggest to him the "absolute necessity for his immediately discharging the same, pledging themselves "to the most vigorous exertions on their part to promote the prosperity of the Lodge "as the only means in their power of protecting him (the W.M.) from loss."

At the next regular Lodge on the 7th of September, 1820, the W.M. evidently felt his liability was culminating, for he moved: "That the Secretary be requested "to wait upon the Members to receive their quarterly subscriptions and also to "crave subscriptions towards liquidating the demands upon the Lodge for cleaning, "etc." He also "signified his intention of resigning his office on the next Lodge "night in case means was not taken to enable him to discharge the rent to Mr. "Shackles."

The W.M.'s attendance after this date was very intermittent, for as far as I can find, although the Lodge met frequently, he only attended one Lodge between the 7th of September and the final meeting on the 8th December.

On the 16th November the financial crash was imminent, for the following minutes read:—

"Read a letter from Bro. Shackles requiring payment of the rent due 21st "September, 1820. Bro. Croft moved that the Secretary call on Bro. W.M. and ask "for his donation of 5 guineas, and if he refuses to pay same the W.M. *pro. tem.* "(Bro. Croft) declared it would be the last time he would sit with Bro. Howard."

The last recorded meeting was held on 8th December, 1820, when the W.M. was present. The minutes are as follows:—

"The minutes of the last Lodge night were read. Upon reading the motion of "Bro. Croft the W.M. said he would pay the amount of his subscription when others "paid theirs. After a speech most feeling and elaborate the W.M. declared he must be "under the necessity (under the present circumstances) of closing the Rodney Lodge "after which the Lodge was closed in due form.

"Finis."

It is a matter of interest though regret to me that my Great Grandfather, Bro. Wm. Shackles, should have been the unwitting cause of finally closing this interesting Lodge.

The Lodge met at the Freemasons' Hall, in Mytongate, the building of which is still in existence, and now used as a warehouse. There is evidence that the Lodge met clandestinely subsequently, but as there are no records of its proceedings, and all the members long since dead, it is impossible to trace or verify its future.

The Minute Book came into the possession of the Humber Lodge, No. 57, Hull, and has been carefully preserved as one of their many interesting old archives.

The Lodge was originally No. 436. In 1792, at the closing up of the numbers, it was advanced to No. 351. In 1814, after the Union of the two Grand Lodges, it took No. 451, and in 1832, although then dormant, it was given the number 301.

From my knowledge of the status of its members I cannot conscientiously say that it was "a tower of strength" to Freemasonry in the Antient and Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull, but it may have filled a niche in its Masonic life that at this distance of time we fail to appreciate.

The next Lodge which I wish to bring under your notice is an offspring of the Rodney Lodge, in its earlier days, viz.:—

THE PHŒNIX LODGE, No. 368.

Its records are more interesting than those of the Rodney, inasmuch as they are complete. They consist of two Minute Books, one folio and one quarto, a Cash book, the Bye laws and List of members, Return of Members to the Grand Lodge, and a Letter Book. There is also a Minute Book of the Phœnix Chapter.

The name of the Lodge is most appropriate, as the Lodge arose out of the ashes of the Rodney Lodge, as will be seen hereafter.

The Minute Book commences with an account of the formation of the Phœnix Lodge, and is as follows:—

"In consequence of the pecuniary difficulties in which the Rodney Lodge had "been for some years labouring and it having been intimated that a distress for "rent would be made on the premises it became necessary in order to prevent the Lodge "from being disgraced by the presence of the Bailiff to close the doors. This of course "prevented the members assembling as usual on the regular night. But Lodges of "Emergency were called at the request of the surviving *solvent* Trustees who proposed "various plans for the relief of the Lodge. These led to discussions during the course "of which the said Trustees and other brethren (who were holders of Shares in the "Building Furniture etc etc) asserted that the members who were not what they termed "Shareholders had no right to give an opinion or vote in the matter but ought to "support such measures as they (the Trustees and Shareholders) thought fit to adopt.

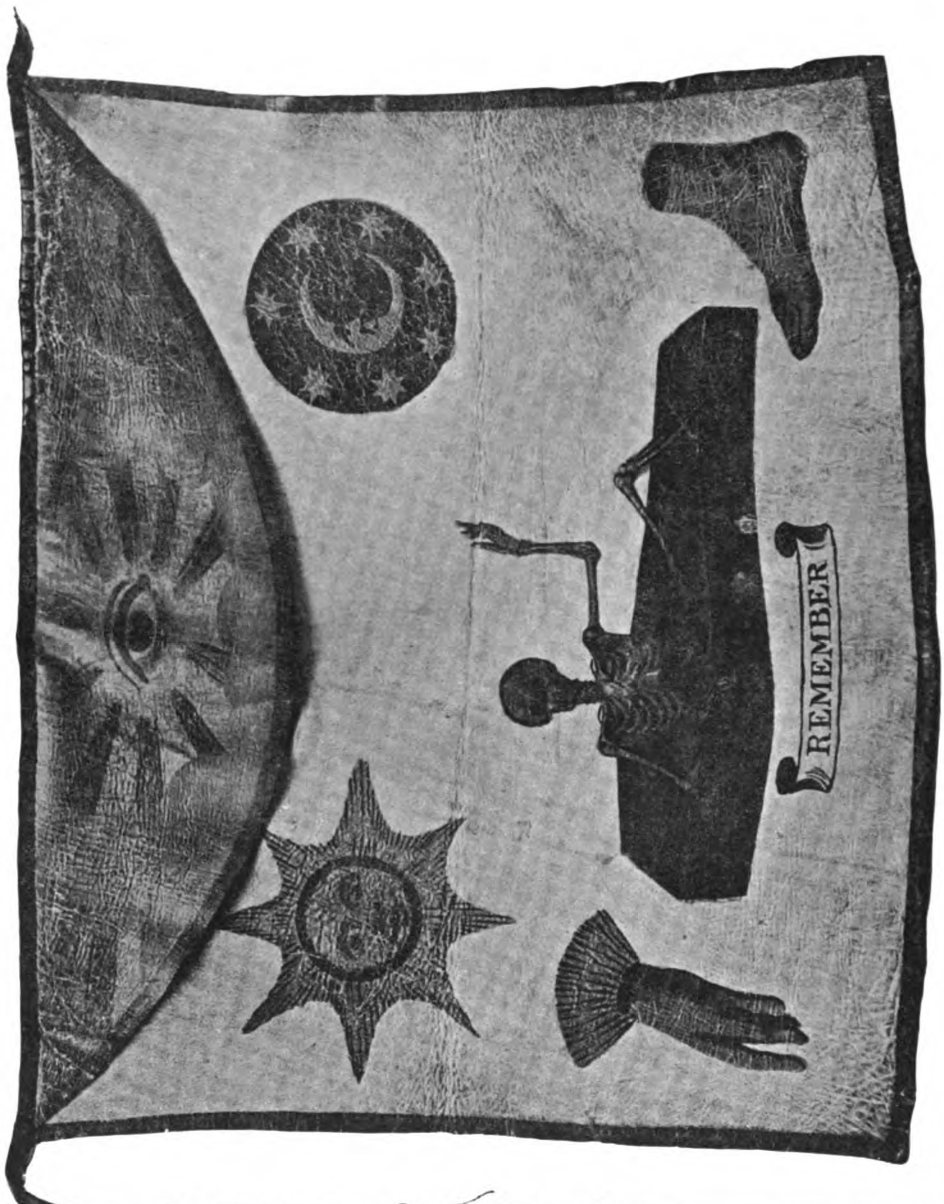
"These remarks with others equally contrary to the maxims of Freemasonry, the "Members (who were not Shareholders) deemed too insulting to be borne in silence; "they therefore made suitable replies, and in the end several of them were induced to "send in their resignations as Members of the Rodney Lodge assigning as reasons for "so doing that they would not continue members of a Lodge in which they were subject "to the caprice of those who by their neglect had brought that Lodge into the state "in which it was then involved and by their obstinancy prevented in a great measure "its being extricated therefrom, that they considered themselves extremely illused by "the Rodney not having communicated with the Grand Lodge for upwards of 4 years "whereby they were precluded from the enjoyment of some of the best advantages of "Freemasonry, nay more, that by this neglect they were liable to be treated as "Impostors and denied admission to any Lodge they might wish to visit, declaring also "that they could not as conscientious Masons see Candidates initiated with the Idea of "enjoying privileges, which in reality the Rodney Lodge could not confer."

"After these discussions the resigning Brethren held meetings of which the "following are minutes:—

"At a meeting of a few Masonic Brethren held at the Paragon Inn Hull February "12th 1817 to take into consideration the best method to be adopted in consequence of "the doors of the Rodney Lodge being closed.

"It was resolved

"(1st) That as they do most seriously deplore the situation to which the above "mentioned Lodge is reduced and highly disapprove of the measures adopted therein



Leather Apron in the Possession of Bro. J. G. Whitehead.

" which tend to a procrastination of that fate which must ultimately befal it and feeling " that to remain in this State of uncertainty will have the effect of dispersing the craft " they consider it advisable to resolve—

" (2nd) That they individually tender their resignations as members of the said " Lodge and pledge themselves that those resignations shall be sent to the Worshipful " Master forthwith

" (3rd) That feeling " hearty good wishes " towards the support of Free Masonry " and unwilling to lose the advantages which they are persuaded will accrue to it under " better auspices, they therefore resolve that proceedings be immediately adopted for " the procuring a fresh Warrant or Constitution, under the Banners of which they " pledge themselves to enlist

" (4th) That towards a better attainment of the above object Bro John Duncan " Dawson be requested to write to Bro Harper (his friend) who is Secretary to the " Grand Lodge soliciting him to direct us in the necessary steps, for procuring the " same, and also to favor us with such other information as he may deem useful.

" (5th) That Bro. Richard George Terry also be desired to correspond with a " Friend and Brother of his at York respecting the dormant Warrant of the Apollo " Lodge at that place which it is suggested may be procured.

" (6th) That Brothers Henry Levitt Henry Hall and William Sagan Page be " solicited to lend their aid and assistance towards accomplishing the object of these " resolutions.

" (7th) That this meeting do adjourn untill Thursday the 20th inst. and in the " meantime that each Brother be exerting himself to procure a full attendance of " Brethren favourable to these measures.

" (8th) That the next meeting be held at the American Tavern in Lowgate " precisely at 7 o'clock in the Evening on the above mentioned day.

" (9th) that the thanks of this meeting be given to Bro. Joseph Lister the " Chairman for his Zeal in assembling together, his impartiality in presiding over, and " his promises of supporting throughout, the Members thereof

" (signed)
" Josh Lister
" Chairman

" The under mentioned Brethren were present at the above meeting

" namely :—Bro. Josh. Lister
" Thos. Turner
" Nichs. M. Kelley
" Jno. D. Dawson
" Hy. Levitt
" Hy. Hall
" Wm. S. Page
" Wm. Leake and
" Richd Geo. Terry

" The Brethren above named met at the time agreed upon at the American " Tavern when they adjourned until Thursday the March at the Neptune Inn " when the following resolutions were passed unanimously

" (1st) That a petition be drawn up agreeably to the form laid down in the Book " of Constitutions, addressed to the Grand Lodge for leave to Establish a new Lodge in " Hull to be named " the Phœnix "

" (2nd) That Bro. Henry Levitt be nominated therein as first Master, Bro. " Henry Hall the first Senior Warden, and Bro. Richard George Terry the first Junior " Warden.

"The petition was framed under the direction of Bro. H. Levitt H. Hall and " R. G. Terry; and at a meeting held at the Dog and Duck Inn on was " unanimously approved of and signed by the Brethren then present and it was further " resolved that the signatures of any further respectable Masons who could vouch for " their being registered in the Grand Lodge should be obtained; also that Bro. Levitt " write to the Master of the different Lodges in the Neighbourhood for Recommen- " dations either in the Form of Letters or to be endorsed on the Back of the Petition."

" The following is a copy of the petition."

" To the W.M. Grand Master of the United Fraternity of Free and Accepted " Masons of England."

" We the undersigned being regular registered Masons of the Lodges mentioned " against our respective names having the prosperity of the Craft at heart, are anxious " to exert our best endeavours to promote and difuse the genuine principles of the art, " and, for the conveniency of our respective dwellings and good reasons, we are " desirous of forming a new Lodge to be named "THE PHŒNIX LODGE." In " consequence of this desire we pray for a warrant of constitution, empowering us to " meet as a regular Lodge, at the Yorkshire Arms Tavern Bishop Lane Kingston upon " Hull on the first and third Monday of every Month, and there to discharge the duties " of Masonry in a constitutional manner according to the forms of the order and the laws " of Grand Lodge and we have nominated and do recommend Bro. Henry Levitt to be " the first Master, Bro. Henry Hall to be the first Senior Warden, and Bro. Richard " George Terry to be the first Junior Warden of the said Lodge."

" The prayer of this petition being granted, we promise strict obedience to the " Commands of the Grand Master and the Laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge."

" Kingston upon Hull, March 1817 "

" Signed by

" John Duncan Dawson late of the Humber Lodge No. 53
" Nicholas Kelly late of Union Lodge No. 423
" Henry Levitt late S.W. of Rodney Lodge No. 451
" Henry Hall late J.W. of ditto
" Willm. Sagon Page late Secy of ditto
" Thomas Turner late of The Rodney Lodge No. 451
" Richd. Geo. Terry ditto
" William Dawson ditto
" John Irven late of the Humber No. 53
" Wm. W. Brumby late of the Rodney No. 451
" Wm. Forster ditto
" John Tall ditto
" Jos. Saml Howard ditto
" Joseph Lister ditto
" Wm. Harland Ford ditto
" John Fred Terry ditto
" Thos. Warton ditto.

" Recommendations from the Masters of the Lodges

" No. 73 (Humber Lodge, Hull), Bro. Seymour.

" 544 (Apollo Lodge, Grimsby), Bro. Oliver.

" 488 (St. Matthew Lodge, Barton), Bro. Morley.

" 423 (United Lodge, York), Bro. Raper,

" were endorsed on the back of the Petition and Letters of Recommendation were " received from the Masters of the Witham Lodge No. 557, Lincoln, Globe Lodge " No. 337, Scarboro', and Philanthropic No. 30, Stockton-on-Tees.

" It being intimated that the Warrant and Furniture of the Apollo Lodge No. " 368, York, were on sale and might be procured at a more reasonable rate than a " new Warrant, Furniture, etc., Bros. H. Levitt, R. G. Terry and T. Turner went over " to York to view the same and if found equal to their expectation to treat with " Miss Watson (to whom they belonged) for the purchase thereof.

" The above Brethern being satisfied with the state of the Warrants, Furniture, " etc., agreed to address the Provincial Grand Master for the County of York " requesting his permission to remove them to Hull."

On the return of Bros. Levitt, Terry and Turner from York an agreement was entered into with Mr. Robt. Smith of Hull as follows :—

" Hull, 14th April, 1817.

" *Memorandum.*

" Of having this day sold to Messrs. Henry Levitt, Henry Hall, Rd. Geo. " Terry and Thomas Turner the Fellow Crafts Warrant frame etc. the Royal Arch " and Knight Templars Constitutions with the Furniture Jewels etc belonging to the " Apollo Lodge No. 368 at York (late the property of Bro. John Watson of that place " deceased) as per list delivered to Bro. Brookbank with such other things belonging " thereto as may be pointed out such as Seal etc. etc.

" for the sum of *SIXTY POUNDS.*

" All the above articles to be packed up and delivered on vessel or coaches at " the Expense of the Seller; the payment to be made as follows :—

" £20 on delivery to vessel or coach.

" £20 in 2 months after and

" £20 in 3 months

" N.B. It is of course understood that this agreement is subject to the approval " & confirmation of the afsd warrants by the Provincial Grand Master or the proper " authorities for their removal to Hull.

" I do hereby agree to this sale
" On behalf of Miss Watson
" Executrix of the late Bro
" John Watson of York
" deceased } Robert Smith."

A long correspondence followed between Bro. Hy. Levitt and Bro. Robt. P. Milnes the P.G.M. on the question of establishing the Lodge in accordance with the wishes of the Brethren. The correspondence commences on the 11th of April, 1817, continues at short intervals, and ends on 21st June, 1817, when the formal consent and authority to establish the Lodge was granted.

Premises were engaged at No. 14, High Street, and not at the Yorkshire Arms Tavern, Bishop Lane, as stated in the application for the Warrant, and on the 30th of June, 1817, a preliminary meeting was held.

The Secretary was instructed to write to the Lodges in the Town and neighbourhood, acquainting them with the establishment of the Phœnix Lodge, and expressing the disposition of the Brethren to unite with them in promoting the honour and welfare of the craft.

The Bye Laws contained in the Minute Book of the Apollo Lodge, which had been acquired with the furniture, were adopted until special laws for the government of the Lodge could be agreed upon.

The "first regular Lodge" was held on the 21st of July, 1817, when 9 officers and members were present, together with 13 visitors, and an Inner Guard and Tyler were duly elected and various new members proposed.

The differences between the members of the Phoenix Lodge and Rodney Lodge do not seem to have been allayed, for on the third meeting of the Lodge, held on 18th August, the following minute records:—

" It appeared that Bro. Lawton who was balloted for the last regular night had " not sent in his resignation to the Rodney Lodge, but was requested to do so before " the next Lodge night otherwise we could not consider him a member of the Phoenix;" and later on "it appearing that Bro. Leake who was proposed last Lodge night to be a " member was still a member of the Rodney Lodge and did not intend to resign as yet " —the ballot for his admission as a member for this Lodge did not take place."

Bro. Lawton however attended on the 1st of September and informed the W.M. that he had sent in his resignation as a member of the Rodney Lodge "as was requested " of him the last regular Lodge night."

On the 1st of October, 1817, a new code of Bye Laws for the government of the Lodge was submitted to the Brethren when each law was read over separately and approved, and it was resolved

" That fair copies be sent as soon as possible to the P.G.M. and Grand Secretary " for their approbation."

There was still evidently some little friction amongst the Brethren, for on Monday, the 6th of October, Bro. R. C. Terry, the J.W., and Bro. John Fredk. Terry, the Secretary, tendered their resignations as members and they were accepted. What the cause of these resignations was, the minutes do not disclose, but that the feeling continued for some time will be shown by a subsequent minute.

Throughout nearly the whole of the minutes it would seem that the offices of the W.M., S.W. and J.W., Treasurer, Secretary, Inner Guard and Tyler, were always balloted for by the Brethren, but the Senior and Junior Deacons were "appointed" by the W.M.

It will be in the recollection of the Brethren that the Union of the two Grand Lodges took place in 1813, at which time an effort was made to procure the uniformity of working in the Lodges. There is a minute on this subject on the 16th of October, 1817, which reads as follows—

" The W.M. then read a note from a Brother named Sampson Samuels, P.M. of " the Lodge 319, stating he was in possession of the new mode of opening Lodges etc etc " (viz the new system) and that he would instruct this Lodge if we wished it."

"It was resolved
" To engage Bro. Samuels and a subscription was immediately entered into to defray " the expense thereof."

On the following Lodge night, namely 3rd November, the W.M. informed the Brethren that he had engaged Bro. Samuels to instruct them in the "new system" and that the Lodge room would be open for that purpose every evening, at 7 o'clock, until they were complete therein.

On the 17th of November, 1817, Bro. John Duncan Dawson, who had been voted on the 16th ult. to the office of Secretary was, by the W.M. "duly obligated to that "office and received the congratulations of the Brethren present."

This practice of "obligating" all the officers on their first election to office seems to have been pursued throughout the whole career of the Lodge.

On the following evening, the 18th November, the W.M., S.W., and several Brethren went, at the request of the W.M. of the Minerva Lodge, to the Minerva Hall, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a masonic procession on Wednesday, the 19th, on which day the Princess Charlotte was to be interred, upon consideration however it was decided "That a procession on that occasion would be improper."

On subsequent occasions the Lodge was invited by the civic and other authorities to proceed on public occasions in procession, but they nearly always declined on the ground that such a proceeding "was improper."

On 16th February, 1818, there was evidently a disagreement with the W.M. of the Humber Lodge for on that day I find the following minute, "In consequence of Bro. "James Stothard W.M. of the Humber Lodge having uttered some slanders against the "credibility of the Phœnix Lodge Bro. J. D. Dawson proposed that Bro. Stothard "should be debarred the privilege of visiting this Lodge until sufficient apology be "made for the same and that Bro. Stothard be wrote to to apprise him of the said "resolution and request that he shall produce his authority for the reports he had "circulated and uttered or we as Masons must take such cognisance as authorised so to "do in such cases by the Bye Laws of the Grand Lodge, which was most ably seconded "by Bro. Wm. Dawson."

The W.M. of the Humber Lodge, however, seemed equal to the occasion, for on 16th March, 1818, "a very unmasonic letter was received from the W.M. of the "Humber Lodge was read" and it was resolved "That no answer should be returned "to it."

It would have been interesting if I could have ascertained the cause of this quarrel.

On the 1st of May, 1818, Bro. R. G. Terry, an original Member and a Founder, and the first J.W. of the Lodge, applied for admission as a visitor.

It will be recollected that Bro R. G. Terry resigned on 6th October, 1817, shortly after the Lodge had been formed. His visit was evidently repugnant to some of the members for the minutes state:

"When Bro. R. G. Terry late J.W. of this Lodge was announced for admission "the W.M. having consulted the Brethren at that time in the Lodge ordered him to be "admitted. The W.M. then informed him that he and the Brethren then present "notwithstanding the opinion they might hold of his conduct towards the Lodge still "they had no personal animosity towards him but that he (The W.M.) could not "answer for those members who might come into the Lodge during the evening.

"A short time afterwards Bro. Lister came to the Lodge and having made some "objection to Bro. R. G. Terry sitting in the Lodge until an apology was made by him, "The W.M. expressed a wish that Bro. Terry would retire which he accordingly did."

It would be interesting to know what was the cause of Bro. Terry resigning. But I am afraid our curiosity cannot be satisfied on this point.

The 30th of June, 1818, was the first anniversary of the opening of the Lodge when eighteen members attended with ten visitors.

" A most excellent dinner was provided and when the cloth was withdrawn the " following toasts and sentiments were drunk with Masonic honours :—

" The King and the Craft."

" The Prince Regent, Grand Patron of the Order."

" The Duke of Sussex, Grand Master of England."

" R. P. Milnes Esq with grateful remembrance for the services to Phœnix Lodge."

" Success to the Phœnix Lodge and may the foundations prove solid and building " sure and the members numerous and happy."

" May the Lodges in this Town be distinguished for love peace and harmony."

" The absent members of the Phœnix Lodge."

" The Officers and Members of the Minerva Lodge."

" The remainder of the Visitors and their respective Lodges with thanks for " their attendance this day."

" The Land we live in."

" The Mother of all Masons."

" May the fire of the Phœnix blaze till the whole Masonic World is dazzled with " its splendour."

" Masonry Universal."

I think it must be admitted that this is a somewhat long and flowery toast list and would not be welcomed in our abstemious Lodge in the present day.

On the 11th of July, 1818, a Lodge Committee meeting to discuss the question of the liability of the Lodge to pay poor rates was held and it was resolved

" That the demand for the Poor Rates for the Lodge be resisted until an appeal be made to the Magistrates."

The Lodge's effort to get off paying " scott and lot " was evidently futile, for at the next Lodge I find.

" The W.M. informed the members that agreeable to the resolution of the " Committee he had appealed to the Magistrates relative to the Poor rates but without " effect they having confirmed the rate which he had paid." They were more successful, however, on another occasion, for " the W.M. informed two brethren that an appeal had " been made to the Commissioners of Assessed Taxes against the charges made by them " upon the Lodge for Window and Inhabited House Duty and they had discharged the " Lodge from the said Duties."

The attendance of the members was evidently rigidly enforced whether they were officers or not, for I find on the 16th of November, 1817, the following minute.

" In consequence of Bro. John Briggs not having attended the duties of the Lodge " since he was accepted a member nor having paid his admission fee it was ordered that " Bro. Briggs be wrote to to inform him that unless he paid the fee due from him *and* " *attended the duties* of the Lodge his name would be erased from the list of members."

At this period of the Lodge's existence the financial position was evidently far from satisfactory, for at the quarterly audit the Treasurer's " accounts were examined and the balance due to him namely £41 11s. 3d. found correct."

Throughout the whole of the Lodge's existence the accounts were audited quarterly from which one would surmise that either the brethren had not much confidence in their Treasurer or they intended to keep a tight grip on the purse strings of the Lodge. Perhaps it was necessary.

At all the Lodge meetings it was customary to " call off " the Lodge from Labour to Refreshment and afterwards to return to the Lodge, when it was closed in due from. The only record that I can find as to the nature of the refreshment other than at the anniversary dinner is the following, " Bro. Stark recommended " to the members of the Phœnix Lodge " that during the summer months the refreshment should be porter and " bread and this instead of punch." The Lodge cannot therefore be said to have been extravagant in its " 4th degree."

A joint Committee of the Officers of the Phœnix and Minerva Lodges was appointed " for the purpose of consulting and mutually agreeing to enforce and confirm " the laws laid down by the Grand Lodge and it was resolved

" That a meeting of Officers of both Lodges should take place on the 2nd Monday " in every other month." This joint meeting was held alternately at each Lodge.

On the 7th of June, 1819, a pleasing little ceremony occurred, for " upon being " called from refreshment to Labour the W.M. Bro. Hy. Hall presented an address to " Bro. Hy. Levitt (the first W.M.) from the Officers and members of this lodge " expressive of their thanks to him in having discharged the duties of his office in so " honourable and judicious a manner highly credible (*sic*) to himself and worthy to be " imitated by all his successors which address was accompanied with a silver snuff box " as a tribute of their esteem and affection to him for his late services." Bro. Walsh proposed that the address be engrossed upon parchment which the W.M., Bro. Hall, undertook to do.

On the same occasion Bro. P.M. Levitt, on behalf of Bro. Howard, stated to the Brethen that it was not Bro. Howard's intention to continue any longer a member of this Lodge.

It will be recollected that Bro. Howard was the W.M. of the Rodney Lodge when it became dormant and had guaranteed the rent of that Lodge to the Landlord. If he was called upon to fulfil his guarantee it would seem that he determined in the future not to take any active part in Masonic matters.

Another anniversary dinner took place on the 30th June at the house of Bro. Woolley, the George Inn, Whitefriargate, Hull. This was, and is a famous hotel. It was one of the old coaching houses with an archway, and stables behind, which were entered from a street bearing the peculiar name of " The Land of Green Ginger." My offices, which have been in the occupation of myself and family for over a century, adjoin this ancient hostelry.

The dinner was ordered to be advertised in the " Advertiser " of the 18th June, and the " Rockingham " of the 26th June.

The following is a copy of the advertisement.

" The
" Worshipful Master, Wardens and other
" Officers and Members of the
" *Phœnix Lodge,*
" of free and accepted masons, No. 368,
" Kingston-upon-Hull,

" Intend to Celebrate the Anniversary of the Opening of their Lodge, by Dining together " at Brother Woolley's, the George Inn, Whitefriargate, on Wednesday, the 30th instant, " when the Company of as many of the Craft as can make it convenient to attend upon " that occasion, is most respectfully solicited.

" By Order

" Jeremiah Stark, Secretary.

"N.B. Dinner on the Tables at Half past Four o'clock.

"Tickets 10s. 6d. each, may be had on application at the Bar of George.

"☞ An early intimation is particularly requested."

The dinner was held on Tuesday, the 30th of June, 1819, and it is recorded that "a "most elegant dinner was provided and after the cloth was drawn several toasts and "sentiments were drunk with Masonic honours and perfect order and hilarity prevailed "during the evening and over 40 Brethren attended."

On Sunday evening the 31st of October, 1819, I find the first reference to a Mark Master's Lodge, for when the Lodge was opened on the second degree "At the request "of the W.M., Bro. Seymour, late W.M. of the Humber Lodge No. 73, attended for the "purpose of initiating several members of this Lodge into the degree of Mark Mason, "when the following brethren accordingly took the same in the most solemn and "impressive manner, viz:—

"Bro. Hy. Hall
"Hy. Levitt
"Thos. Turner
"Jeremiah Stark
"John Casson"

There are other references throughout the minutes of Mark Lodges being held, but always on Sunday evening. The fee for taking the Mark Master's degree was 5/-.

The ceremonies were evidently carefully given, for I find after a Bro. Wm. Anderson had taken the second degree "he not having paid proper attention during "the ceremony, on the W.P.M. reproving him he retired from the Lodge without "having the working tools explained to him."

The ballot seems to have been useless for on the 3rd of January, 1820, a Bro. who had been proposed for initiation on the 20th December, 1819, was balloted for, two black balls appeared in the box, on which a long conversation took place and the W.M. with the consent of the members present ordered a second ballot when the balls appeared all white. The S.W. proposed a third ballot to put the matter beyond doubt and the balls again appeared white ones. The Candidate was then declared duly elected and initiated in due form.

The dislike to Masonic processions had evidently by this time been somewhat overcome for on 4th February, 1820, thirty brethren proceeded in procession with the Mayor, Corporation, Dock Company, Trinity House, Military, etc., from the Mansion House, in Lowgate, to the statue of King William, in the Market Place, to hear the proclamation of his Majesty King Geo. 4th and "on their return to the Lodge they "sat down to a cold collation and spent the remainder of the day with the greatest "festivity and hilarity on which occasion many loyal, appropriate, and Masonic toasts "were drunk and some excellent songs sung by several of the brethren present. After- "wards they departed highly gratified with the arrangements of the day."

On the 17th of January, 1820, there was evidently some disagreement between the members for "the W.M. read a letter from Bro. Wm. Jackson of this Lodge in "which was conveyed his resignation which contained such gross and infamous "language as to receive the reward which it as well as the author so justly merited.

"The secretary proposed that a vote of censure be passed on Bro. Jackson" "Seconded by the S.W. and approved of by the whole Lodge expressive of their most "decided dis-approbation not only with his conduct but more particularly of the "language employed by him which is as insulting as it is degrading and as mean as it

" is contemptible and which cannot be deprecated in too strong terms. The W.M. was " desired to write to Bro. Jackson to inform him of their proceedings as well as their " sentiments."

This did not end the matter for on the 7th of February following " the W.M. " read a letter in reply to one received from Bro. Jackson of the 15th of January last " during which he received another which was also read full of the same abusive " language as the former. The S.W. proposed that all three together with a copy of " the minute relative thereto be folded in a sheet of black paper and filed among the " records of the Lodge in testimony of its reception and the reward it so justly merited."

At an anniversary meeting on the 30th June, 1820, the Lodge was honoured by the presence of Dr. Oliver, the W.M. of the Apollo Lodge, Grimsby, whose health was proposed and who replied " in a most feeling manner."

These Anniversary meetings must have taken some considerable time for I find at this one there were twenty-nine toasts and twenty-two songs. They generally commenced at 3 or 4 p.m. and lasted until midnight.

On the 3rd of July, 1820, a letter was read from Bro. E. Harper, the Grand Secretary, requesting the immediate return of the "original Warrant." This was returned, for on the 7th of August, 1820, there is a minute recording Bro. E. Harper's letter acknowledging the receipt of " the old warrant and charter." It would appear therefore that the Lodge held a Warrant of confirmation and was not working under the old Apollo Lodge Warrant.

No. 10 Bye Law enacted that should the W.M. not be present at the time appointed for opening the Lodge the Senior officer in attendance should take the chair, or in the absence of all the officers the oldest member then present, in which case such absent officers be fined the sum of 2/6, unless notice of their inability to attend be sent either by letter or to some Brother a member of the Lodge, previous to the said time. The Officers subject to this fine are the W.M., Senior and Junior Wardens, Treasurer and Secretary. This Bye Law was rigidly enforced. In fact at almost every Lodge one of the above named Officers was fined for non-attendance.

On the 21st of May, 1821, a person named Richard Wise Clement, presented a certificate dated from the Rodney Lodge the 8th of December, 1820, who wished to visit having been initiated there. The W.M. having taken the sense of the Lodge he was refused admittance, not been deemed a regular initiated Mason.

On the 15th of October, 1821, a majority of the brethren present must have had a great objection to a Bro. Wm. Crow, as on a ballot for him as a joining member there appeared twelve black balls against him and seven white ones in his favour. Their dislike, however, was subsequently overcome, for I find that on the 30th of June, 1823, at an anniversary meeting of the Lodge, "Bro. Crow was announced and ushered " into the Lodge in Masonic manner by the Senior and Junior Deacons the brethren " standing."

The charitable side of masonry was not forgotten in the Lodge, for on the 2nd of June " the Treasurer suggested that one guinea per annum be paid from the resources " of the Lodge to the Masonic Institution for Clothing Edcuating etc. the sons of " indigent and deceased Freemasons" which was seconded by Bro. Gawtness and agreed to be referred to the Committee.

On a subsequent Lodge night a guinea was paid from the charitable fund to the " Masonic Institution," and on many other occasions " the box" was handed round and sums collected for poor indigent wayfaring Masons.

On the 1st of September, 1823, another balloting incident took place, as it is recorded "Mr. J. H. Callaway was then ballotted for when there appeared one black "ball. The W.M. as the proposer pressed a second ballot on the suggestion that there "might have been a mistake when all the balls were found white. Mr. Callaway is "therefore declared duly elected."

On the 3rd of May, 1824, a meeting was called "to take into consideration a "proposal from Bro. Bell for building a room for Masonic purposes. A plan was pro- "duced and generally approved of and the brethren present requested Bro Bell to "inform them as early as possible the rent he would expect for the premises, to enable "them to lay the business before the Lodge."

Nothing further seems to have come of this matter.

Another anniversary meeting was held on the 30th June, 1826, with the customary number of toasts and songs, among which the following was proposed by the J.D.

"Masons wives & Masons bairnes & those that love & lye in Masons arms"

This is somewhat ambiguous, if not indecent.

On the 26th of February, 1827, it was decided that in consequence of the dilapidated state of the room in which the meetings of the Phœnix Lodge were held the assembling therein was rendered highly dangerous and insecure, and therefore the Lodge should be removed to the Freemasons' Hall in Mytongate, the old head quarters of the Rodney Lodge, which had evidently by this time become dormant.

An exciting incident took place on the 5th Mareh, 1827, for "when the brethren "were called from Labour to refreshment, and the brethren had regaled themselves but "a short time information arrived that Bro. Blundells house was on fire. The Brethren "immediately were recalled to labour and the Lodge was duly closed. The brethren "separated to render Bro. Blundell every assistance, but a messenger arrived bringing "information that the fire was extinguished and the W.M. thought proper to re-open "the Lodge."

As this was the first meeting held in the Freemasons' Hall, Mytongate, this untoward incident might be considered a bad omen for the future welfare of the Lodge.

On the 2nd of April, 1827, the following minute occurs

"When the health of the visiting brethren was proposed and drunk Bro. Gervis "rose to return thanks expressing his sorrow at the improper conduct of the W.M. and "Brethren of the Humber Lodge on the evening of Sunday the 1st inst. and stated that "a Lodge of emergency had been convened to initiate a Mr Hill; on opening the Lodge "Bro. Gervis observed that the Warrant was not visible and remarked to the W.M. of "the Humber Lodge that it was quite irregular to do so without it upon which it was "produced and tied round the waist of the W.M. as an apron. The candidate "was then ballotted for and three black balls appeared. Thinking some mistake might "have occurred the W.M. of the Humber made a second ballot when two were produced "which difference in the ballot was caused by Bro. Gervis persistently refusing to "ballot a second time on a question decided by the laws of the Grand Lodge. The "ceremony of initiation was then proceeded with. The Brethren of the Humber Lodge "continued together until half past 11 o'clock. Bro. Gervis desired that the Warrant "might remain in the Lodge room as usual and to prevent this irregularity availed "himself of the assistance of two peace officers. The brethren of the Humber Lodge

"then seized upon the jewels, furniture etc. and bore them away leaving the room nearly "empty, To this statement Bro. Ridsdale a visitor of this evening and formerly a "master of the Humber Lodge bore testimony."

A special Lodge was held on the 9th of April to consider this disgraceful incident, and a representation was made to the P.G.M. and D.P.G.M. expressing the regret of the Lodge at such conduct, which was calculated to inflict the deepest injury on Freemasonry in general and on the Hull Lodges in particular, and requesting that a strict enquiry might be made therein and such measures adopted as would prevent a recurrence of similar disorders in the future. The Phœnix Lodge held many meetings and had much correspondence on this incident, which however was allowed by the Provincial authorities to pass without, as far as I can find, any protest or censure.

On the 31st of March, 1828, proposals were made by the Minerva Lodge with a view "to take such preliminary steps as might be suggested towards uniting the "Phœnix and Minerva Lodges." Meetings and proposals were held but the attempt ultimately proved abortive.

It is evident at this period that the internal management was not as it should be in the Humber Lodge, for on the 7th of July, 1828, a communication was received from the Master of the Humber Lodge "acquainting the W.M. of this Lodge and the "Members thereof that they had been under the necessity of excluding 3 members namely "Bros. Walton, Larard and Kidd from that Lodge (*i.e.* the Humber Lodge) for un-"masonic conduct"

The matter in dispute was evidently of a very serious nature, for the Deputy Provincial Grand Master deemed it necessary to hold a special Provincial Grand Lodge at the Humber Lodge, on the 15th of July, 1829, to investigate the charges, and summoned the W.M. and members of the Phœnix Lodge to attend, when he stated he intended to examine all the complaints of the Humber Lodge against Bros. Walton, Larard and Kidd. The Deputy Provincial Grand Master commenced the proceedings by stating that he had convened a Provincial Grand Lodge at the desire of the Hon. Lawrence Dundas, the P.G.M., for the purpose of enquiring into the quarrel in the Humber Lodge between the said brethren and other members. It appeared the three brethren in question had been excluded from that Lodge for un-masonic conduct. A number of charges in writing were preferred against the three excluded brethren, and they in turn also preferred a number of charges in writing against the W.M. and members of the Lodge. Both charges were heard at great length, but exertion was necessary to preserve order. It was evident that the love and harmony which characterizes Freemasonry were wanting on the occasion. The Deputy P.G.M. conducted the investigation with the greatest fairness and impartiality, but declined to come to a determination on the subject, as the whole case would have to be laid before the P.G.M. He stated, however, that the three Brothers were excluded in conformity with the Constitutions, although he thought with too much precipitation. During the investigation application was made by Bro. Wilson of the Phœnix Lodge for admittance, which was refused by the Deputy P.G.M. on the ground that he wished the members of the Humber Lodge only to be present. Bro. Buckton (the W.M. of the Phœnix Lodge) immediately arose and stated that he appeared there as the W.M. of the Phœnix Lodge along with several officers and brethren of that Lodge, and being in possession of a copy of the Deputy P.G.M.'s letter to the W.M. of the Humber Lodge, wherein it was stated that he should hold a Grand Provincial Lodge at that time and place, he requested to know if they were then assembled in Grand Provincial Lodge, and being answered by

the Deputy P.G.M. in the affirmative Bro. Buckton replied, such being the case he claimed for himself and the other officers and members of the Phœnix Lodge the right of being present on the occasion as regular contributing members of the Provincial Grand Lodge. The Deputy P.G.M. immediately acquiesced and ordered Bro. Wilson to be admitted.

The mendicant Mason was as much in existence at that time as now, for on the 20th of October, 1828, I find "a pass was presented to the Lodge from a sailor who "requested relief which pass stated that he had been wrecked on the North coast of "Scotland, but not having produced any testimonials that he was a Mason his claim "was rejected."

The attendance of the brethren from this time forth slackened off considerably, for at two or three regular Lodges there were not a sufficient number of brethren to open the Lodge.

On the 3rd of August, 1829, it was evidently felt by some of the members that the Lodge was in a moribund state, for the Junior Warden on that date proposed that a special Lodge should be called to take into consideration the state of the Lodge and also the propriety of removing elsewhere, which was agreed to unanimously.

On the 7th of September in the same year the crash came, because on that day I find it is recorded, "in consequence of Bro. Robert Ward Gleadow having this evening "seized upon the goods belonging to the Phœnix Lodge in the Masonic Hall, Mytongate, "for rent due to him on the 5th inst and a bailiff having taken possession of the room "and locked it up, the brethren were prevented from assembling in the Lodge Room."

On the 17th of September following seven of the officers and brethren met at the "Ship Inn," Lowgate, to take into consideration the state of the Lodge and "to "devise the best means to be adopted under the present exigencies." A letter received from the W.M of the Humber Lodge was read making an offer of the Humber Lodge room for the members of the Phœnix Lodge to assemble in until a convenient one could be obtained by them. The Brethren of the Phœnix Lodge replied, stating that they had the highest sense of the brotherly kindness and liberality towards the members of the Phœnix Lodge, but that they begged to decline the offer, and later a letter was also read from Bro. Hy. Levitt, who was not only one of the founders of the Lodge, but had been the most staunch supporter throughout its career, stating his inability to attend the meeting that evening as he was under the necessity of leaving home, but that he had settled the rent of the Phœnix Lodge room with the landlord, Bro. Robt. Ward Gleadow, and removed the warrant and furniture to his office, where it might remain until a convenient room could be secured for its reception. The Brethren passed a vote of thanks to him expressive of the high opinion they entertained of his kindness and liberality towards the Phœnix Lodge.

On the 5th of October, 1829, the Humber Lodge again offered the members the use of their room in Osborne Street for the sum of £10 per annum, but the offer was again respectfully declined and a committee was appointed to provide a suitable private room for the accommodation of the Lodge, and ultimately the long room at the rear of the "Ship Inn" in Lowgate was taken "at a rent of 8 guineas per annum including gas "light and fire," and the furniture belonging to the Phœnix Lodge in the possession of Bro. Hy. Levitt was forthwith conveyed to the new Lodge room, and "the brethren "having congratulated each other on the probable revival of masonic meetings, separated "with best wishes for the future prosperity of the said Lodge." The minutes of this meeting were signed by those members who desired to continue and were eighteen in number, some of which were the founders.

On the 21st of June, 1830, I find for the first time that the Master elected all the officers of the Lodge. Prior to this date the S.W. and J.W., Secretary and Treasurer and the Inner Guard and Tyler had been elected by the brethren and the two Deacons only by the Master.

At the end of the year 1830 numerous abortive meetings were recorded. A Provincial Grand Lodge was held by the Hon. Lawrence Dundas, the P.G.M., at York, on Thursday, the 21st of October, and the W.M. attended and subsequently made a very flowery report on the business done at the meeting. Objection was made by the W.M. to the Provincial Grand Lodge always being held at York, but the objection was over-ruled on the ground that York was the most central place in the Province, and it was not advisable to have a moveable Provincial Grand Lodge as at the present date.

In spite of the impecunious state of the Lodge it offered to pay the W.M.'s expenses of attendance at Provincial Grand Lodge at York on his return, which, however, he "most liberably declined."

On the 20th of December, 1830, Bro. Meggitt, the J.W., who on a previous occasion thought it advisable that the Lodge should be closed, again moved

"That in consequence of the thin attendance of the members of the Phœnix Lodge "the meetings should cease and determine from and after the next regular lodge night "when measures will be adopted for defraying all expenses and collecting all arrears." On this being discussed the following amendment was moved

"That the meetings of this Lodge be adjourned until the last Monday in "February next and that in the meantime the officers be recommended to collect the "quarterages due to the Lodge and that all liable debts be discharged & that they also "take into consideration all the finances of the Lodge and the propriety under these "circumstances of moving the meetings of the Lodge to some other place more suitable "than an Inn, that the secretary be requested to summon specially every member of "the Lodge to attend such adjourned meeting and then forthwith determine upon the "future course to be pursued by the members of this Lodge as to their continuing its "meetings or otherwise Which was unanimously approved of."

Bro. Turner wisely recommended that the minute books, papers and jewels be removed in safe custody and that the W.M. take possession of the keys of the Craft and Arch Warrants.

On the 7th of February following the brethren assembled according to the resolutions of the last regular lodge night but the Lodge was not opened, and it was adjourned until a more suitable place than an Inn could be procured, and the W.M. was requested to summon the Lodge when occasion might require.

On the 6th of April, 1831, the W.M., Bro. Hy. Hall, died. It is recorded "he "retired to rest at half-past 10 o'clock in apparent good health and spirits and at a "quarter before 9 o'clock of the morning of Thursday the 7th of April was found dead "in his bed and according to the opinion of the surgeon who was called in upon the "occasion had been dead between 3 and 4 hours." A Lodge of Sorrow was convened for the 11th of April when thirty-five brethren duly attended the funeral.

The minutes contain a short obituary notice of Bro. Hall, the W.M. stating that he was initiated into Masonry at the Rodney Lodge on 14th December, 1813, was J.W. therein in 1816, when its dissolution took place. He was one of the principal Founders of the Phœnix Lodge, was S.W. on 13th June, 1817, and was four times elected W.M. and was W.M. at the date of his death.

The members met as a Lodge but once more, viz., on the 30th May, 1831, when but eight attended. The Minutes state

" The Lodge was summoned this evening by order of the Senior Warden to take " into consideration the propriety of finally closing the Phœnix Lodge and disposing of " the furniture, it was unanimously agreed that the meetings of the Phœnix Lodge " should be for the present suspended, that the furniture should be removed from the " present Lodge Room to Bro. Henry Levitts, untill a suitable room could be procured. " Bro. Levitt agreed to settle the rent with Bro. Buckton."

On the 19th March, 1834, Bro. Levitt sent a circular letter to the brethren convening a meeting at his office " to consult on the affairs of the Phœnix Lodge" but only five attended.

" The Treasurer's Accounts were examined and found correct, & the balance " due to him carried forward viz., Sixteen shillings and eight pence. The actual debt " of the Lodge at this time being as follows : Owing to

" Bro. Levitt	£48 0 0	£76 7 0	Amount of Loans without Interest.
" ,, Turner	5 5 0		
" ,, Stark	3 3 0	16 8	Balance of Cash Book.
" ,, Buckton	5 5 0		
" ,, H. Hall	5 5 0	77 3 8	
" ,, Meggitt	3 3 0	6 0 0	Cash in Savings Bank.
" ,, Beyes	3 3 0		
" ,, T. W. Gleadow ...	3 3 0	71 3 8	
		1 18 6	Owing by the Members.
		£69 5 2	Actual Debt."

H.L.

The last minute is as follows :

" Bro. H. Levitt acquainted the Brethren that an application had been made to " him to purchase the Warrants &c of the Phœnix Lodge by Bro. Wm. Halley and some " Friends of his. On duly considering the subject it was resolved that we decline " treating for the Sale & Transfer thereof hoping circumstances will favour our meeting " together as heretofore.

" Henry Levitt, W.M."

I cannot close this paper without recording my admiration of the disinterestedness, energy and perseverance of Bro. Hy. Levitt, who was one of the founders, many times the Worshipful Master, and for some years Treasurer of the Lodge. He not only gave his time but managed the finances in the most business-like manner, advancing large sums from time to time as was required to enable the Lodge to continue its career. If he had been supported by the Brethren as he should have been, it seems to me there is no reason why the Lodge should not have been still working and in as flourishing condition as the Humber and Minerva Lodges, both of which are repeatedly referred to in the minutes, and are in existence in Hull to-day.

A vote of thanks was passed to Bro. Shackles for his interesting paper.

BRITISH MUSEUM MSS. RELATING TO ACCOUNTS OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

BY BRO. ANDREW OLIVER.

IN Add. MSS. 28223, British Museum, will be found the following account issued by the Committee, for the rebuilding, of St. Paul's Cathedral, which gives the schedule of works necessary for its completion.

That in pursuance of the Instruction from the House to the Comm^{ee} to enquire what money remain in the hands of the Com^{ee} for Building the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's and that they do consider what the produce of the Duties appropriated for that purpose may amount unto for the time to come and make an Estimate what will be necessary for finishing and adorning the said Church and other the purposes in the Acts mentioned for Building the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's. The Comm^{ee} have accordingly considered the same and find

That the several sumes of money that have been received and expended for and towards rebuilding and furnishing the said Cathedral have arisen as follows, viz.:

By King Charles the 2nd's Guift of Impropriations[1] not pardoned by the Act of Indemnity and fforfeitures upon the Green wax collections upon breifs, commutation of Pennances, stone, and some other useless materials for the said new church	16,231*li*	12	9½
By Guifts Legacys and Subscriptions	44,521*li*	10	11
By duties on coals to the 25th December, 1710			
s. d.			
A 0 4½ part of 3/- per chal.	86,355*li*	0	0
1 6 " "	247,674*li*	17	4
1 0 " "	111,073*li*	6	3
2 0 " "	97,390*li*	16	9
Total	603,247*li*	4	0½
Besides which there remain borrowed and charged on the said last two duties, viz.:			
On the 12d. 24,850*li* } And on the 2° 128,740*li* }	153,590*li*	0	0
Total	756,837*li*	4	0½

And the said 153590*li* has likewise been expended and charged upon the said Cathedral and remains a debt upon the said Funds so that the Comm^{ee} do not find that any money is now remaining in the hands of the said Comm^{ee}.

[1] As regards the Royal Bounty in "Annals of St. Paul's," Henry Hart Milman, is the following note:—The subscriptions were headed by the King, who ordered that £1,000 should be contributed annually in quarterly payments from his privy purse. . . . . . One donation appears out of impropriations due to the King and not pardoned, £1672 : 9 : 8¼. In 1676 appears His Majesty' gift from Green Wax forfeitures, £163 : 18. So ends the Royal Bounty.

That by a reasonable Computation of the last mentioned duties for the term they are granted viz. the 2/s. to 15°. May 1715 and the 12d. to Mich 1716, they will produce over and above paying off the said 153,590*li* which remains honoured and charged, on the said duties the sume of 68,790*li* 6 8 which may be a good fund to lend 55,000*li* upon in the year 1711 at 6 p. cent.

In which year of 1711 a great part of the works and ornaments remaining unfinished by Sir Chr. Wren may as is supposed be compleated.

And in regard to the charge of that work is first to be paid out of the acccruing duties on coals.

The commee take leave to lay before this House the particulars of what is conceved ought to be done for the compleating of that work, viz.:

For Masons' Work	680*li*	10	0			
Queen's Statue, &c.	1,260*li*	0	0			
Carving	315*li*	0	0			
Digging	438*li*	0	0			
Brickwork	108*li*	0	0			
Smiths' Work	908*li*	0	0			
Carpenters' Work	1,276*li*	10	0			
Plumbers' Work	200*li*	0	0			
Brass Work	342*li*	0	0			
Plaisterers' Work	105*li*	0	0			
Glassiers' Work	124*li*	0	0			
Painting Doors, &c.	992*li*	0	0			
Cast iron ffence	10,853*li*	0	0			
Painting the Cupola	3,500*li*	0	0			
	21,102*li*	0	0			
For deals and timber	300*li*	0	0			
Marble Font	300*li*	0	0			
Building a new Chapter House ...	5,060*li*	0	0			
Paving the area at the West end ...	1,165*li*	0	0			
Salaries to Xmas 1711	480*li*	0	0			
Labourers & Watchmen	540*li*	0	0			
Incident charges in borrowing money and auditing accounts... ...	240*li*	0	0			
	8,085*li*	0	0			
Amounting in the whole to				29,187*li*	0	0

All which works Sir Christopher Wren proposes to have completed by Xmas 1711 in case they be left to his management and direction.

And with the present debts for work and materials	3,538*li*	8	0			
The surveyor's suspended salary ...	1,325*li*	0	0			
The purchase money of houses and the conveyances and Deeds	992*li*	12	0	5,856*li*	0	0

The following particulars are also proposed viz.: for Chimes and a Ring of Bells ...	6,000*li* 0 0	
For Pinnacles and other ornaments round the top of the church with statutes to 3 Pedam[ts] will require 3 years time and cost about	10,500*li* 0 0	
		16,500*li* 0 0
All which articles if allowed and pformed do amount to		51,543*li* 0 0
Which being deducted out of the aforesaid fund of £55,000 there will remain ...		3,457*li* 0 0
And there are 2 legacies yet to be received amounting to		1,100*li* 0 0
Which make the total overplus... ...		4,557*li* 0 0

The Com[ee] do also lay before the house a proposal laid before them for a state sett of furniture for the choire completed at 2,000*li* which last sum of 2,000*li* being deducted out of the said overplus of 4,557*li*.

There remains but 2557*li*. The Dean and Chapter in a paper laid before the Comm[ee] made a doubt whither the works to be done will not amount to more than the sume calculated by S[r] Chr. Wren, in answer to which S[r] Chr. Wren has proposed to undertake to perform the same at his calculation aforesaid provided he may have the management thereof.

ACCOUNTS OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

In the Harley MSS. 4941, British Museum, the receipt for the Account Books, now at Lambeth Palace, and which are evidently those referred to by Bro. Horsley, will be found. The document is as follows:—

"A Catalogue of 28 Books belonging to ye Cole Revenue, John Bridge, Collector, deposited with his Grace the Ld Arch Bishop of Canterbury, 19 April, 1688, Beginning from ye 15 June, 1671, viz."

The list here follows on with the dates upon which each volume began and ended, at the foot of the page is this note:—

"April 19, 1688, I recd of M[r] H Lord Chamberlain of London all ye books of account above mentioned except ye 10[th] which was wanting.—W.C." [William Sancroft.]

The date of the missing volume is "from ye 1 January, 1675, to ye 30 7br—1676." On the reverse side of the paper is this note, "June ye 18[th], 1688, I recieved of his Grace the Ld Archbp of Canterbury by the hand of M[r]. Nicholls all the within menēsned Books of Account, except the 10[th] wch was wanting.—Lau. Spencer."

At the foot of the page on the inner edge of the leaf which is bound in is this note:—"Acqtt. for Jo Bridges Account Books."

Andrew Oliver.

TEMPLARIA ET HOSPITALLARIA.

THOUGHTS ON THE ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE, IN CONNECTION WITH ESOTERIC MATTER OF VARIOUS KINDS.

BY FRATER LADISLAS DE MALCZOVICH,

Knight of the United Religious and Military Orders of the Temple, and of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes and Malta, in England and Wales.

INTRODUCTION.

CHIVALRY and the Chivalric Orders have had great attractions for me from my earliest youth, and it is therefore natural that after becoming acquainted with and having joined the English Orders of the Temple and Hospital, the question of their possible connection with the two great mediæval orders has interested me greatly, and the subject has occupied much of my time.

In the Rituals I have found so very many interesting points that I have been induced to make careful researches into the matter. I have thought over it for years, and I can point to many interesting analogies with other esoteric matter of ancient origin and strange coincidences which all tend to show that there must exist some connection between the present British Orders of the Temple and Hospital, and the two Chivalric Orders of the middle ages.

Before entering into the merits of the case I may be allowed to relate the following story from my own experience. When a small boy I lived in a little old town of north-west Hungary, in which Templars had existed in the middle ages. Strange to say, the ancient arms of the venerable town exhibit a wheel, in the centre of which is a head (said to be St. John the Baptist's) on a charger. This may, however, be a symbol of Summer solstice. Moreover, during the eighteenth century a rumour spread through Middle Europe that Knights Templar were still living in that town at that date.

That rumour had no real foundation as far as can be proved, but it is sufficiently remarkable to be noted *en passant*. Now, when a boy, I visited a school in a large building which tradition says was the Domus of the Templar Knights in bye-gone centuries. It was believed that the house was haunted by the spectre of a quondam Knight who made his appearance in the long dark corridors of the house in a strange and a quite unnatural posture, which I cannot describe here for important reasons. What is even more noteworthy is that nearly everywhere, where there are similar legends of haunting spectres of Templars, they are said to assume this very uncommon attitude. No one here has ever attempted to give any satisfactory explanation of this, but when about twenty years later I had the honour to be created a Knight of the Temple and Knight of St. John in England, I was very much astonished to find that a certain portion of the ceremony gave a clue to the explanation of this puzzling legend. I guessed at once that I was in the presence of great mysterious secrets somewhat like an Egyptian initiate standing before the veiled statue of Isis.

It was evident to me that a direct connection existed between things which were far distant from each other both in time and space, and that the explanation of many

mysteries belonging to one country are oftentimes to be found in another which may lie at a great distance therefrom. Now, if Templar traditions *in Hungary* which have been preserved and handed down to us in the shape of hardly explicable legends, show points which find an explanation in the Rituals of K.T. and K.M. as now practised *in England*, I think this may be regarded as a clear indication of the antiquity of the English Ritual, and going a step further, of the connection of the present Orders with the old ones. Can one say that all this is mere coincidence? I do not say so. Nor do I believe it to be sound argument, if some very critical writers declare all coincidences to be mere chance, and who maintain, oftentimes *á priori* and without examination, that all documents are forged which appear to prove something contrary to their assertions or preconceived ideas about some more or less open question. I confess I was formerly a strong adherent of what is called the critical school which rejects practically all that is not based upon documentary evidence, but the fact referred to above led me to alter my conviction to some extent. This was made the starting point for examination and research in another direction, which I trust may prove not entirely useless.

I cannot hope that I may be able finally to decide the very difficult question of the continuity, or non-continuity, of the Order of the Temple. I do not claim either to be at the end of my studies, nor is it my intention now to write a complete work on the Templar question. At present I shall only try to present in the following lines to my brethren and fellow-students some noteworthy particulars perhaps unknown to the English-speaking readers, and some of my own thoughts as the result of my investigations, and the conclusions which I have arrived at. True they form no complete scientific system, rather they are given at random, but even so they may be compared to some Mosaic work which consists of very many small pieces of various kinds and yet shows one harmonious picture.

In placing this paper before my readers I may say that my principal excuse for writing it is that if one cannot produce a great light, it may still be useful to light a match. If one cannot offer a perfect ashlar, one may at least work at a modest pebble or mould a brick, as it is impossible to foresee what hole or gap in the building this may eventually fill. In the same manner particulars and data which at first sight seem insignificant, may be of great value at a later period when combined with matter already proved. It is of course evident that many matters of great importance can only be referred to in general terms having regard to their strictly esoteric nature. Nevertheless, I hope to be able to make myself understood by those who are members of the Templar Orders, and at the same time offer some new points of interest and value to those who have not at present been permitted to draw the veil which guards the secrets.

Before entering upon my subject, I must interpose a few words in regard to the methods which in my opinion should be adopted in dealing with the past of those secret and esoteric societies which were at times prohibited and persecuted, and for that reason kept no records, or at all events began to do so at a very late period of their existence when changed circumstances rendered such a course less dangerous. When investigating the origin and early history of such societies it is my opinion that the methods to be adopted must likewise be somewhat different from those employed when dealing with essentially different matters, such for example, as the political history of a State or Nation. Of course, I do not mean that all sorts of foolish legends, or so-called traditions which are often of recent manufacture, are to be taken as proofs. But on the other hand, I believe that some very critical historians go too far in admitting and accepting as proved facts only such things as are verified by documentary or other

trustworthy written evidence. I know that many of my friends and brethren may hold a contrary opinion, but it is perhaps better to hold well-founded views of one's own, than simply to echo what others have said on the subject. As I have already mentioned, one cannot always expect to find written evidence, but even where this does not exist the gap may be, and very often is, filled up by Ritual and Symbol. This therefore shews the very great value attaching to ancient Symbolism, which has come down to us by word of mouth. On the other hand, one may fairly expect a plain and honest answer to this very pertinent question: What is (speaking generally) the real value of documents, and what do they really prove when strictly and judicially considered?

The origin of all things, the very beginnings of the history of families, nations, realms, empires, and religions are all hidden in mist, but does then the history of a people only commence with its historical documents? Is not the origin and early history of every nation always wrapped in darkness? Does it not first make its appearances from the mists of remote ages in the shape of myth, legend, and tradition, which by degrees grow clearer and more distinct, and gain more consistence in proportion as they approach what is called historical ground? Is there not a certain distant horizon where even history is blended with mythology? The earliest traces of a people are lost in symbolic myths, and the memory of the first great men of a nation is curiously surrounded by a halo of mythology and legend. For instance, we possess no document issued by Attila, the great Hun, who in Hungarian legends appears somewhat like a sun-hero. Are we therefore to assert that he did *not* exist, and that he was not the founder of an Empire? Or, is a family only as old as its pedigrees or archives? Must we say that a certain family is not of British origin because it is not able to prove such origin by actual documentary evidence? Every one knows that there have been many facts never recorded at all, much less proved by document. For example, the true reasons for bloody wars and other great historical events are oftentimes known to but a few, quite different reasons appearing in the official documents relating to them. For these reasons I therefore ask, "What is really proved by documents?" The answer is, "For the most part official, juridical, and formal truths, sometimes merely juridical *fictions*, or official recognition, which is entirely different from material truth." Such things are but of little value and interest for the historian who seeks for historical and material truth only, and who welcomes all information however insignificant it may seem at first sight, which may eventually lead him to the truth. For him who is in search of a great ideal, kings and realms and states, and all human institutions lie on a very low plane. Men and all human affairs become mere phantoms to him who is in search of reality. Lord Tennyson is right when he makes Sir Percivale, in speaking of his quest of the Holy Grail, say:

"All men to one so bound by such a vow,
And women, were as phantoms."

As I have said, documents, in many cases, prove juridical fictions and facts officially recognized, formal truths which, however, are oftentimes at variance with material truth. To give a few instances. Did the Western Roman Empire really exist in the middle ages? and were the German Kings really Roman Emperors, as they called themselves when crowned by the Pope? The Kings of England called themselves Kings of France in their official and other documents from the fourteenth to the eighteenth century. Does this prove that they were really the rulers of France? According to French documents, equally authentic, Edward III. and his successors were

mere pretenders, and their claims to France entirely without foundation. One sees from this how much official truth is worth to the searcher for historical and material truth. It must then be apparent (i.) that there are historical facts which cannot be proved by documentary evidence; and (ii.) that the value of documentary evidence is limited and relative. One more example to elucidate the question. Every genealogist knows what is required in order to elaborate an authentic pedigree of a family, or the proof of ancestry. Now, it would really be absurd to apply the same requirements in order to prove other facts. By doing so, it would be quite impossible to demonstrate, for instance, that Britons are still in existence. No family in the world could give full genealogical proof by documentary evidence which would reach back to the date of the nation's origin. Not only is a genealogical proof quite out of the question in such a case, but so also is a full juridical proof. Do we not know in spite of that, that the English nation as a whole is really descended from the ancient Britons and Anglo-Saxons? The fact is capable of proof simply by historical facts which admit of no denial, and such proof is in reality much stronger than any genealogical or juridical proof could possibly be. It will be well, therefore, to bear in mind that proof by *facts* as well as proof by *deduction*, especially *per argumentum a contrario*, are admitted even when writing on quite common historical subjects, where one is entitled to demand documentary evidence. Realizing all this, matters will at once be placed in a different light. The value of particulars of various kinds which may be found here and there will be more carefully judged, and even the smallest data which may have been preserved will be better appreciated. Of course they will have to be accepted judiciously, but they will be considered in a more generous spirit if one fails to find sufficient documentary evidence in support of an assertion which it is desired to prove. It is evident that this method of reasoning may be applied not only to the various esoteric societies in general, but with equal force to Masonry and Templary, and although I am not intending to write on Masonry at present, I may be allowed to make just a few remarks upon it. Strange to say, there are learned Masons on the Continent who cling to documentary evidence with such persistence that they obstinately refuse to go further back in its history than 1717. As for degrees, it is clear to *them* that there were then three degrees, no more, no less, and further they totally ignore all other esoteric associations, saying simply that they are occupied only with Freemasonry and nothing else, and other matters are not their business.

But how is it possible to form a clear notion of Masonry if one does not study all other allied subjects, such for example as the history, organization, and doctrines of Chivalric, Gnostic and Hermetic bodies with which first Operative and afterwards Speculative Masonry was blended certainly in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries if not before. As for degrees, it is well-known how difficult it is to decide whether there was originally but *one* degree, or whether there were *two* or *three* even after 1717-23. On the other hand, every scholar who knows anything about esoteric lore will agree with me that the Origin of Masonry is proved, not so much by documents which do not reach very far back, but rather by symbolism which leads us back to, and forms a connecting link between, Freemasonry and the most ancient esoteric organizations. Egyptian drawings and Greek coins referring to the ancient mysteries give undeniable evidence of an analogy with English and Scottish Masonic ritual. So much, *en passant*, for Masonry.

I am writing on Templary now, and therefore I beg to apply the above to the Templar Order, or, rather to the United Orders of the Temple and Hospital. It is foreign to my present enquiry to enumerate at full length all the documentary and

written evidence we possess on the subject. I will suppose that all my readers know them.[1]

Let us first of all briefly examine the main features of such documentary evidence as we possess. Beginning with Scotland, it is well-known there are numerous authentic documents which prove—(1) that the ancient Order of the Temple, after its *official* dissolution and suppression in 1313-14, continued to exist in connection (in a kind of personal union) with the Order of St. John, both denominations being in use for the one combined Order, and remained so until the secularisation of the Order of St. John at about the end of the sixteenth century. (2) During the seventeenth century the Knights Templar again appear. (3) The old Order of the Temple seems to have been in some way connected with the operative building guilds even as early as the fifteenth century (Old Burgh Laws of Scotland). (4) It seems that some branches of the secularised Order of St. John (or combined Orders of the Temple and St. John) became connected with building societies (operative Lodges) in the sixteenth century, and remained so during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries when operative Lodges had been transformed into speculative Lodges. A number of combined Masonic and Templar centres sprang into existence (Kilwinning, Stirling, etc.,) from which both Orders were spread. Moreover, it is possible that the symbolism of Speculative Lodges was partly due to this Chivalric influence together with that of the Hermetic, Rosicrucian and Cabbalistic element which had also found its way into the Operative Lodges. (5) Other branches seem to have continued in existence quite independent of Masonic bodies.

As regards England we find that modern Templary goes back to the so-called "time immemorial" Preceptories, the origin of which it would be difficult to state. Though documentary evidence does not reach further back than say 1778-80, it would be a great mistake to take this date as that of the Origin of Modern English Templary, the more so as there is seventeenth century evidence that persons were then referred to as "Templars." My own impression is that in England (certainly at York) there is to be found a connection between ancient and modern Templary. My highly esteemed Bro. T. B. Whytehead probably knows something about this. I believe this to be more likely than to suppose that Templary was brought into England by Scottish Knights who went with King James I. Both suppositions are possible, but much more light on the subject is needed.

With reference to Ireland I need only refer to the excellent paper on this subject (*A.Q.C.* vol. xiii., pp. 156-177) by Bro. Sir Charles Cameron, to whom the deep gratitude of every Templar student is due, especially for establishing the fact that there existed, in the eighteenth century, perfectly independent Encampments of Knights Templar in Ireland having no connection with Craft Lodges.[2]

This is of the greatest importance, as it destroys for ever that erroneous assertion, one might also say *charge*, brought against Templary, especially by Continental opponents who assert that modern Templary is nothing more than a Masonic High Degree, which at the best came into being about the middle of the eighteenth century, and had no connection whatever with the old Order of the Temple. Let us assume that the old Order of the Temple entirely ceased to exist after its suppression in 1313-14,

[1] Having regard to the fact that very erroneous ideas were current about the Templar Order on the Continent, I wrote a long series of articles in 1897-1899 on the British Orders of the Temple and Hospital, under the heading "Templaria Britannica," in the well-known German masonic periodical "Latomia," published at Leipsic (prior to Sir Charles Cameron's excellent paper) which contain nearly all we know on the subject in question. I beg to refer those of my readers, who read German, to them.

[2] This seems to be the case with Scotland also, and it is possible it was so likewise in England.

although we know that thirty or forty thousand of its members must have survived the persecution. Let us also assume that the combined Order of the Temple and St. John in Scotland ceased to exist in the sixteenth century, although we can prove the contrary from David Seton's Chapter, but suppose it did it would be very difficult indeed to account for and to explain why serious men of high social position and great learning would have called into life a society which they named The Order of the Temple and Hospital of St. John, etc., if there really was no connection whatever with the old Orders of that name. It is of course easy to understand that Knights of the combined Orders after the Reformation preferred to call themselves Templars in the first place. In my opinion it is much more logical to suppose there was a connection than not. One may deny it, and it is true it cannot be proved by documents, but, on the other hand, it would be difficult to prove why they chose the appellation of Knights of the Temple and (I lay a special stress upon this,) of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, Rhodes, and Malta. There are—and have been—Masonic and semi-Masonic systems of Templar denominations, but they differ from the British in this amongst other points, that the Knights of the British always held the titles of both Orders. This would be even more difficult to account for because the Order of St. John of Jerusalem was an important power with its headquarters at Malta during the eighteenth century. Is it possible that serious and distinguished men would have used the title of Knights of St. John without any authority? I cannot believe it. It may be objected to this that the British Knights were not recognized at the headquarters of the Order of St. John at Malta and that there was not any correspondence between them as far as is known. The reply to it is that, being Protestants, of course they were not recognised by the Roman Catholic centre, nor indeed did they form an ecclesiastic Order. I shall, however, revert to this point later on, and shall cite another very interesting and similar case in connection with the Teutonic Order. I may, however, just say that the Prussian Order of Johannite Knights has never been recognised as a legitimate or genuine branch of the Order by the Roman Catholic Order of St. John, or Maltese Order, whose headquarters are at Rome. If one looks impartially at the question one must admit the Roman Catholic Knights to be right in denying recognition, as the old Order of St. John (bailliwick of Brandenburg) was abolished in Prussia, and its estates confiscated in 1810-11. A few years later a Royal Order of Johannite Knights was established by Royal Charter in commemoration of the abolished bailliwick of Brandenburg, (which was, in principle, restored in 1852, the estates however remaining confiscated), which assumed the name, costume, and insignia of the old Order. Thus it is quite clear this Order of a modern Royal foundation is, historically speaking, no real continuation of the old Order.

To return to our British Templars and Hospitallers of say the eighteenth century, if not of earlier date, who undoubtedly are the predecessors of the present Orders. I confess I have been tempted sometimes to reverse the order of things and speak thus to our opposers. It is a historical fact which cannot be denied, that there was an Order in existence in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in the United Kingdom, the members of which called themselves "Knight of the Temple and of St. John," etc., from which the present Orders are descended. The date of the origin of these Orders cannot be given, but as a matter of fact they were not new creations of the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries. Now if even we had no other evidence at hand we could say, as long as the contrary is not proved (that is to say, where and when and by whom they were founded), one must accept or suppose that they are in some way descended from the two old Orders, because if preserving and maintaining just these names, (mark well: "Templars and Hospitallers of St. John") from whom else could they be descended?

It is somewhat like a case in which the legitimacy of birth, or say the citizenship of a person is in question, such legitimacy or citizenship being always assumed until the contrary is proved. It may be at least a *præsumptio juris* if not a *præsumptio juris et jure.*

But even if we put this aside and only look at the matter as it stands in the light of documentary and other written evidence, we may ask: "*Quid nunc?*" Is that all, and are we not able to go farther? Yes, I believe we may and must make one step more. Where written (external) evidence fails, something may be proved by internal evidence consisting of undeniable facts, and this kind of proof oftentimes may prove stronger than the other, the authenticity of written evidence being in many cases open to question. If applying this to esoteric societies in general, and our Orders in particular, we are able to state that we possess a great treasure in ancient symbolism, transmitted orally and preserved in rituals, customs, usages, ceremonies, test questions and answers, signs, tokens and words, etc., and in which originally a secret and esoteric doctrine was embodied, such symbolism forms a whole chain of facts which, as internal evidence, greatly out-value many documents.

It is my belief that the symbolism of the Order of the Temple and Hospital is very ancient, and has come to us from very ancient times, and just this circumstance is a strong proof that the old Orders have been maintained in the present ones, or what is the same thing in other words, that we must come to the conclusion that a connection exists between the present Orders and the old ones. If this could not be fully proved by external evidence, it may be so by internal, viz., the antiquity of its symbolism. Here I beg to make the following remark. If a man sits down and composes some kind of ritual, which is quite as possible now as it was say in the eighteenth century, then all parts of ritual are in logical harmony with each other. All its symbolism is quite clear and easy to be understood. The whole structure is like one built up of crystal ashlars. But what do we see if critically reviewing our present rituals, I mean of course those of the Orders of the Temple and Malta. Just the reverse. There are many points which it is difficult to account for, which are and remain mysterious and obscure, and very hard of explanation. Every one who knows the Templar and Malta rituals will agree with me in saying that there are many points in them, the true signification of which is a riddle. Of course there exists an officially accepted explanation of all symbols, etc., but this explanation is in many cases quite inadequate (one may even say sometimes nearly childish), and individual parts are oftentimes so little in harmony with each other, that a student of ancient symbolism at once sees that the explanations given are of much more recent date than the things that are so explained. As rituals are in question, I of course cannot give examples here. What is the meaning of this? Purely and simply that symbols and ceremonies, etc., were, on the whole, (save for some alterations and innovations, especially Masonic ones,) correctly transmitted from one generation to the other, but the true meaning and signification was lost, in course of time, and afterwards at a later period simply substituted by an official explanation. In the course of my paper I shall come back to this also, but may mention *now*, that some explanations given are only *exoteric* ones, whilst it is clear that there must have been some *esoteric* explanation, likewise. Now what follows from that? If the symbolism of the present Orders is more ancient than the date of the possible (supposed, but not conceded) manufacture of them; or, if there are symbols, etc., the true meaning of which has been discovered much later than when they were in use by the Order, or if there are symbols, etc., which have been used by the Order for ages, the true signification of which is, even now, wrapped in mists, the inference to be drawn



Apron (Indian Needlework) in the Possession of Bro. F. W. Golby.
(See A.Q.C., vol. xvi., p. 222.)

must be that the symbolism in question is of ancient origin and no manufacture of modern times, and if in the main features it corresponds with the symbolism of the old Orders, that the present Orders must be a continuation of the old ones.

I shall try to show, as far as is possible, without violation of any obligations, that many of the customs and ceremonies of our Orders are essentially mediæval, showing analogies with the customs and ceremonies of other mediæval Orders possibly unknown to those English brethren, say of the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries, who might have forged or composed the present rituals. Other symbols show even a greater antiquity, being to all appearance of heathen origin and exhibiting features of some Sun-rite. They seem to be connected with the legend of the Holy Grail, which in my opinion, is of heathen (Celtic and Druidic) origin. To this point, also, I shall come back in due time. There are also some Gnostic symbols and other half hidden traces of Gnosticism to be found in the Rituals. All this could not have been invented or compiled by a possible forger of the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries, because all these things—the traces of which we find in the rituals—were practically unknown then, as they are partly wrapped in mystery even now. If put together as far as they were known at that period, they would have formed but a heap of illogical stuff without internal coherence, and have served only to complicate and compromise the whole and to confound the onlooker, which could not have been the aim and end of anyone whom we may suspect to be the manufacturer of the rituals in question. We know a mediæval Ceremony of Reception as used with the Order of the Knights Templar. I have read the description thereof in the anonymous work, "Secret Societies of the Middle Ages," 1846, and its reproduction in Bro. E. J. Castle's highly interesting paper, "The Reception (Initiation) of a Templar," (*A.Q.C.*, vol. xv., pp. 163-170). With respect to this ceremony I am going to make one remark, which is, that if this ceremony, said to be based on authentic documents, widely differs from the present Templar rituals of Initiation, that is still no argument against the antiquity of the latter, because besides one *exoteric* ceremony we cannot know how many there may have been of an *esoteric* character. The other possibility is that the ceremony of Initiation was different according to time and place. In my very next communication I shall give a detailed description of the full ceremonies of reception of a professed Knight of the *Teutonic* Order, as practised from very ancient times until now. They are undoubtedly of mediæval origin, most likely of a Templar pattern, and have been (we admit possible alterations) on the whole, in continual use with the *Teutonic* Knights from the middle ages until our days. They were kept secret through centuries and began to be known not earlier than 1860-1870. I will only mention now that these ceremonies much more resemble the British Templar ritual, as now in use, than the above mentioned ceremonies of initiation of an ancient Knight Templar, and what is more, some portions of the Teutonic initiation ritual show astonishing points of analogy and resemblance with our actual Templar ceremonies. This, I believe, is a decisive argument for the antiquity of the British Templar rituals, as it clearly points to a common (mediæval or even more ancient) source for both.

Should any one even in view of the vast amount of information piled up in our Templar rituals and preserved for centuries, still persist in asserting that the present Orders are *not* older than say the eighteenth century, and have *no* connection whatever with the old Orders; then, I think it would be his duty to account fully for the conformity and likeness in many parts of the rituals with undoubtedly ancient symbolism elsewhere to be found, and to prove precisely where and when and by whom the present

Orders were established, and for what reason and by what right its members adorned themselves (even without contradiction of any kind) with the time-honoured name of two great chivalrous Orders, the one of which was still in existence elsewhere, being in fact spread through nearly every country of Europe.

With reference to the oral transmission of points in a ritual, the true meaning of which have been lost in course of time, the following comparison comes to my mind. A man may have inherited from his forefathers certain ancient documents referring to the descent of his family or to family estates, which documents however he is not able to read because they are written in mediæval Latin, which he does not understand. On producing such documents the man is more to be believed than if he were a learned person who might be suspected to have forged the documents in question. Or, again: A man is in possession of an estate which, as tradition says, he has inherited from ancestors who came over with the Conqueror. During the Civil Wars, however, the archives of his family were destroyed, (this was really the case with many Templar documents also,) and therefore he is not able to prove by documents either his descent or the continued possession by his family of the estate. The presumption still is that he is the legal owner as long as the opposite is not proved, and the onus of proof rests with him who questions the title. I admit things do not stand quite in the same position in the question of the Templar ritual and the old and modern Orders, but I maintain that there is very little difference. One thing more before I bring this introduction to a close. I shall try to weaken some of the arguments which generally are brought forward against the possibilty *á priori* of a continuance of the old Order of the Temple, and the connection of the old and modern ones. A favourite argument is that a great number of terms used in modern Templary since about the eighteenth century until recent times (as, for instance, Encampment, Conclave, Commandery, etc.,) wholly differ from the respective nomenclature of the old Order. Were the modern Order really a descendant of the old one they would have preserved the corresponding denominations. As they did not, it is clear there is *no* connection. Thus far the argument, which at first sight seems most reasonable and straightforward but still it is no proof. I refer my readers to the following analogous cases. There can be no doubt that the Roman Catholic, or so-called Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, or Knights of Malta, as well as the Order of the Teutonic Knights, which are both in existence even now, (see my paper in *A.Q.C.*, vol. xiv., p. 168,) are more or less legal descendants of the two respective Orders of the middle ages. But in spite of this historical fact the present organizations of both Orders, as well as the denominations of their dignitaries essentially differ from those of the older bodies, simply because the organizations and the nomenclature changed with altered circumstances. Thus, in both Orders, nearly all the chief dignitaries of the old have ceased to exist and made room for new ones. With reference to the Order of St. John this may be seen in my article referred to above, and with respect to the Teutonic Knights I shall have to say a word or two about in my next communication. Here the following example may suffice. In the Order of St. John the Superiors of Provinces of the Order were in the middle ages called "Masters" (*Magistri*), or "Grand Preceptors" (*Magni vel Summi Præceptores*). Thus: *N.N. Sacræ Domus Hospitalis Hierosolymitani Magister*, or *Summus* (*Magnus*) *Præceptor per Alemannian.* Afterwards the denominations change. Thus, in Bohemia, the Superiors are from 1313-1625 styled *Priores Generales*, and only in 1626—a comparatively modern date—they are styled "Great or Grand Priors" (*Priores Magni.*) I could quote a number of other cases which clearly show how denominations and titles changed in course of time in this as well as in the Teutonic Order. This one will, however, for the present suffice,

Now it would be a great mistake to infer that because of these changing denominations and titles these Orders were and are not the direct descendants of the old Orders. It seems quite possible that in a similar manner and for similar reasons the nomenclature of terms with the Scottish Templars of the fourteenth and eighteenth centuries underwent considerable alterations. When and why, for instance, the term "Encampment" first was used we do not know, but the highly interesting particulars contained in the Aberdeen Town Council Register with reference to the Masonic Lodge of that town, as well as to Knights Templar and Knights of St. John who resided in and about Aberdeen, and the famous "Old Book" of 1670, also, suggest the idea of a close connection of the Knights of the combined Orders with the Masonic Lodge which obtained a confirmation of its privileges under the Common Seal of the Burgh, 1541, whilst the Knights residing then at Maryculter, after the break up of their lands, left their old home for Aberdeen between 1535-1548, possibly joining the Masonic Lodge as Speculative Masons. We know from the "Old Book" that the Lodge held its initiations, etc., in out-of-the-way places round the outside of the town by night and *under a tent* (canvas)—"where no one could hear or see them" in what were called "Out-field Lodges." One can see no reason for much secrecy, if the Lodge had been nothing else than a simple trade guild. On the contrary, it seems not unlikely that the secret initiations held under the "canvas" were Templar receptions, and the term "Out-field Lodge" may be identical with the word "Encampment," which would find its full explanation in the curious observance just mentioned. So much for this argument.

Another argument often brought forward, especially by Continental historians, is that it seems—*á priori*—impossible that the Order of the Temple, after its official abolition by the Pope and the Council of Vienna, and after its suppression by the Kings of various countries, could have continued to exist in the *then* Roman Catholic world. Now there are many things which seem similarly impossible or out of the question, and yet prove—*á posteriori*—not only possible but even historical facts. It seems strange but is a well-known fact that there are many Scottish documents of the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, which clearly show the Order of the Temple continued to exist in close connection with the Order of St. John, though often clearly distinguished from it. I will refer only to the Confirmation Charter of King James IV., A.D. 1488. All the Continental writers who have maintained the impossibility of a continuance of Knights Templar seem not to have known anything about the existence of the documents referred to, as they simply try to prove by deduction only, that the Order really ceased to exist *everywhere* after 1313-14. The maintenance of the Order seems to them quite impossible in poor little insignificant Scotland. Here again we may reverse matters and say that it is very probable the Order could not continue its existence in great countries such as France or Germany, whilst it could do so in a smaller country like Scotland. It is not impossible that the well-known tradition of fugitive Templars joining King Robert Bruce immediately previous to the battle of Bannockburn, contains a historical reminiscence of a fact, and that in recognition of the good services rendered by them they were tolerated in Scotland. One may note that the whole of the middle ages was full of seeming contradictions. At those periods many things occurred which would have been impossible in modern times. During the middle ages Scotland was very far from Avignon or Rome. Moreover, Scotland does not stand quite alone in this respect. There are very interesting and noteworthy particulars connected with Knights Templar to be found in the history of Hungary, of which I will relate just a few. I may say that the Order of the Temple was very rich and powerful in Hungary during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The Master of the Order, who called himself *Magister Domus*

Militiæ Templi per Regnum Hungariæ et Sclavoniæ, was one of the great Barons of the Realm, just as was the Master of the Order of the Hospital. The Templars advanced considerable sums of money to Andrew II., King of Hungary, to cover the expenses of the Crusade which he undertook A.D. 1217. The same King, when he issued the famous "Golden Bull" of A.D. 1222, which is the Hungarian Magna Charta of liberty, and very similar to the English document signed a few years previously, ordered one copy to be deposited with the Templars (*penes Templum*), and another one with the Hospitallers (*penes Hospitale*). King Andrew the Crusader was an affiliated member of both Orders and was buried in the habit of the Templars, or as some say, of the Hospitallers. The Templars fought in all the great battles of the Hungarian kings. When the Mongols of Batu Khan invaded the realm and were met by King Béla IV. near the river Sajó, 1241, a murderous battle was fought in which there fell the flower of the Hungarian nobility, and with them the Master and nearly the whole of the Hungarian Templars (*Magister cum tota acie*). I omit all other particulars having no close connection with the present paper, but it is necessary to mention the following.

When the male line of the kings of the Àrpádian race became extinct in A.D. 1301, the realm became the scene of civil war, a number of Pretenders struggling with each other for the Crown. One of them was Charles of Anjou, who came from the kingdom of Naples to Hungary in order to claim the Crown by right of his descent from a Hungarian Princess of the house of Àrpád, and in his efforts he was considerably assisted by the Templar Knights. When a few years later the Order was suppressed by the Council of Vienna, the Pope sent letters to Charles, who by that time was in uncontested possession of the throne of Hungary, directing him to carry out the decision of the Council and practically to dissolve the Order in his kingdom and confiscate their estates. King Charles proved not ungrateful towards his former supporters, and certainly did not proceed cruelly against them. We find nothing about rack and torture, but all seems to have been arranged amicably, the Knights peacefully surrendering their possessions to the Royal Commissioners, and joining the Order of St. John. There is only a tradition, unsupported by documentary evidence, that at some few places the Knights refused to obey the Royal Orders, resisted by force of arms and died the death of valiant Knights and soldiers. On the whole there was no violent extirpation, in fact an older historian mentions a tradition that King Charles in recognition of the good services rendered him by the Templars, allowed them to retain one of their preceptories where they might live in peace, but on what conditions we do not know. This is denied or, at least, doubted by other historians, but we shall see that there is some documentary evidence which corroborates it. At any rate, it is a very interesting analogy to King Robert and the Templars in Scotland. Another historian asserts that Nicholas de Perény, a great Baron of the Realm, caused a monastery to be built for the Templars, A.D. 1333. True, others simply say this to be an anachronism and an error, but in any case it is worth noting. I may say by the way that Hungary is even now full of Templar traditions, and many a place has preserved the memory of the renowned Knights or "Red Friars" as they were called by the common people. I may also mention that during the reign of King Charles a Royal Order of Knights of St. George was established in Hungary. They wore a black mantle or cloak, but their badge was a plain red cross on white, or in heraldic terms, a shield, *argent*, with a plain cross, *gules*, much the same as the St. George's Cross used by the English Knights of the Garter. The rules of this Order contained in the Charter of foundation, which is still in existence, are very interesting in many points, but I do not venture to couple it

with the Knights Templar. It is to be regretted this Order of Knights of St. George was only of short duration.

An even more noteworthy fact is the following. The learned bishop Kerchelich, who lived in the sixteenth century and is a good and reliable authority on ecclesiastical matters, says in his "*Historia Episcopatus Zagrabiensis*" when writing on the various parishes in the town of Zágráb (now Croatia, but in the sixteenth century Slavonia), that the parish afterwards called "St. John in the new town" *(parochia Sancti Joannis in Nova Villa)*, was not yet in existence A.D. 1334, because Templars still existed there in that year.

The whole passage runs as follows:—"*Credibilius, quod eotunc, anno nempe* 1334, *nec fundata fuerit illa parochia, templariis ibidem adhuc existentibus.*"

Of greatest importance, however, is a letter of Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, addressed to the Pope, A.D. 1460, referring to ecclesiastical matters, in which the passage occurs that the Order of the Templars had already ceased to exist nearly everywhere and especially so in the Kingdom of Hungary. The passage in question runs literally in the following words:—"*Vult (Dominus Rex) quod praepositura quaedam de Glogoncza, Ordinis Templariorum qui Ordo jam fere ubique, et praesertim in hoc regno defecit, incorporetur Ecclesiae Zagrabiensi.*" (Instead of "*praepositura*" some read "*praeceptura.*") This letter being absolutely authentic and an official Royal document, the only inference which can be drawn from it is that, at least, down to about A.D. 1460, there must have been Templars in Hungary. What kind of life they led there it is impossible to say. Some assert that this preceptory of Glogoncza is identical with the one left in possession of the Templars by King Charles as mentioned above, and in connection with it, it is related by some writers, that in course of time the Kings—*per abusum*—procured lodgings in the preceptory in question, for secular persons, especially for Royal soldiers.

That in Germany Templars were still in existence many years after the abolition is maintained by the learned and reliable Ferdinand Wilcke in his history of the Order of the Knights Templar.

That the Order of Christ in Portugal, founded A.D. 1319, is, in some sense, at least, a continuation of the Templars, is well known, and the same with the Order of the Knights of Montesa (Kingdom of Valencia) founded by James II., King of Aragon and Valencia, A.D. 1316. I consider that this sufficiently shows how wrong those writers are who have asserted the impossibility—*à priori*—of a continuation of the Templar Order after its formal abolition. In fact, the reverse of that assertion may certainly be taken as already proved. In connection with the Union of the Orders of the Temple and St. John, in Scotland, I must add a word or two about the similar union of other Orders of which, as is well known, there are repeated instances in the course of history. That such a Union between the Templars and Hospitallers was projected by the Pope only a few years prior to the tragic end of the Order of the Temple, is a well known fact, as also that the proposed union was rejected by both Orders. But there are numerous instances where two or more Orders were united, though generally the smaller or weaker one lost its individual character altogether, and was wholly incorporated into, and absorbed by, the greater or more powerful one. Thus the ancient Order of St. Anthony of Vienne (in Dauphiné, founded A.D. 1070) was incorporated into the Order of the Knights of Malta, A.D. 1775-77; the two Orders of the Knights of St. Lazarus and of St. Maurice (in Savoy) were united A.D. 1572; the Knights of Montjoye (*Equites Montis gaudii*), founded A.D. 1180, united with the Knights of Calatrava; and the Knights "de Mercede" or "of Redemption of Captives," estab-

lished A.D. 1218 by James I., King of Aragon, united with the Knights of Montesa. Much more interesting for us, however, are those instances in which the union was effected in such a manner that both parties maintained in some measure their individual character and organisation, as seems to have been the case with the Templars and Hospitallers of St. John in Scotland. It may be of some importance if we find similar cases which occurred elsewhere. Thus the Order of the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre united with that of St. John, A.D. 1487, but was again separated A.D. 1496, and afterwards reunited with the Knights of St. John by Pope Paul V., one branch remaining quite independent.

Another instance is furnished by the Chivalric Order of the Sword Bearers of Livonia, founded A.D. 1205, which united with the Order of the Teutonic Knights, A.D. 1237-39, but became independent again A.D. 1525. Again the ancient Portuguese Order of Knights of Avis joined with the Spanish Order of the Knights of Calatrava, and, if my memory serves me well, a section of the Knights of Avis joined the Order of Christ of Portugal, while the Knights of Montesa united with those of Calatrava. Now it is noteworthy that in course of time the Knights of Avis, as well as those of Montesa, again became independent. I confess I do not know the full details of all these unions and separations, but it seems to me that if Orders united and separated again after a considerable lapse of time, this was only possible when each of the two maintained its own individual organisation and character, as well probably as its own habits and insignia. I have mentioned these few examples only to show that cases analogous or similar to Scotland may be found where Orders which were united, at the same time were able to preserve their own characters as independent and separate bodies.

Now let us return and look at one more argument often heard from opponents. True, they say, the Templars of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in the United Kingdom coupled the name of the Temple with that of the Hospital of St. John, of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes and Malta, but, in spite of that, there is not the slightest trace that they were ever recognised by the centre of the Order of St. John, having at that time its headquarters at Malta. As there was no recognition, nor any official correspondence at all, they conclude that the British Orders have no historical connection with the old Order of the Hospital of St. John or Knights of Malta. This conclusion seems to be clear, yet I conceive it is false for the reason that it goes too far. We must first of all bear in mind that the British Templars of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were a *secret society*, and their existence, after the official abolition of the Order of the Temple by the Church and State, and after that of St. John by the State (in Scotland and England), was an illegal one from an official point of view. That this does not mean much if we inquire into the matter and discuss the question of a possible continuation, from a historic and esoteric point of view, has been said already, and we may point to the fact that we are undoubtedly the successors of the first Christians who were also an illegal secret society, prescribed and persecuted by the State. One cannot suppose the Grand Master of the Order of John, who was also Sovereign Prince of the Isle of Malta, to have carried on any official correspondence with a more or less, secret society, if even it had been really and historically a continuation of the Order of St. John. But there is another point of view, namely, the religious one. The British Templars and Hospitallers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were all, or, at least for the most part, Protestants, and therefore one cannot expect them to have wished to open an official correspondence with the Roman Catholic head of the half-monastic, half-chivalric Order of Malta. This step evidently could have had no effect, as the Grand Master would not wish to have

officially anything to do with men who in his eyes were but heretics, and had formed an illegal secular society which usurped only the name of the Order of St. John. This is the only possible opinion the Grand Master of Malta could have of the matter. I hasten to add that I know full well that, for instance, the Grand Master Fra. Emmanuel de Rohan was a liberal minded man and a Freemason, but that would not influence the question from a practical point of view. On this *religious* side of the question, however, I desire to throw some light by mentioning matter which is distinctly analogous, and, I think, is not generally known to English readers. It is to be found in the History of the Teutonic Order. At the beginning of the sixteenth century this Order was divided into twelve bailliwicks, the twelfth of which was that of the Netherlands, commonly called "the bailliwick of Utrecht." Now, at the time of the Reformation it happened that the whole of the twelfth bailliwick embraced the Protestant religion. This took place A.D. 1537. In consequence of that their connection with the Roman Catholic centre of the Teutonic Order entirely ceased, yet *they have continued their existence* as a corporation of *secular* Protestant Knights under Royal protection with a short interval to the present day.[1]

This is an interesting instance of how, in consequence of the Reformation, one branch of an originally Roman Catholic Order loosed its connection with and official recognition by, the Roman Catholic centre of the Order, but, in spite of that, still maintained its existence, and must without any doubt be considered a true and genuine off-spring of the old Order. *Fiat applicatio mutatis mutandis.*

I must now conclude this introduction, which, I admit, contains for the most part only deductions. I think, however, they are not quite useless nor out of place. Before laying down my pen let me, however, summarize as follows:

(1) It is proved by written evidence that the Order of the Temple after its official dissolution was united *in Scotland* with the Order of St. John, and remained in combination with it until about the middle or close of the sixteenth century, when the Order of St. John was also *officially* dissolved by the State. From the fourteenth to sixteenth centuries both denominations of the combined Orders were identical.

(2) It is highly probable, though it cannot be proved by written evidence, but may be inferred from internal evidence, that the Order of the Temple in a similar manner was maintained *in England* (perhaps at York and thereabouts) in connection with other bodies, Chivalric or Monastic Orders, building or Hermetic societies, because:

(3) There is written evidence showing that persons are referred to as "Templars" both in England and Scotland during the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries. Therefore, the Order of the Temple must have been in existence at least as a secret or esoteric society. By loss of a common central headship the disbanded Members may have joined some Masonic or Hermetic Societies which gave rise to Symbolic Masonry; and partly they maintained an existence as small independent bodies in Scotland, England and Ireland.[2]

[1] In order to make this complete it must be mentioned that, in course of time, the 9th bailliwick (Hessia), the 10th (Thuringia) and the 11th (Saxonia) also became for the most part Protestants, but they recognised the authority of the Roman Catholic Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, then residing at Mergentheim, and were *vice versâ* recognised by the Roman Catholic headquarters, received summonses, and consequently sent representatives to the Chapters of the Orders, etc., which the knights of the bailliwick of Utrecht *did not*.

[2] The possibility of a continuation of the Order of the Temple by such members as joined the Order of St. John, is *à priori* conceded even by so critical a historian as the learned German scholar, Henne am Rhyn.

(4) The branches of the present Orders of the Temple and Hospital in the United Kingdom, the date of whose establishment cannot be fixed, but which certainly existed, *at least* in the eighteenth century if not before, are the depositaries of a *very ancient* Symbolism which could not have been invented or made up, say, in the eighteenth century, but which needs must have been inherited and come down from former generations. They form the connecting link between, and the strongest internal evidence for, the connection of the modern Orders and the ancient ones.

The more the antiquity and the innermost nature and value of this Symbolism is studied, the more the question of the connection will be made clear, and it will, in the same proportion, become a matter of greater or less probability, or, at some future period, perchance, even a matter of certainty and a historical fact. This elucidation of Templar matters is well worth careful research, and it is the duty of every historian and esoteric student, and especially of every Knight Templar, to contribute to it as much as he is able. Some sparks I offer herewith. In my next instalment I shall give a detailed account of the ceremonies of reception of a professed Knight of the Teutonic Order, which Order—be it remembered—was modelled *ad instar* the Order of the Temple. I shall leave it to my readers to discover for themselves the analogies and the important points, and to draw their inferences therefrom, especially recommending my remarks to those brethren who are Knights of the Orders of the Temple and Hospital in the British Empire.

And with this I say a hearty and fraternal good-bye to my brethren and readers who have been so kind as to follow me up to this point, until we meet again on the pages of the *Transactions* of our beloved "Quatuor Coronati" Lodge.

(*To be continued.*)



ENAMELLED GOLD - MOUNTED SNUFF - BOX
(actual size).
Belonging to the late Bro. G. W. SPETH.

Festival of the Four Crowned Martyrs.

TUESDAY, 8th NOVEMBER, 1904.

THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. Admiral Sir A. H. Markham, *K.C.B.*, P.D.G.M., Malta, W.M.; Rev. Canon J. W. Horsley, S.W.; G. L. Shackles, J.W.; H. Le Strange, Pr.G.M., Norfolk, Treas.; W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C., Sec.; E. Armitage, P.D.G.D.C., S.D.; J. T. Thorp, I.G.; F. J. W. Crowe, G.O., and H. Sadler, G.T., Stewards; S. T. Klein, P.M.; Dr. W. Wynn Westcott, P.G.D., P.M.; W. M. Bywater, P.G.S.B., P.M.; E. Macbean, P.M.; E. A. T. Breed; T. B. Whytehead, P.G.S.B., P.M.; G. Greiner, A.G.S.G.C., P.M.; and Lieut.-Col. S. C. Pratt, P.M. Also W. J. Songhurst, Assistant Secretary and Librarian.

Also the following eighty members of the Correspondence Circle, viz.:— Bros. T. Cohu, A. Henning, J. A. Webb, C. Haig Brown, W. F. Lamonby, P.A.G.D.C.; F. A. Hazzledine, W. F. Woods, H. W. Kiallmark, P.G.D.; Rev. A. G. Lennox Robertson, A. S. Gedge, J. Stiven, P.G.D.; W. H. Stone, D. Bock, G. T. Lawrence, M. H. Smith, D. Ross-Johnson, W. H. Reed, S. B. Wilkinson, A. G. Boswell, R. G. Hammond, W. J. Newstead, H. White, W. W. Mangles, E. J. Barron, P.G.D.; S. Marsland, Rev. H. W. Yorke, E. H. Pike, C. F. Silberbauer, F. Stötzer, G. H. Luetchford, F. Donovan, T. E. Shuttleworth, B. V. Darbishire, A. Simner, P.A.G.D.C.; W. G. West, C. R. J. Glover, Jun.G.Warden, South Australia; C. Krall, G. Elkington, T. B. Roberts, J. S. Stacey, W. Jacobsen, F. Raby, F. A. Powell, P.G.St.B.; H. G. Warren, H. Burrows, R. C. Watson, H. James, A. Larsen, W. Hammond, C. L. Mason, R. M. Marples, J. Chapman, E. Hall, A. L. Vibert, R. A. Gowan, W. Busbridge, W. Hancock, H. C. Houndle, H. Mercer, S. Meymott, H. Machin, J. W. Stevens, H. Harris, H. J. Shelbourne, W. F. Soltau, F. W. Mitchell, O. Marsland, E. Glaeser, F. O. Loesch, W. C. Williams, S. R. Clarke, C. A. Chapman, H. G. Burrows, C. Field, L. Wild, G. E. Gregory, W. H. Brown, W. Bennison, S. Walshe Owen, and W. H. Goodman.

Also the following twenty-four visitors, viz.:—Bros. H. R. Whytehead, Albert Victor Lodge No. 2328; J. Fisher, J.W., Sanctuary Lodge No. 3051; W. G. Kentish, P.G.St.B.; H. Hyde, P.M., Upton Lodge, No. 1227; R. Stokes, J.D., St. Martin's Lodge, No. 2455; J. H. Parker, P.M., Pilgrim Lodge No. 738 (S.C.); W. R. Hancock, P.M., City of London Lodge No. 901; J. W. Squires, P.M., Chippewa Falls Lodge No. 176, Wisconsin; T. W. Willcocks, Carbon Lodge No. 2910; W. H. West, J.D., Saye and Sele Lodge No. 1973; G. Lawson, W.M., Saye and Sele Lodge No. 1973; P. R. Simner, Apollo University Lodge No. 357; Rev. H. Lawrence Fry, North Kent Lodge No. 2499, P.P.G.Ch. Kent; E. H. McGrath, East Surrey Lodge No. 2769; G. Collier, Manchester Lodge No. 709; J. P. Morley, J.W., Viator Lodge No. 2308; J. A. Richards, Abbey Lodge No. 2030; H. P. White, P.M., Alexandra Palace Lodge No. 1541; R. W. Lambert, S.W., Albany Lodge No. 2652; W. Reeve, P.P.G.Sup.W., Kent; F. B. Walter, P.M., St. Martin's Lodge, No. 2455; F. Hall, W.M., Fitzroy Lodge No. 569; E. Attenborough, P.M., Lombardian Lodge No. 2348; and E. G. Venables, Friendship and Harmony Lodge No. 1616.

One Lodge and 20 Brethren were admitted to the membership of the Correspondence Circle.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from Bros. E. Conder, jun., W. J. Hughan, P.G.D.; J. P. Rylands, F. H. Goldney, P.G.D.; L. A. de Malczovich, Gen. Sir Charles Warren, *G.C.M.G.*, P.G.D.; Sir C. Purdon Clarke, *C.I.E.*; E. J. Castle, *K.C.*, P.G.R.; R. F. Gould, P.G.D.; and Dr. Chetwode Crawley, G.Treas., Ireland.

EXHIBITS—By the Lodge.

Cagliostro in the Lodge of Antiquity.

Count Cagliostro has been described by Carlyle as the "quack of quacks" and the "king of liars," and this does not seem to be an exaggeration. His title was of course assumed, his true name being Joseph Balsamo. He led a strange life of adventure, maintaining himself by means of his wits and his wife, and was well known over the whole of the European Continent. His connection with the Diamond Necklace and Marie Antoinette will be remembered as one of the most striking

episodes in his career. In masonry he professed to be in possession of the secrets of the Egyptians, and it was probably with a view to instructing the Members of the Lodge of Antiquity in these mysteries that he visited them on the night in question. The occurrence is described in English and French, at the head of the plate, where it is stated that it took place on 1st November, 1786. Carlyle mentions that the lodge was then of low rank in the social scale, numbering not a few of the pastrycook and hairdresser species, and the print itself states that the Master at that date was a Mr. Barker, Hair Dresser, of King Street, Bloomsbury. But the Members seem, at all events, to have had sufficient common sense to treat the Count in the manner he deserved, and "Brother Mash, an ingenious optician," exposed him to such ridicule that "he left the Lodge in great dudgeon, at the entertainment of the Company."

A little point may be noted as illustrating the manners and customs of Masons in those days, viz., that the supper was provided at three shillings per head, wine and punch included.

Balsamo eventually (1789) got into the clutches of the Inquisition, and six years later died of apoplexy.

Inauguration of Robert Burns as Poet Laureate of the Canongate Kilwinning Lodge, Edinburgh, 1787.

This is fully described in a little book, "A Winter with Burns," published in Edinburgh in 1846. While we cannot say that the incident really took place, the picture is interesting as giving portraits of those who might have been present on such an occasion.

Procession of Girls from the Masonic Schools, in Freemasons' Hall, 1802.

Engraving by Bartolozzi. The key plan (presented to the Lodge by Bro. Sadler) will enable brethren to identify those who are represented as being present. As an appendage to this engraving, Bro. J. W. Squires has brought a small copy of the same picture which has been doctored by our American brethren to suit their needs. It will be noticed that one of the girls has been turned into a boy, and the principal personages are shown as being George Washington, Girard, and Lafayette. This was published in Philadelphia in 1830.

South Front of Old Somerset House in 1742. Copied from the View of the Grand Procession of the Scald Miserable Masons.

This print forms the frontispiece to vol. iii. of Brayley's "Londiniana," 1829. In a reduced form it appeared in Clavel's "Histoire Pittoresque," 1844. The original engraving of the Scald Miserable Masons was published by A. Benoist, 1742.

Les Free-Massons.

Plate from Picart's "Ceremonies et Coutumes Religieuses," 1736, shewing the Lodges then working under the Grand Lodge of England, and the signs of the houses at which they met.

A second edition of the plate was subsequently published, the whole being entirely reversed in the process of engraving.

Set of Seven French Engravings, purporting to shew the ceremonies in a Lodge.

1 and 4 ... Apprentifs
2, 3, 5, 6, 7 ... Maitres

These must have been published not later than 1745, in which year the first German edition appeared (see page 180). Some of them also appear in a reduced form in the so-called exposures published in Paris and Amsterdam about the same time. An English Edition, of which a set is also exhibited (coloured), appeared in London 1809-1812.

Set of Four French Engravings, of the same class, shewing

1 Reception des Apprentifs
2 ,, ,, Compagnons
3 ,, ,, Maitres
4 Répas des Franc-Maçons.

Plan de Loge des Mopses.

This appears (much reduced) in "Les Franc-Maçons Trahi," published in Amsterdam in 1745.

Set of Six Engravings by Lambert de Lintot, 1787-1789.

Night. Bonfire before the Ruins of the H.R.D.M. Castle.

Grand Elected.

Chapter and Grand Lodge of England.

Foundation of the Royal Order.

Free Masons at Work.

Free Masonry Crown'd.

"*The Mysteries that here shewn, are only to a Mason known.*"

Coloured Print, 1755. This has been presented to the Lodge by Bro. Fripp.

La Désolation. Les entrepreneurs modernes du Temple de Jérusalem, ou Destruction de l'Ordre Célébre de la Maçonnerrie.

This, in a much reduced form, appears as the frontispiece of a "Nouveau Catechisme des Francs Maçons," the third edition of which was published "A Jérusalem, chez Pierre Mortier, rue des Maçons, au Niveau d'or, entre l'Equere & le Compas. MCCCCXL. Depuis la Déluge. Avec Approbation & Privilege du Roi Salomon." It is supposed to refer to the persecution of the Masons in Paris by the Lieutenant of Police, Herault, in 1737.

Keep within Compass.

These two plates were published in London, 1784 and 1785. They are not strictly Masonic, although some of the small scenes were copied on Masonic Engravings at a later date.

Assemblée de Nouveaux Francs Maçons. Pour la Reception des Apprentifs.

Satirical Print, dated 1757, shewing the supposed interior of a Lodge, all the persons present being represented as animals and birds, with Masonic Aprons.

The Free Masons surpriz'd; or, The Secret Discover'd.

This Print, which generally goes by the name of "Molly," is stated to represent an incident which actually occurred in a Lodge at Canterbury, but the truth of the statement cannot be vouched for.

The Mystery of Masonry brought to light by the Gormogons.

Engraved by Hogarth about 1742.

By Brother Sydney Clark.

Small cast brass full length Figure, about four inches high, with hat, apron and collar.

The Apron appears to be edged with heavy fringe, and shews cross keys, sword (?), eye, cross and crown. The heels of the figure are tapped with screw threads. It is suggested that it may be meant to represent the Earl of Zetland, and it is possible that it has formed part of the ornamentation of a clock.

French Prisoners "Badge," mounted in locket form.

By Brother J. W. Squires.

Ribbon Badges.

A series of sixteen silk ribbon Badges, as worn by Masonic bodies in the U.S.A., before the introduction of jewels. These are presented to the Lodge.

Bro. Canon J. W. Horsley was installed into the Chair of King Solomon in ancient form by Bros. E. Armitage, as W.M., W. M. Bywater, as S.W., and T. B. Whytehead, as J.W. He appointed the following Officers and invested those present:—

I.P.M.	Admiral Sir A. H. Markham, P.D.G.M., Malta.
S.W.	G. L. Shackles.
J.W.	E. Armitage, P.D.G.D.C.
Treas.	H. le Strange, Pr.G.M., Norfolk.
Sec.	W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C.
S.D.	F. H. Goldney, P.G.D.
J.D.	J. T. Thorp.
D.C.	W. M. Bywater, P.G.S.B.
I.G.	F. J. W. Crowe, G.O.
S. Stew.	H. Sadler, G.T.
J. Stew.	E. A. T. Breed.
Tyler	J. W. Freeman.

Bro. H. le Strange moved, and it was seconded and carried by acclamation :—That Bro. Admiral Sir A. H. Markham, *K.C.B.*, having completed his year of Office as Worshipful Master of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge No. 2076, the thanks of the Brethren be and are hereby tendered to him for his courtesy in the Chair, and his efficient management of the affairs of the Lodge; and that this resolution be suitably engrossed and presented to him.

The Certificate, having been duly signed, was in accordance presented by the W.M. to Bro. Markham, together with a Past Master Jewel of the Lodge.

The Secretary announced that he had procured the usual dispensation to dine in Masonic Clothing at the Holborn Restaurant.

The Worshipful Master delivered the following Installation Address:—

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE LODGE.

It was Aristotle in his Politics who first shewed that states could be governed in three ways, namely, by one person, by a few, or by many, and his division has been henceforth adopted as being natural and inclusive of all varieties. The three forms are therefore Monarchy, Aristocracy, and Democracy; but while each contains and manifests some aspects of good, and even of ideal, rule, each also by the possibilities of evil incidental to all human institutions can deteriorate into a debased and injurious form of government. Thus monarchy, or the good government of one, becomes in its depraved form Tyranny; Aristocracy, or the good government by the fit and few, becomes Oligarchy; and Democracy, or the good government by many, may degenerate into Ochlocracy or mob-rule. Now government is not, except in the opinion of the hopelessly prejudiced, good or bad according to its name, but according to its aim. The most convinced democrat should admit that not all republics are enviable in their methods and results; the most loyal monarchist recollects some monarchs who were personally shameful and politically noxious; while the believer in a pure aristocracy, or government by the best (which according to its name would indicate an ideal rule), knows how the word has been prostituted, and how heredity does not ensure that a ruling caste shall contain only the wise, the strong, the pure, the benevolent, and the beneficent. Oligarchy is the term applied by great political writers to that perversion of an aristocracy in which the efforts of the dominant and ruling party are chiefly devoted to its own aggrandisement and the extension of of their own power and privileges. Thus it bears the same unhonoured relation to aristocracy that despotism does to monarchy, or ochlocracy to democracy. No, not the name, but the aim, is to be considered. State Rulers that seek their own advantage are to be deprecated and cannot be respected, whatever be their designation; while those who seek in all things the advantage of the whole state, the greater good of the greatest number, are to be honoured and loyally followed or obeyed, whatever be the appellation of their position or office. Good government is that condition in which as much as possible is left to the laws, and as little as possible to the will of the governor, and where this aim is achieved even an autocracy will be not only innocuous but helpful in seeing that under the name of law justice is not forgotten, and in preventing by personal power those crimes against the State, or injuries against the individual, which are indicated by the adage "Summum jus summa injuria." Where the law knows no exceptions the governor has a dispensing power which conceivably a virtuous and wise autocrat would be the most likely to exercise.

It is a curious fact that varieties of government are and have been almost entirely limited to Europe (under which term the lands colonized from Europe are of course included), and outside the European systems, as outside the Greek system of old, a uniformity of despotism is found, gainful to the nation when the despot happens to be abnormally strong, beneficial to the nation should he be abnormally wise; but usually harmful to the common weal in many of its conditions and needs.

It is another curious fact that not Europe as a whole, nor hardly any Old World State, has been able always to decide what is the best form of government, and that where stability of form has been achieved for historical periods, this usually comes from the fact that the government in that land during that period has not been of one or other of the clear cut ideal varieties, but composed of various forms united. Of this our own land presents perhaps the most notable example, therein the monarchy is not absolute, as in barbaric or heroic times, but limited. In other words our constitution is a trinity in unity, a conjunction and co-operation of what is good in monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy.

What then is the constitution of our Craft? What is the position, and what the power, and what the limitations, of the head of that microcosm which we call a Lodge? Is the Worshipful Master an absolute monarch? or a limited monarch? As an elected chief is he the representative as well as the ruler of an aristocracy or of a democracy?

Inasmuch as our Craft, as we have known it for nearly three centuries, is British born, we should expect to find in its constitution some reflection of the British form of government in its three essential parts of having a Head with unique position, to be had in honour, nor to be ignored in anything; of that Head being unable in essential things to act without his Council; and of the general body of the people having their potent voting power. That there is this correspondence is so obvious that I need not labour the point. But inasmuch as each parent of modern Masonry, whether its operative father or its speculative mother, was born in other lands and in remote antiquity, and was not confined in vision to East or West, and least of all to the comparative modernity of our British Constitution, we should also be prepared to find traces of their having gazed calmly on all forms of government and having, as a matter of wise choice or of the survival of the fittest, brought into Masonry whatever was best in each, while discarding, or guarding themselves against, certain perversions or degradations of good government.

Thus both operative societies of handicraftmen, and the mystic brotherhoods, that became suspect from their secrecy rather than feared from their power, had felt the irrational wrath and the repressive hand of the despot in many a time and many a land. Therefore while noting that autocracy need not in itself be evil they would have none of despotism. The impressive ceremony of installation provides numerous safeguards against waywardness, or despotism on the part of the W.M., in requiring his oft repeated assent to the very definite and searching questions that have for their object the assuring the brethren that their new head shall be a constitutional ruler. And why is this precaution necessary? Because while his duties are extensive, his right in some things is supreme, and he may be called upon to demonstrate what virtue may lie in autocracy. No president of another assembly, no chairman of an ordinary board, has such powers. His ruling on points of order can only be overthrown by Grand Lodge, and not, as elsewhere, by the body to whom he has given the ruling. He can convene the Lodge when he pleases, and should any meeting be held without his consent, the business transacted thereat is void. He is the sole judge as to the admissibility of visitors. He

may close the Lodge when he pleases, and no motion to adjourn, or to close, or to call to refreshment is admissible, since that would infringe on his prerogative.

Again, our Masonic progenitors had reason to know the harmfulness of that perversion of the right principle of aristocracy (in the original sense of the word) which is known as oligarchy. The government of a society might easily fall into the hands of a clique, and a handful of tyrants would be more noxious than a single despot. Not so, however, where every member has his vote, and no one more than one vote, as to the admission of members, or the election of the master; nor where there is a steady flow of brethren through the offices, and none are usually in the same office for more than a year.

The evils of ochlocracy, or mob-rule, were also noted of old, and no one can fail to see how, while the virtues of democracy are preserved, the principles of our constitution, the order of our ritual, the special powers given now to the master by himself, and now to the master in conjunction with his principal officers, and the authority ceded to Grand Lodge, are effectual barriers to the rise of ochlocracy even locally and in a single lodge.

Two other evil forms of government, of only occasional or very local birth, and doomed usually to speedy death, are indicated in the words Gerontocracy and Plutocracy. Gerontocracy, or government by the aged, does not mean that respect due to ripe experience from which Rehoboam, the silly son of our wise Master King Solomon, turned away to find his Nemesis, when following the advice of an Ephebocracy, or lad-rule, which was worse than Gerontocracy. No; what is good in Gerontocracy we maintain, and the years of passing through minor offices and chairs before the initiate, who must ordinarily be of full age, can fill the chair of King Solomon, safeguard us against the impulsive and inexperienced rule of the Neophyte. But, on the other hand, let a young man of twenty-one take the lowest office in the Lodge at once and prove himself worthy of yearly advancement, though not thirty when he reaches the chair, none of his elders will have either the desire or the power to despise his youth and to speak evil of dignities. Plutocracy, even if it means less than actual government by the wealthy, but only the artificial value set on worldly possessions, and the cringing respect paid to their possessors, is a thing alien to our animus, contradictory to our professions, unknown in our operations. Have we not seen needy sergeants ruling over wealthy colonels in a military Lodge? Is not in many a Lodge the spectacle of the employed governing and instructing the employer an edifying one? If caste and class must be doffed at the portals of our Lodges, still more must the millionaire avoid us if he cannot live without reptilian flattery or fears the company in which men's minds are directed solely to moral considerations—such as those which govern the ways by alone which the acquisition of wealth can be justified. Significantly, parabolically, made to want all, the would-be plutocrat would, indeed, arrive at the conclusion that he had come to the wrong place. No honour will his money earn him here; while if he disregards our constant exhortations to benevolence, or puts prodigality in the place of temperance, dishonour will be his from his want of the masonic spirit.

Discarding now the evil of inferior forms of government, we come to those which all contain and excite virtue, and we search for evidence of Masonry having, without eclecticism, absorbed the best and the essentials of each and every form of good government. There is a sense in which he who sits in the chair of King Solomon is a King, all the more a ruler and a decider because he has been placed there by the full and free choice of those he governs. Not by subservience to a respect for heredity or race do we subject ourselves to the greater possibilty of an incapable or unworshipful ruler.

Then the principle of government by an aristocracy is in evidence by the constant association of the Wardens with the Master, and also by the position assigned to the I.P.M.; while as to democracy, I have already indicated how entirely the rights of each individual member are recognised and protected. The association in Lodge with all sorts and conditions on the terms of Liberty, Fraternity, and Equality, must certainly conduce to leavening society and informing public thought as to the principles of democracy, and diminish the chances of tyranny, whether on the part of many or of one. It is just because we are not a political society that we influence really, but no doubt unconsciously, the body politic. Such questions as whether England would not be better under a Republic, or whether a Radical can be saved, are not only tabooed, but vetoed in our Lodges, and yet, as our late lamented Secretary, G. W. Speth, once wrote, "I am by no means sure that the Craft does not exert a very deep-seated and far-reaching political influence. The constant association at Lodge and refreshment of men of all classes and views, on a footing of perfect equality, each thus learning to appreciate the good points of every other, tends to awaken an enlightened liberalism; whilst on the other hand, our own high antiquity as a society, and the respect for old customs unconsciously inspired by our venerable ceremonies, produce a certain tone of conservative thought, and a dislike to change for change's sake. The absence of bitterness which so distinguishes our English politics, and the glorious, steadfast, and persistent, though tentative and deliberate march of English reform—reluctant to forget, but willing to learn—we owe probably not a little to the spirit of Freemasonry in our Lodges." The basis of an ideal democracy might well be looked for and found in a brotherhood of men of all classes, nations, races, colours, and creeds, all required by their membership to be believers in one, sole, personal God, and in immortality, of good repute, free, sound, charitable, and loyal. And if cowans ask, where shall such a brotherhood be found? The answer of the Craft is *Intra et circumspice.*

Hitherto I have been dealing solely with abstract principles. Bear with a few words of personal import. You, brethren, have called and elected me to be Master of this unique Lodge, unique in its numbers and the world-wide residence of its members, so that the sun never sets upon the Quatuor Coronati Lodge; not now unique, and we are glad of it, as a Lodge devoted to Masonic research and instruction in the history and the antiquities of our Craft and its origins. No Lodge less needs government than this. No Lodge has in its officers an aristocracy more worthy of the name from the services they have already rendered to Freemasonry. No Lodge is more forced to consider the rights and demands of democracy than ours, with its 2800 members in the Outer Circle. No body of men, perhaps, would place more confidence than they do in the oligarchical government by the Inner Circle. No body elsewhere of potent, grave, and reverend seniors, more ready to welcome and support a comparative neophyte like myself, who has never before filled the chair of a Lodge, than our venerable and venerated past-masters. Unequal to the task, unworthy of the position, I needs must feel; yet by your help, brethren both of the Inner and Outer Circle, one in brotherhood and one in aim, something may be done, even during my tenure of office, to pass on, unrusted, and with undiminished flame, the lamp wherewith details of forgotten Masonry have been illuminated in the past, and glimpses indicated of obscure passages, that in the future may be found to lead to treasure-houses of Masonic gold.

Not for the first time in the history of this Lodge have you elected a priest to be your head—a thing impossible across the Channel where our quondam brethren have overthrown the chief landmarks of the Craft, and in so doing have excommunicated themselves from Masonry. May this remind me and you that so high above human

systems of government as to be practically unattainable, save in particulars and for individuals, stands Theocracy. Not a religious body, yet are we instinct with the principles of religion. In God we declare that we trust. To God in our ritual we pray. Whatever form of government claims and receives our loyalty in the land of which we are citizens, yet through it we are taught by the principles of our Order to look up to the Most High in Whose rule and governance are the hearts of Kings and Rulers, to turn them as it seemeth best to His godly wisdom; wherefore suffer me to end with what I may call a Freemason's Prayer, copies of which are here for your acceptance as a memento of to-day and a memorial of our principles.

A FREEMASON'S PRAYER.

Almighty Architect! Whose mind
  Hath planned all things that be,
Whose thought is Law, whose law is Love,
  Whose love Fertility,
Help us to reverence Thy mind,
  And see Thy Temple in mankind.

"Let there be light!" Thy primal voice
  We echo, nor in vain
The hidden mysteries explore
  That all Thy works contain:
Yet pray for humbleness and awe
In tracing Thine enfolded law.

"Let there be life!"—it follows on,
  For light smiles not on death,
And light is life, and life is light,
  When man remembereth
Thy Name and Will, and thinks it joy
To labour if in Thine employ.

"Let there be love!"—for Thou art Love,
  All Father! none can view
With filial love Thy Fatherhood
  But love his brother too.
If charity our heart has filled
Cementing stone to stone we build.

Wisdom, and Strength, and Beauty, form
  The pillars of Thy throne;
Each in its perfect self belongs
  To Thee, to Thee alone;
Yet may they gleam before our eyes
To make us strong, and clean, and wise.

By Faith establish well our ways;
  Bid Hope expand our view;
And crown Thy gifts with golden Love,
  Which maketh all things new.
Then shall our light before men shine
Because they mark that we are Thine.

So mote it be!

J. W. Horsley.

| Q.C. | 2076. 8th November, 1904.

At the subsequent Banquet, Bro. Sir A. H. Markham, I.P.M., proposed the Toast of "The Worshipful Master."

Brethren,—It is my privilege—a privilege which is also a very great pleasure—to propose the next toast. It is one I need hardly say that will be responded to by you all with the greatest enthusiasm, for I am going to ask you to join with me in drinking to the health of our W.M.

Brethren—it would be presumptuous on my part to attempt to dilate in any way on the sterling good qualities of the excellent Brother on whom your choice has fallen to fill that chair, which he now occupies with so much urbanity and with so much dignity—but it has been the prevailing custom of this Lodge, ever since its formation, on occasions of this sort, for the outgoing Master, in proposing the health of his successor, to give some slight biographical sketch of his career. I regret very much that this important and interesting duty has not fallen to the lot of some one more competent and better able to do justice to it than myself.

As you are all aware, our W.M. is not only a keen and enthusiastic Mason, but he is also a scholar, a divine, a man of letters, and one who has had great experience in the direction and control of large and important organizations, and especially those that have for their object the moral and material welfare and happiness of our fellow beings.

Our W.M. was born 59 years ago. He was the son of a clergyman like himself, and the son of a Mason like himself.

It was in the interesting old city of Canterbury, under the shadow of its magnificent Cathedral, that our W.M. received the rudiments of education. He was, in those days, a reading boy, as he is now a reading man. But although studiously inclined, he also excelled in athletic exercises, for we have it on record that he won the mile race at the annual school sports, and it may be interesting to you to know that this triumph was achieved on the very day that our august Sovereign King Edward vii. led to the hymeneal altar our present gracious and illustrious Queen. He matriculated at the early age of 18. As an undergraduate of Pembroke College, Oxford, he rowed for three years in his College Eight. He did not, however, permit his athletic proclivities to interfere in any way with the more serious part of his education, for at the same time he was assisting in gaining honours for his College on the river, he was devoting himself most assiduously to his studies, and especially to the study of Natural Science,

in which he was deeply interested. I may also say that he ran second for the Newdigate prize poem of the year.

On leaving the University, not being yet of the required age for ordination, he accepted in various schools the situation of Classical Master. At the age of 25 he took Holy Orders, being ordained to the parish of Witney in Oxfordshire, whence he went to a poor parish in the East End of London, in which, as a layman, he had previously worked, and where he knew there was greater scope for his energies than could possibly be found in a simple quiet country parish. His indefatigable devotion to his work, and the conscientious way in which that work was invariably carried out, soon obtained recognition, for in 1876 he was elected, out of 36 candidates, to the vacant post of Chaplain to the Middlesex House of Detention, which shortly afterwards became H.M.'s prison of Clerkenwell. This establishment was abolished in 1886, but during the ten years that our W.M. filled the office of Chaplain in that Institution, his work may be better imagined than described, when I inform you that no less than 100,000 prisoners, of both sexes, received at his hands the benefit of his kind, friendly, and spiritual ministrations. As may readily be believed of our W.M., during the time he held this appointment he suggested many reforms, having for their object the amelioration of the lot of prisoners, which, although ignored and considered impracticable by the conservatism of those in power at the time, have subsequently been introduced by the Prison Commission with marked and beneficial results. Through his instrumentality was founded a guild for intercession and work for people interested in the moral and religious welfare of those incarcerated in our prisons, which continues under his wardenship to this day. After leaving Clerkenwell he was offered and accepted the appointment of first clerical secretary of the Church of England Waifs and Strays Society. He devoted two-and-a-half years of his life to the benevolent work connected with the development of this organization. His next appointment was as Vicar of Holy Trinity, Woolwich, where his influence for good was soon widely felt and appreciated. It was here that he was initiated into the mysteries of Ancient Freemasonry in the Pattison Lodge (No. 193), of which he was made its Chaplain and Almoner. Through his exertions a library was formed and attached to the Lodge, and he was also instrumental in persuading that Lodge, together with several of its members, to join the Correspondence Circle of the Quatuor Coronati.

He subsequently joined the Saye and Sele Lodge (No. 1973), in which he still holds the office of Chaplain.

In 1894 he was presented by the present Archbishop of Canterbury with the living of St. Peter's, Walworth, of which he is still its revered and beloved Rector.

Here with that unbounded energy and zeal, which he so conspicuously possesses, our W.M. threw himself not only into the onerous duties connected with his parochial work, but also into the multifarious social and municipal work associated with the large and important district in which his poor parish was situated. He especially interested himself at this time in the all absorbing and important question connected with the satisfactory housing of the poor. Having before this been elected a member of the Woolwich Local Board, and also its Board of Guardians, he was now chosen as the first Chairman of the Newington Vestry, a post that he held for two consecutive years, and by virtue of which he was placed on the Commission of the Peace for the borough, and he is at the present moment Chairman of the Public Health Committee of the Borough of Southwark. He was also, till very lately, a Guardian of the Southwark Union, and was, for ten years, Chairman of its largest workhouse, containing upwards of 1,300 inmates.

Realising the evil effects of intemperance, our W.M., nearly 30 years ago, voluntarily gave up the use of wine and beer and alcohol in any form, and excluded them from his house. He is an old member of the Council of the Church of England Temperance Society, and has for the last 11 years been the Hon. Secretary of its Rochester Diocesan branch.

He is Vice-President of the Anti-Gambling League, and has been Chairman of the Clergy Friendly Society from its formation in 1881.

Last year his worth and merit were deservedly recognized by his appointment as an Hon. Canon of Rochester Cathedral.

After what I have related to you regarding the past career of our W.M., you will not be surprised to hear that he has preached in no less than 744 Churches and Cathedrals in this country. His pen has been no less busy than his tongue, for he is the author of many works, among the most important of which may be mentioned his "Practical Hints for Parochial Missions"—"Prisons and Prisoners"—"Jottings from Jail" and "Alpine Prophets"—this last work being a collection of Sermons preached by our W.M. in his holidays, spent during the last 14 years in Switzerland.

He has also written and published many pamphlets on various subjects, and has been a constant contributor to the press on ecclesiastical, theological, natural science, temperance, social reform, and other matters. His contributions to our *Transactions* are within your remembrance, namely—"Intimations of Immortality,"—"The Seal of Solomon and the Shield of David," and, quite recently, during my year of office as W.M., we had the pleasure of listening to his interesting paper on "The Building of St. Paul's Cathedral."

Brethren,—I have said enough to convince you that you now have not only an energetic and untiring W.M. to rule over you, but also a Brother who is, by his large and varied experience, competent to manage and control any large organization, even such an institution as the Quatuor Coronati Lodge.

With him to direct our affairs, the welfare and prosperity of this Lodge during his mastership is assured, and in this assurance I will ask you to unite with me in drinking his very good health, wishing him a very happy, a very pleasant, and a very prosperous year of office.

NOTES ON IRISH FREEMASONRY—No. VIII.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE (*See* p. 146).

BY W. J. CHETWODE CRAWLEY, LL.D.,

Grand Treasurer of Ireland.

THE TRADITION CONNECTING GEORGE WASHINGTON WITH AN IRISH ARMY LODGE.

IN treating of the traditional connection between George Washington and the Lodge of the Social and Military Virtues, No. 227, on the Register of Ireland, reference was made to two authoritative statements, which appeared so early in the last century as to bring the tradition within measurable distance of George Washington's lifetime. The first of these statements appeared in print as far back as 1834, and, besides claiming for Lodge No. 227 (I.C.) the honour of having initiated George Washington, related the manner in which the Lodge recovered its Masonic Chest through the intervention of the Republican General. The second statement did not appear in print till more than thirty years later, when Lt.-Colonel W. Lacy, a distinguished officer of the Regiment and a Past Master of the Lodge, declared that as far back as 1831, he had personal knowledge of the tradition that then connected George Washington's initiation with the Masonic Bible used in the Lodge.

An American Brother, an eminent fellow-worker in the field of Masonic study, suggests that, in each case, the passages should be quoted more fully than the plan of *Note No. VIII.* permitted. The original authorities are not readily accessible in the United States, and proofs of the early existence and persistence of such a tradition must always be of interest to the citizens of the great Republic.

EXTRACT No. I.

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"Several of our Regiments have lodges attached to them; and the annals of "one, No. 227, under the Grand Lodge of Ireland, held by the distinguished 46th, "furnish facts alike honourable to the Craft and the human heart. During the services "of the above regiment in America, General Washington was initiated into Masonry in "their Lodge. Well can we imagine the gush of holy feeling with which his benevolent "mind, so deeply imbued with the love of his fellow creatures, received the sublime "tenets of our Order. That the impression was of a highly wrought character, his "after conduct proved; for when war broke out between the States and the Mother "Country, and he became divided from the brothers of his adoption; in feeling—in "communion of soul, he was their brother still. The Masonic chest of the 46th, by the "chance of war, fell into the hands of the Americans; they reported the circumstance "to General Washington, who embraced the opportunity of testifying his estimation of "Masonry in the most marked and gratifying manner; by directing that a guard of "honour, under the command of a distinguished officer, should take charge of the "chest, with many articles of value belonging to the 46th, and return them to the

" regiment. The surprise, the feeling of both officers and men may be imagined, when " they perceived the flag of truce that announced this elegant compliment from their " noble opponent, but still more noble Brother. It was a scene of moral beauty; a " triumphant vindication of the purity of Masonic principles. The guard of honour with " their flutes playing a sacred march—the chest containing the constitution and imple- " ments of the craft borne aloft, like another ark of the covenant, equally by Englishmen " and Americans, who, lately engaged in the strife of war, now marched through the " enfiladed ranks of the gallant regiment, that with presented arms and colours hailed " the glorious act by cheers, which the sentiment rendered sacred as the hallelujahs of " an angel's song.

" This lodge offers another proof of the excellence and useful influence of " Masonry, nearly as distinguishing as the former. When in Dominica, in the year " 1805, the 46th was attacked by a French force, which it gallantly repelled; but in " the action had the misfortune again to loose [*sic*] the Masonic chest, which the enemy " succeeded in securing on Board their fleet, without knowing its contents. Three years " afterward, the French government, at the earnest request of the officers who had com- " manded the expedition, returned the chest with several complimentary presents; " offering by the act, the acknowledgement and homage of an enlightened nation to the " purity, value, and usefulness of Masonry." * * * * *

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—The Freemason's Quarterly Review, July, 1834 (pp. 138-139.)

EXTRACT No. II.

" In the year 1831 I was made a Mason in the Lodge of St. John, No. 17, " Secunderabad, Deccan E.I. under the Provincial Grand Lodge of the Coast of " Coromandel, at which time I was quartered at that Station with the 46th Regiment.

" Soon after my initiation, being a member of the mess committee, I one day " visited the Godowns, as our store rooms in India are called when a bullock trunk, with " brass mountings, engraved No. 227, L.S.M.V., attracted my attention. On asking " what it contained I was told it was only an old box which belonged to the Masons of " the corps."

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" It is now many years since I perused the transactions of the Lodge in these " books, but what I did read, made, from the circumstances of my masonic noviciate, a " lasting impression on my memory, and therefore I have a perfect recollection of " reading on the fly-leaf of the printed book of Bye-laws that this Bible, belonging to " the Lodge No. 227, was that on which Washington received a degree of Masonry; that " during the War of Independence in America it was taken by the enemy, who returned " it with a flag of truce; and again it was taken by the French in their attack on the " island of Dominica, W.I., together with the Lodge jewels and mess plate of the " officers, who returned it with the Lodge jewels under a flag of truce, keeping the mess " plate."

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" There is no doubt of the Bible having been with the 46th Regiment for " upwards of 90 years, and I verily believe in the history of it as handed down from " one Mason to another.

" By the kind permission of Sir Henry James, R.E., 12 of the most interesting " pages of the Bible have been photo-zincographed by his process, under his direction.

W. Lacy,

P.M. of No. 227, 46th Regt."

" Southampton, 1870."

—The Masonic Bible of the 46th Regt., by Lt.-Col. W. Lacy [Southampton: 1871].

The true history of Freemasonry has fared so ill through misinterpretation of the laws of traditional evidence that it is worth while to point out what the foregoing extracts prove. They do not turn the initiation of George Washington in an Irish Army Lodge into an established fact: far from it. But they establish two facts. First, the extracts show that the tradition was already current in the generation that had seen Washington die. Secondly, the extracts show that the course and tenour of events during the War of Revolution had been such as to render the tradition probable and credible among Freemasons, some of whom had taken part in the War, and many of whom had personal cognisance of George Washington's attitude towards the Craft.

With regard to the possibility of such fraternal intercourse between the hostile armies in the War of Revolution, reference may be made to a work which, one may hope is in the hands of every reading Freemason. In *Military Lodges* (by Robert Freke Gould, P.G.D., Eng.: London, 1900, chap. v., p. 141) will be found an apparently well authenticated instance of fraternal courtesy which exactly meets the case.

By a curious coincidence, the Army Lodge, to which the episode is attributed by Bro. R. F. Gould, is that very Lodge,

"18 . . . . British Seventeenth Regiment of Foot,"

to whose puzzling history the attention of our American fellow-students has been drawn in the original *Note* (p. 157).

The Lodge of The Social and Military Virtues, No. 227 on the Register of Ireland, eventually became The Lodge of Antiquity, No. 1 on the Register of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and a very readable summary of its fortunes will be found in the *Historical Sketch of the Lodge of Antiquity, No. 1 Quebec, by J. Beamish Saul, P.M., etc.*: Montreal, 1903. Besides the authorities quoted in the text, and others cited by Bro. Beamish Saul, first-hand information regarding the Lodge, while in India, will be found in the *History of Freemasonry on the Coast of Coromandel, by Rev. C. H. Malden, P.M., etc.*; Madras, 1895: and the original entries in the records of the Grand Lodge of Ireland were, for the first time, brought within the reach of Masonic students in an article by the present writer in *The Freemason* (Geo. Kenning, London), 6th January, 1894.

The opportunity of correcting two trivial typographical errors in the original *Note* is not to be lost. In line 7, p. 141, for 1794 read 1796, and in line 2 of the last paragraph on p. 159, the figure 4 has dropped out before the last word in the line, so that the clause should read "and 4 were revivals of dormant Lodges."

W. J. Chetwode Crawley.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

DAGGER JEWELS.—A voluminous Masonic work and the removal of our archives and library have taken up so much of my time that I have been unable to look over all the printed matter that has arrived during the past year. I regret that it is only now that I notice in the second part of *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum*, 1903, page 157, the picture of two jewels (dagger and star) the origin of which seems to be unknown to you, and in case you should not even yet have had any information about them, I beg to give you a short history of the origin of the system to which they belonged.

The French Freemasons did not feel flattered by the thought that the origin of the Society into which they had entered was to be sought for in the workshops of the stone cutters, and in consequence of their vanity, there arose in Paris, in 1740, a number of high-grades which, whatever they may have had to do with, certainly had nothing in common with the pure Freemasonry that had sprung forth in England, in 1717.

What contributed most to these events was the exaggerated mania for secrecy among certain sections of the Freemasons and the attempts of the Roman Catholics and the Stuart adherents to pervert Freemasonry to their own ends. To this may be added that, at the same time, all Catholic courts were working towards the overthrow of the Jesuits. The latter, fearing the breakdown of their immense power, seized a so-called free-masonic system, that appeared in 1754 in the convent at Clermont,[1] near Paris, and by means of this system brought themselves in contact with French Freemasonry.

In that year the Chevalier de Bonneville founded in the College of the Jesuits, in Paris, the system which is known by the name of Chapter of Clermont. It consisted of seven grades. According to the legend of the Order, it is said to have passed through five periods of time, and to have been founded by Adam (First Period). The Second Period deals with the time of Nimrod. The Third Period with Moses who brings the knowledge from Egypt. The Fourth Period begins with Solomon ; contains the division into seven grades and the distribution of the arts and sciences among them. The Fifth Period begins with the Order of the Templars. The Chapter of Clermont was concerned with the fourth and fifth periods.

The division of the system into seven degrees was as follows: 1, 2, 3, the Craft degrees; 4, *maitre écossais* (Scottish-Master) ; 5, *maître élu* (Master Elect, or Knight of the Eagle) ; 6, *maître illustre* (Illustrious Master, or Knight of the Holy Sepulchre) ; 7, *maître sublime* (Sublime Master and Knight of God).

A legend of Solomon's revenge on certain murderers was omitted from the Master's Degree and was woven into the high-grades. The *maître illustre* had to take vengeance upon the murderers (Symbol, a dagger stuck into a skull ; a white black-edged apron ; a black sash, to be worn from left to right, with a dagger at its end). In the Seventh Degree, a hexagonal star of mother-of-pearl was worn on a black ribbon round the neck. These high-grades were re-modelled by the Jesuits, who created clerical grades, instead of the hierososlymitanic ones, and by these means they hoped to be able to con-

[1] James II., and (after the battle of Culloden, 27th April, 1746) the Pretender, Charles Edward, found a refuge in the Convent of Clermont.

tribute towards the restoration of the Stuarts, and the suppression of the Protestant religion.

In the high-grades the dagger and poison played an important part. The Chevalier Kadosch (Knight of the Dagger) wore a jewel showing the Virgin Mary with the infant Christ and the letters I.H.S. (In hoc signo); in the second degree we find on the jewel a monk, holding in his right hand a dagger and in his left a poisoned cup, the device being: "Je dois tout à ma religion." The whole secret was nothing else than the assassination of William the Third of Orange. At the head of this system was the infamous jesuit, Perè Lachaise.

In 1758 certain French officers, (prisoners of war) introduced the Chapter of Clermont of 1754 into Berlin. From there it was spread, with many variations, throughout Germany by Pastor Philipp Samuel Rosa, who had been divested of his office on account of his dissolute life; he called it "ordo equestris hierosolymitanus." This organization consisted of three grades: "Capitulum Electum, Illustrious and Sublime." Rosa introduced it in 1762 into Brunswick, and received seven brethren into it. According to his statement he procured the jewels from the Royal Hierosolymitic Palace in Berlin. All the jewels are still in existence in our archives, the only difference being that the aprons of the various degrees are bordered and lined with black, instead of red as in the French system. Some have on the flap a death's head and cross-bones; on others there is only a death's head pierced by a dagger. A broad black silk sash to be worn from right to left, partly edged with an indented white silk ribbon; on the wide ribbon a cross of a dark-red colour; at the end of the ribbon a black dagger; round the neck a broad ribbon edged with white, attached to it a large nine-pointed star of mother-of-pearl, having on one side a radiant sun, on the other a dagger, both engraved. As a jewel, a small nine-pointed star of mother-of-pearl, having on one side a sun, on the other a dagger, both of metal, to be worn in the buttonhole. A red silk bow or rosette, with a star attached, was worn on the breast. The seat of the Magister-Prior in the Chapter is called Solomon's throne, the temple ceremonies are omitted and in their stead canonical hierosolymitanic ceremonies are used. On the carpet there is the picture of Jerusalem on a mountain, over it a sun and a crystalline figure.

From this you will see that the masonic emblems in the possession of Mr. John James Silvester, belonged to the Capitulum Hierosolymitanum. It is difficult to determine where the gentleman was received into this body. At any rate, although the stones on the cross-hilt of the dagger may be only imitation diamonds, and the dagger of silver with a red blade, the chapter was evidently a very aristocratic one.

As the French master and Rose Croix jewels are generally ornamented with various coloured stones, I conclude that the first owner was received in a French Chapter where the aprons had red linings.

I shall be extremely pleased if, by this communication—late, it is true—I have contributed in some way towards the explanation of the two jewels.

F. Kistner.

Archivist and Librarian of the Lodge "Karl Zur Gekrönten Säule," Brunswick.

Japanese Craft Guilds.—Much has been written about the coincidence between the symbolism and customs of Chinese secret societies, such as the "Triad" or "Heaven and Earth Alliance," and those of Freemasonry. Among the Japanese, there appear to exist Craft Guilds dating from ancient times, and it would be interesting to know whether there are any usages retained by them which would compare with

those handed down to us from our mediæval operative brethren. An article in the *New York Tribune* (quoted by *The Globe*, May 2nd, 1904), speaking of Japanese handicraftsmen says :—" Probably the house-builder furnishes one of the most genuine and " picturesque examples of old ways and methods still in vogue. The master-builder " is evidently not handicapped by the absence of sawmills. His huge beams are " brought in the rough to the place of building, being propped up at an angle of 45 " degrees. He mounts the same, and with an assistant on the ground proceeds with a " handsaw patiently to sever the timber to suit his requirements. One of the odd " features in the erection of the one-storey dwellings is that the carpenter uses no nails, " the framework being held together by strong fibre cords. The guild of carpenters " wear a distinct costume, whereby they are recognised, consisting of a short cotton " tunic, ornamented in bands of blue, while the large symbolic figure in the same colour " covers the whole of the back and shoulders. A young apprentice has to serve a " number of years without pay, learning the manipulation of the long and fatiguing " handsaw, before he can earn scanty wages."

GORDON P. G. HILLS.

Early use of the word "Freemason."—On the corner of the south chancel wall in the church of Sidbury, Devon, is a tablet bearing the following inscription :—

AN EPITAPH VPON YE LIFE & DEATH OF
JOHN STONE, FREEMASON,
WHO DEPARTED YS LIFE YE FIRST OF JANVARY, 1617,
& LYETH HEER VNDER BVRIED.

On our great CORNER STONE this STONE relied
For blessing to his building louing most
To build GOD'S TEMPLES in which workes he dyed
And liued the TEMPLE of the HOLY GHOST,
In whose lou'd life is prou'd and honest fame,
GOD can of STONES raise seed to ABRAHAM.

A full description and drawing of the tomb is given in " Memorials of the West," by W. H. Hamilton Rogers, F.S.A., published in 1888 by James Conmain, Exeter.

As I do not remember this being quoted in our *Transactions*, I send it on.

FRED. J. W. CROWE.

The Magic Scroll.—Referring to the note on p. 60 of *A.Q.C.*, vol. xvii., by Bro. Clement H. Berry, respecting the above, I have in my possession the print of a letter, etc., very similar to that mentioned by him. From a note at the foot it appears to have been sold by Searle and Son, of Barnstaple, North Devon, at the price of 2d., and though it bears no date, I know it is at least 60 years old. It is illustrated with a picture of the Saviour, surrounded by the words, "*The Son of God,—Fairer than the Children of Men.—Psalm xlv,*" within an ornamental border, and having four rude woodcuts at the corners, representing respectively an angel,—a preacher addressing a small congregation,—a crown,—and another angel holding in one hand an open book and in the other a palm branch.

Copies of this letter used to be fixed on the walls of the principal living rooms of small farms and cottages in this District (North Devon), and I remember so seeing one some years ago—placed there in the belief that the letter was a charm or protection,

as stated therein:—" And he that hath a copy of this my letter, written with my own " hand and spoken with my own mouth, and keepeth it, without publishing it to " others, shall not prosper; but he that publisheth it to others, shall be blessed of me." " . . . and whomsoever shall have a copy of this letter, written with my hand, and " keep it in their houses, nothing shall hurt them, neither by lightning, pestilence, nor " thunder shall do them any hurt—and if a woman be with child, and in labour, and a " copy of this letter be about her, and she firmly puts her faith in me, she shall be " safely delivered of her birth," etc.

George M. Doe.

Philo-Musicæ Societas, 1725-27.[1]—Has the occurrence of the addition "Philo-Musicæ" to the name of an individual, at dates long subsequent to the above, any bearing upon, or relation to, this Society? I not long since noticed an instance in a book of my own, "The Essex Harmony," vol. ii., 1777, where the author describes himself as "*John Arnold, Philo-Musicæ*," and have since ascertained that the same John Arnold published "The Compleat Psalmodist," in 1741, on the title page of which he appears simply as "John Arnold of Great Marley (near Brentwood), in the County of Essex,"—and, also, "The Essex Harmony," the date of issue of which I cannot find, but vol. i. reached its third edition in 1767, and vol. ii. appears to have been first printed in 1769. He also published "The Leicestershire Harmony," in 1759, and describes himself as "Philo-Musicæ" on the title pages of all his locally named works, the Leicestershire book being wholly sacred music, and the Essex volumes in many respects decidedly the reverse. Vol. i. of "The Essex Harmony" contains "'Tis Masonry unites Mankind" (which appears in Preston's "Illustrations," and elsewhere), but that is the sole instance of a Masonic song in any of Arnold's books, so far as I know. In the British Museum Library the latest date of Arnold's books is 1795, being a reprint of the first edition of "The Essex Harmony." There are also some separate songs by him, about 1770, and he seems to have enjoyed some popularity, as his "Compleat Psalmodist" attained its seventh edition in 1779. I have failed to find any mention of Arnold's name in the usual Dictionaries or other books of general reference.

I find that a correspondent of "Notes and Queries," in April, 1895, asked for information about this same John Arnold, giving the latter's birth 1720, and his death 1792, but no replies were elicited. (Notes and Queries, 8th Series, vii., 268.)

W. B. Hextall.

[1] "*Philo Musicæ et Architecturæ Societas*, London, 1725 - 1727, British Museum Add. MS. No. 23202, with introduction and notes by W. Harry Rylands, F.S.A.," forms vol. ix. of the Masonic Reprints of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge.

OBITUARY.

James Lewis Thomas, 26, Gloucester Street, London, S.W., on the 4th October, 1904. Bro. Thomas was very well known to London Masons. He was initiated in the Newport Lodge, Isle of Wight, so long ago as 1848, and was appointed to the office of A.G.D.C. in Grand Lodge, in 1878. In all other degrees he also took a very great interest and, at the time of his death, was the oldest member of the Societas Rosicruciana in Anglia. He joined our Correspondence Circle in March, 1898.

REVIEWS.

ILLUSTRATED History of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement, No. 256.[1]—Apart from the weekly issues of the Masonic Periodicals and the Annual Transactions of Lodges, the year 1904 was not productive of much Masonic literature. But among the few books upon Masonic subjects which were published during the year, the History of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement, by Bro. Henry Sadler, Grand Tyler and Sub-Librarian of the Grand Lodge of England, is one of the most important, and certainly deserves recognition and mention in these pages.

Brother Sadler is already well-known to reading Masons as an accurate and painstaking writer. The books he has already published indicate that what he takes in hand to do is invariably well done, and the History of the Emulation Lodge will certainly tend to strengthen this estimate of his work, will increase his reputation as a Masonic writer and historian, and add further laurels to those he has already won.

The book is a splendid history of a famous Lodge—a lodge which for upwards of eighty years has rendered magnificent service to the Craft, by inculcating a knowledge of, and providing opportunities for the practice of, the ritual and ceremonial of Freemasonry, for many thousands of Craftsmen. It may truthfully be said, that the Lodge of Emulation has done more than any other Lodge of Instruction, probably more than all others, to introduce and permanently establish a general uniformity of working among English Lodges, and its system is now generally adopted, not only in England, but in many British Colonies in outlying portions of the globe.

Established as far back as the year 1823, ten years after the "Glorious Union," the Emulation Lodge has been supported, and assisted in its work, by some of the most influential and best known members of the Grand Lodge of England, and throughout the whole course of its career, has carried on a grand work, and achieved a success as remarkable as it has been well and truly deserved.

The rise and progress of this Lodge, from comparative insignificance to a world-wide reputation, has been traced—admirably traced—by Bro. Sadler, in a book of over 200 pages, full of valuable information, and deeply interesting to every brother who knows, or who desires to know, something of the origin of the uniformity of Masonic ritual and ceremonial, by what means this uniformity has been promoted, and to whom the credit of this great work is chiefly due.

The handsome volume is embellished with sixty portraits of eminent members of the Craft, besides other illustrations; it is admirably got up in all respects, and a copy should be in every Masonic Library, as well as in the hands of every reading Mason.

JOHN T. THORP.

[1] Illustrated History of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement, No. 256.—1823 to 1903. With brief historical sketches of its branches and offshoots, by Henry Sadler, P.M. and P.Z., Grand Tyler and Sub-Librarian of the Grand Lodge of England. Spencer & Co., 15, Great Queen Street, London, W.C. 1904. (Price 7/6.)

Some Memorials of the Globe Lodge, No. 23.[1]—This is a very interesting account of an old London Lodge, which was established as far back as the year 1723. As with most of the other old Lodges, many of its earlier records have unfortunately disappeared, so that it was quite impossible, from those still remaining, to give its complete history. Brother Sadler, however, by his extensive Masonic knowledge, has been able, in a very admirable manner, to link the scattered fragments together, by details culled from many sources, so that the book will not only be treasured by the members of the Globe Lodge, as an accurate and valuable history of their *alma mater*, but will also prove valuable to the general Masonic reader, inasmuch as it contains much useful information about many interesting Masonic matters.

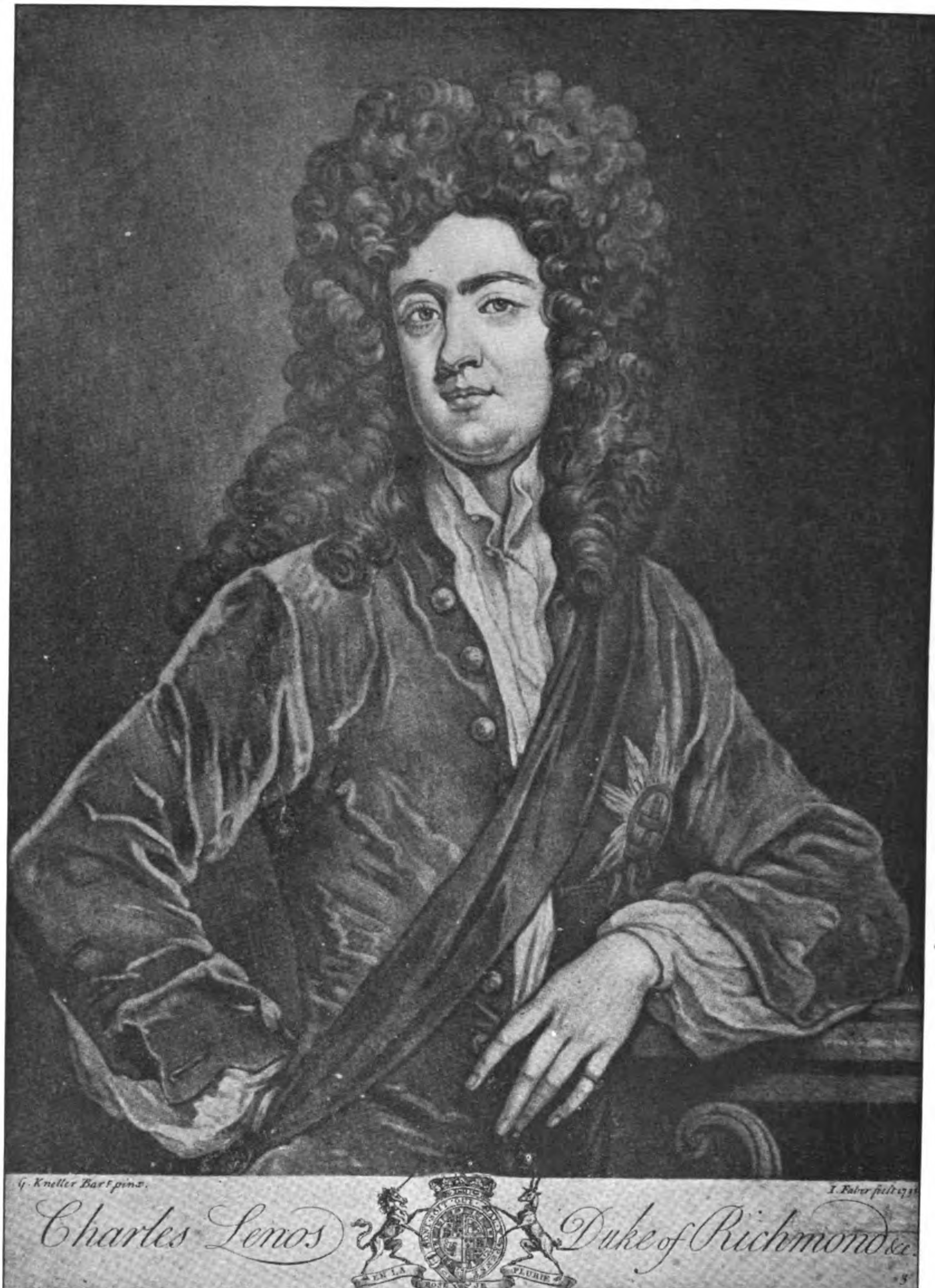
To the members of the Lodge, these Memorials will be of especial value for the description they give of the early meeting places of the Lodge; for many interesting details of its early masters; for a faithful account of its troubles and vicissitudes, all of which it was successful in overcoming; for lists of the Brethren who occupied the Chair as Master, or who represented the Lodge as Grand Steward; for short biographical sketches of many of its more noted members; and for a record therein preserved of the high and honorable position the "Globe" deservedly held among the London Lodges for many years—and still holds.

The portions of the book which will prove of especial interest to the general Masonic reader, are the details therein recorded of the acquisition and previous history of the property in Great Queen Street, and the erection thereon of the present Freemasons' Hall and Tavern; for the account of the amalgamation of the two rival Grand Lodges in 1813; the origin of the Grand Stewards and of the "Red Apron;" the probable reasons for the adoption of the Blue and Red Aprons; and many other topics of general Masonic interest.

The book is profusely illustrated with portraits of eminent members of the Lodge and other Masonic celebrities, with views of some of the Inns where the Lodge at one time or other held its meetings, and many other interesting plates. It is well printed, as well as handsomely bound, and reflects great credit upon all concerned in its production.

John T. Thorp.

[1] Some Memorials of The Globe Lodge, No. 23, of Ancient Free & Accepted Masons of England (Illustrated), with a sketch of the origin and history of The Red Apron, by Henry Sadler, P.M. & P.Z., Grand Tyler and Sub-Librarian of the Grand Lodge of England. London: Warrington & Co., 56, Great Queen Street, W.C., and Spencer & Co., 15, Great Queen Street, W.C. 1904. (Price 4/-.)



Richmond & Lenox. 1725.

HEARTY GOOD WISHES

TO THE

MEMBERS OF BOTH CIRCLES

FROM THE

W.M. AND OFFICERS

OF THE

QUATUOR CORONATI LODGE No. 2076,

St. JOHN'S DAY IN WINTER,

A.D. 1904.

ST. JOHN'S CARD

OF THE

Quatuor Coronati Lodge, No. 2076,

London,



27th December, 1904.

H Keble, Printer, Margate.
1904.

Founders and Past Masters:

* SIR CHARLES WARREN, *G.C.M.G.*, Lieut.-General, P.D.G.M., Eastern Archipelago, Past Master.
* WILLIAM HARRY RYLANDS, *F.S.A.*, P.A.G.D.C., Past Master.
* ROBERT FREKE GOULD, P.G.D., Past Master.
* REV. ADOLPHUS F. A. WOODFORD, *M.A.*, P.G.C. (Died 23rd December, 1887.)
* SIR WALTER BESANT, *M.A.*, *F.S.A.* (Died 6th June, 1901.)
* JOHN PAUL RYLANDS, *F.S.A.*
* SISSON COOPER PRATT, Lieut.-Col., R.A., Past Master.
* WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN, P.G.D.
* GEORGE WILLIAM SPETH, *F.R.Hist.S.*, P.A.G.D.C. (Died 19th April, 1901.)
WILLIAM SIMPSON, *R.I.*, *M.R.A.S.*, Past Master (Died 17th August, 1899.)
WITHAM MATTHEW BYWATER, P.G.S.B., Past Master.
THOMAS HAYTER LEWIS, Professor, *F.S.A.*, *F.R.I.B.A.*, Past Master (Died 10th December, 1898)
WILLIAM WYNN WESTCOTT, *M.B.*, P.G.D., Past Master.
REV. CHARLES JAMES BALL, *M.A.*, Past Master.
EDWARD MACBEAN, Past Master.
GUSTAV ADOLPH CÆSAR KUPFERSCHMIDT, A.G.S.G.C., Past Master (Died 30th Oct. 1901.)
SYDNEY TURNER KLEIN, *F.L.S.*, *F.R.A.S.*, Past Master.
SIR CASPAR PURDON CLARKE, *C.I.E.*, Past Master.
THOMAS BOWMAN WHYTEHEAD, P.G.S.B., Past Master.
EDWARD CONDER, Junr., *J.P.*, *F.S.A.*, Past Master.
GOTTHELF GREINER, A.G.S.G.C., Past Master.
EDWARD JAMES CASTLE, *K.C.*, Past Master.
SIR ALBERT HASTINGS MARKHAM, Admiral, *K.C.B.*, P.D.G.M., Malta, Immediate Past Master.

Officers of the Lodge and Committee:

Worshipful Master	REV. CANON JOHN WILLIAM HORSLEY, M.A.
Immediate Past Master	SIR ALBERT HASTINGS MARKHAM, Admiral, *K.C.B.*, P.D.G.M., Malta.
Senior Warden	GEORGE LAWRENCE SHACKLES.
Junior Warden	EDWARD ARMITAGE, *M.A.*, P.D.G.D.C.
Treasurer	HAMON LE STRANGE, Prov.G.M., Norfolk.
Secretary	WILLIAM HARRY RYLANDS, *F.S.A.*, P.A.G.D.C.
Senior Deacon	FRANCIS HASTINGS GOLDNEY, P.G.D.
Junior Deacon	JOHN THOMAS THORP, *F.R.Hist.S.*
Director of Ceremonies	WITHAM MATTHEW BYWATER, P.G.S.B.
Inner Guard	FREDERICK JOSEPH WILLIAM CROWE.
Steward	HENRY SADLER.
Steward	EDWARD ARIES THOMAS BREED.
	WILLIAM JOHN CHETWODE CRAWLEY, *LL.D.*, *D.C.L.*, Gr.Treas., Ireland.
Assistant Secretary and Librarian	W. JOHN SONGHURST.

Tyler:

JOHN W. FREEMAN, P.M., 147. Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C.

* Founders.

Past Masters.

1886—1887.	GENERAL SIR CHARLES WARREN.
1887—1888.	R. F. GOULD.
1888—1889.	WILLIAM SIMPSON (Died 17th August, 1899.)
1889—1890.	LT.-COL. SISSON COOPER PRATT.
1890—1891.	WITHAM MATTHEW BYWATER.
1891—1892.	WILLIAM HARRY RYLANDS.
1892—1893.	PROF. T. HAYTER LEWIS (Died 10th December, 1898.)
1893—1894.	DR. W. WYNN WESTCOTT.
1894—1895.	REV. CHARLES JAMES BALL.
1895—1896.	EDWARD MACBEAN.
1896—1897.	CÆSAR KUPFERSCHMIDT (Died 30th October, 1901.)
1897—1898.	SYDNEY TURNER KLEIN.
1898—1899.	SIR CASPAR PURDON CLARKE.
1899—1900.	THOMAS BOWMAN WHYTEHEAD.
1900—1901.	EDWARD CONDER, Junr.
1901—1902.	GOTTHELF GREINER.
1902—1903.	EDWARD JAMES CASTLE.
1903—1904.	SIR ALBERT HASTINGS MARKHAM.

St. Peter's Rectory,
Walworth, London,
27th December, 1904.

Dear Brethren,

I GREET you well. For all of you corporately in the two concentric circles of the Lodge, and for each of you individually, *Prosit Neujahr*, may the *year* (if the G.A.O.T.U. grant us another twelve months of life in this stage of being) be *happy* in the consciousness of each day bringing something attempted nobly and altruistically, if not of something done, and *new* — not merely another — in new beginnings and new resolves founded in humility and yet in faith, continued in wisdom and bravery, and crowned by the chiefest grace, that of perseverance to the end.

Ten years ago, as now again, a priest of the Church of England sent greetings with the S. John's Card from the Chair of King Solomon, and spoke of that solstitial festival marking the conclusion of the first and the beginning of the second decade of our corporate existence. Once more "the complete number" of ten years has passed away and during its passage the Junior Warden, the Treasurer, and the Secretary who supported the W.M. in 1894 have been promoted to the study of hidden mysteries in that higher plane of life continuous, life progressive, where our imaginary divisions of time are unthinkable, and where decades are no more considered than milestones.

Ten years ago our numbers were about 1800, now they are 2800, while of course we have during the decade lost hundreds from various causes, amongst which stands eminent that war in South Africa which Masons at any rate have sad reason to call fratricidal, from the number of brethren who fell on either side. An obscure passage in the volume of the Sacred Law, i. Cor. xv., 29 (for which I once searched out thirty-seven interpretations), is by some held to mean that men immediately after the martyrdom of their brethren presented themselves for baptism to supply the place of the martyrs. In some such sense let us remember that we have ever gaps to fill, and beyond that we must ever be zealous and persevering in seeking out fit brethren of the Craft with some special love or power of Masonic study and research, so that our numbers may increase from decade to decade, and even from year to year.

One great loss the decade has known, and one noticeable forward step. The former will long be felt, in spite of the admirable work of his successor, being that of our brother G. W. Speth, whose praise is in all the Lodges. The memorial we erected over the grave in which I was privileged to lay his body, will speak to generations yet to come of an honourable life, an example and an incitement to the deepest lovers of the Craft. The forward step, which indeed was but a carrying out of his design and hopes, has been the obtaining in the centre of the metropolis a home for our extensive and ever increasing library and collection of objects of Masonic interest, and the provision at the same place (61, Lincoln's Inn Fields) of accommodation for any brethren who may wish to study or write there. May I express the hope that few of the Correspondence Circle will visit London without finding their way to these rooms, and availing themselves, should they so desire, of the stores of information possessed by our Assistant Secretary and Librarian, Bro. W. J. Songhurst.

And while we are not too ignorant to learn, let us also not be too shy to teach. Humility may make us diffident as to the value of any treatises or papers we might

produce; but that affords no reason for our not sending to the Secretary some short communications—in the form of notes or queries—as to subjects of Masonic interest which may have struck us in our wanderings or in our reading.

We cannot all carve capitals; we cannot all design temples; but all can find and bring some pebbles that may be useful, as even rubble is, in some fashion to the perfecting of the stately and superb edifice for which, as well as in which, we labour. So mote it be!

J. W. HORSLEY.

FRONTISPIECE.

Charles, 2nd Duke of Richmond and Lennox, K.G. and K.B., was born May the 18th, 1701, succeeded his father (a natural son of King Charles II.) on the 27th of May, 1723, and was elected Grand Master of English Freemasons on the 24th of June, 1724. In May, 1725, he was re-elected for the ensuing half-year, and therefore remained in office until the 27th of December, 1725. He presided at every meeting, but one, of the Grand Lodge during his Mastership, and appended his sign-manual to the minutes on the date last named, a facsimile of which is now given at the foot of his portrait.

The Lodge in which he was initiated is not definitely known, but as he was Master of a Lodge held at "The Horne Tavern at Westminster," in November, 1723, a reasonable inference would be that he was received into Masonry in that Lodge, especially in view of the fact that this was *the* aristocratic Lodge of the period.

The Duke evidently took a keen interest in the affairs of the Craft from the first, as his name follows that of the Grand Master in a list of contributions for the relief of a distressed Brother, collected at a meeting of the Grand Lodge on the 19th of February, 1724. It was during his Grand Mastership that the Fund of Charity was established and Regulations for its administration were adopted.

His Grace's father appears also to have been a member of the Order, as in the minutes of the Grand Lodge of the 2nd of March, 1732, it is recorded that "Br. Edward Hall, a member of the Lodge at the Swan, Chichester, being there made a Mason by the late Duke of Richmond, 36 years ago, and now recommended by the present Duke as a proper object of Charity was relieved with £6 . 6."

The Duke attended the Grand Lodge on the occasion of the election of the Earl of Darnley to the chair of Grand Master, on the 28th of April, 1737, and also a year later on the election of that nobleman's successor on the 27th of April, 1738, his last recorded attendance. At the coronation of King George II. he officiated as High Constable of England, in 1734 he was appointed Master of the Horse, in 1740 he was nominated one of the Lords Justices for the administration of the government during the absence of the King, and again in 1745, 1748 and 1750.

During the Jacobite rebellion of 1745, he acted under the Duke of Cumberland as Lieutenant General of the British forces. The Duke died on the 8th of August, 1750.

HENRY SADLER.

" What bounds can limit now the falling tear,
" When honest souls no greater loss can fear?
" What Pow'r of courage can we now invoke,
" Or how sustain this unexpected stroke?
" Fortitude in vain we now implore,
" Richmond is dead, and worth is now no more."

MEMBERS OF THE LODGE

IN THE ORDER OF THEIR SENIORITY.

1a **Warren,** Sir Charles, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S. Lieut.-General. 27 *Wellington Crescent, Ramsgate.* 278, 1417, 1832, P.M. Founder and First Worshipful Master. **Past Grand Deacon, Past District Grand Master, Eastern Archipelago.**

1b **Rylands,** William Harry, F.S.A. *La Tuya, Edward Road, Bromley, Kent.* 2, P.M. Founder and First Senior Warden. Past Master. Secretary. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.**

1c **Gould,** Robert Freke, late 31st Regt., Barrister-at-Law. *Kingfield, Woking, Surrey.* 92, 153, 570, 743, P.M. Founder and First Junior Warden. Past Master. **Past Grand Deacon.**

1d **Rylands,** John Paul, Barrister-at-Law, F.S.A. *Heather Lea, Charlesville, Birkenhead.* 148, 1354. Founder.

1e **Pratt,** Sisson Cooper, Lieut.-Colonel, Royal Artillery. *Gloucester Mansions, Harrington Gardens, S.W., London.* 92. Founder. Past Master.

1f **Hughan,** William James. *Dunscore, Torquay, Devon.* 131, P.M. Founder. P.Pr.G.Sec., P.Pr.G.W., Cornwall. **Past Grand Warden, Iowa. Past Grand Deacon.**

7 **Bywater,** Witham Matthew. 33 *Telford Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W., London.* 19, P.M. Past Master and Director of Ceremonies. **Past Grand Sword Bearer.** Joined 7th April 1886.

8 **Whytehead,** Thomas Bowman. *Acomb House, York.* 1611, 2328, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., North and East Yorks. **Past Grand Sword Bearer. Past Grand Warden, New Zealand.** Past Master. Joined 7th April 1886.

9 **Westcott,** William Wynn, M.B., Lond. 396 *Camden Road, N.W., London.* 814, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.C., Somersetshire. **Past Junior Grand Deacon.** Past Master. Joined 2nd December 1886.

10 **Crawley,** William John Chetwode, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.R.Hist.S. Member of the Senate, Dublin University. *Ely Place, Dublin.* 357 (I.C.), P.M., Elected Grand Secretary of the G.L. of Instruction, and Past Registrar of the Grand Chapter of Instruction, Ireland. **Grand Treasurer, Ireland.** Member of Permanent Committee. Joined 2nd June 1887.

11 **Ball,** Rev. Charles James, M.A., Oxon., Clerk in Holy Orders. *Blechingdon Rectory, Oxford.* 1820. Past Master. Joined 8th September 1887.

12 **Castle,** Edward James, late Royal Engineers, Barrister-at-Law, K.C. 1 *Hare Court, Temple, E.C., London.* 143, P.M. **Past Dep. Grand Registrar.** Past Master. Joined 4th May 1888.

13 **Macbean,** Edward, F.R.G.S., F.R.S.L. 31 *Athole Gardens, Kelvinside, Glasgow, W.* 1 (S.C.), 2029, Z. Past Master. Joined 4th May 1888.

14 **Goldney,** Frederick Hastings. *Camberley, Surrey.* 259, 335, 626, P.M., Pr.G.Treas., P.Pr.G.W. Wiltshire. **Past Grand Deacon.** Senior Deacon. Joined 4th May 1888.

15 **Clarke,** Sir Caspar Purdon, C.I.E., F.S.A. 92 *Cromwell Road, S.W., London.* 1196. Past Master. Joined 4th January 1889.

16 **Klein,** Sydney Turner, F.L.S., F.R.A.S. *Hatherlow, Raglan Road, Reigate, Surrey.* 404. Past Master. Joined 8th November 1889.

17 **Markham,** Sir Albert Hastings, K.C.B., Admiral, A.D.C., F.R.G.S. 73 *Cromwell Road, S.W., London.* 257, 1593, P.M. **Past District Grand Master, Past Grand Superintendent, Malta.** Immediate Past Master. Joined 24th June 1891.

18 **Ninnis,** Belgrave, M.D., Inspector General, R.N., F.R.G.S., F.S.A. *Brockenhurst, Aldrington Road, Streatham, S.W, London.* 259, 1174, 1691, P.M., P.Dis.G.D., Malta. **Past Grand Junior Deacon.** Joined 9th November 1891.

19 **Malczovich,** Ladislas Aurèle de. *Belügyministerium, Budapest, Hungary.* Lodge Szent Istzvan. Member of the Council of the Order, Hungary. **Representative of Grand Lodge, Ireland.** Local Secretary for Hungary. Joined 5th January 1894.

20 **Conder,** Edward, jun., J.P., F.S.A. *The Conigree, Newent, Gloucestershire.* 1036, 1074. *280.* Past Master. Local Secretary for Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire. Joined 5th January 1894.

21 **Greiner,** Gotthelf. 10 *&* 12 *Milton Street, Cripplegate, E.C., London.* 92, P.M. **Assistant Grand Secretary for German Correspondence.** Past Master. Joined 24th June 1896.

22 **Horsley,** Rev. Canon John William, M.A., Oxon., Clerk in Holy Orders, J.P. *St. Peter's Rectory, Walworth, S.E, London.* 1973. Worshipful Master. Joined 24th June 1896.

23 **Shackles,** George Lawrence. "*Wickersley,*" *Brough, East Yorks.* 57, 1511, 2494, P.M., *1511*, P.Z. P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.R., North and East Yorkshire. Senior Warden. Local Secretary for the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire. Joined 7th May 1897.

24 **Le Strange,** Hamon. *Hunstanton Hall, Norfolk.* 10, 16, 52, P.M., *10, 52,* P.Z., P.P.G.W., P.Pr.G.Treas., P.D.Pr.G.M., Pr.G.H., Norfolk. **Provincial Grand Master, Norfolk.** Treasurer. Joined 1st October 1897.

25 **Armitage,** Edward, M.A. *Greenhills, Tilford, Farnham, Surrey.* 859, 1074, 1492, 2851, P.M., *859, 1074, 1* (S.C.), P.Z. **Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies.** Junior Warden. Joined 7th October 1898.

26 **Crowe,** Frederick Joseph William. *Marsden, Chichester.* 328, P.M., *710*, P.Z., P.Pr.G.Reg., P.P.G.Sc.N. **Grand Organist** (Craft and R.A.) Inner Guard. Joined 8th November 1898.

27 **Thorp,** John Thomas, F.R.Hist.S. 57 *Regent Road, Leicester.* 523, 2429, P.M., *279*, P.Z., Pr.G.W., Pr.G.J., Leicestershire and Rutland. Junior Deacon. Joined 8th November 1900.

28 **Hovenden,** Robert, F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S *Heathcote, Park Hill Road, Croydon, Surrey.* 21, 2140, P.M. **Past Grand Steward.** Joined 24th June 1901.

29 **Sadler,** Henry. *Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C., London.* 147, 2148, P.M., *7, 169*, P.Z., **Grand Tyler.** Sub Librarian Grand Lodge of England. Senior Steward. Joined 1st May 1903.

30 **Breed,** Edward Aries Thomas. 13 *Buckingham Place, Brighton.* 811, P.M., *271*, H., P.P.G.S.W., Sussex. Junior Steward. Joined 9th November 1903.

31 **Robertson,** John Ross 291 *Sherbourne Street, Toronto, Canada.* 28, 369, P.M. **Past Grand Warden, England; Past Grand Master, Canada.** Joined 6th May 1904.

HONORARY MEMBER.

H.R.H. Prince Friedrich Leopold of Prussia. *Berlin.* Ordens Meister. National Grand Lodge of Germany. **Past Grand Master, England.** Honorary Member. Joined 4th January 1901.

MEMBERS of the CORRESPONDENCE CIRCLE.

GOVERNING BODIES.

			Joined
1	United Grand Lodge of England, Library	London	September 1887
2	Provincial Grand Lodge of Staffordshire	Stafford	May 1889
3	Provincial Grand Chapter of Staffordshire	Stafford	May 1890
4	Provincial Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire, Library	Leeds	October 1889
5	Provincial Grand Lodge of Norfolk	Norwich	November 1901
6	Grand Lodge of Ireland, Library	Dublin	November 1903
7	District Grand Lodge of Gibraltar	Gibraltar	March 1889
8	District Grand Lodge of Malta	Valetta	January 1890
9	National Grand Lodge of Norway	Christiania	March 1904
10	District Grand Lodge of Natal	Pietermaritzburg	June 1889
11	District Grand Lodge of Punjab	Lahore	May 1888
12	District Grand Lodge of Burma	Rangoon	June 1890
13	District Grand Lodge of Madras	Madras	May 1894
14	District Grand Lodge of the Argentine Republic	Buenos Ayres	January 1891
15	District Grand Lodge of Eastern Archipelago	Singapore	October 1890
16	District Grand Lodge of Northern China	Shanghai	May 1895
17	District Grand Lodge of Queensland (E.C.)	Brisbane	June 1895
18	District Grand Lodge of Queensland (S.C.)	Brisbane	October 1891
19	District Grand Lodge of South Africa, W. Div.	Cape Town	June 1899
20	Grand Lodge of Alabama	Montgomery, Alabama	May 1904
21	Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia	Washington, D.C., U.S.A.	October 1903
22	Grand Lodge of Iowa, Masonic Library	Cedar Rapids	October 1888
23	*Grand Lodge of Kansas	Topeka	October 1903
24	Grand Lodge of Kentucky, Library	Louisville	May 1889
25	Grand Lodge of Manitoba	Winnipeg	September 1887
26	Grand Lodge of Massachusetts	Boston	January 1890
27	Grand Lodge of Montana	Helena, Montana	March 1898
28	Grand Lodge of New York, Masonic Library	New York	November 1890
29	Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Library	Philadelphia	May 1900
30	Grand Lodge of Virginia	Richmond	January 1893
31	*Grand Lodge of Florida	Jacksonville	January 1902
32	*Grand Lodge of British Columbia	Victoria, B.C.	January 1903
33	Grand Lodge of Canada	Hamilton, Ontario	October 1903
34	Grand National Lodge of Germany, Library	Berlin	May 1887
35	Grand Lodge of Hamburg, Library	Hamburg	May 1895
36	Provincial Grand Lodge of Lower Saxony, Library	Hamburg	January 1894
37	Grand Lodge of the Netherlands	The Hague	October 1899
38	Provincial Grand Lodge, Netherlands, South Africa	Capetown	January 1899
39	Grand Lodge of the Republic of Costa Rica	San José	June 1902
40	Grand Lodge of New Zealand	Wellington	November 1891
41	Grand Lodge of South Australia	Adelaide	January 1890
42	United Grand Lodge of Victoria	Melbourne	November 1890
43	United Grand Lodge of New South Wales	Sydney	June 1894
44	Supreme Council A. and A.S.R., England	London	May 1888
45	Supreme Council, A. and A.S.R., Belgium	Brussels	May 1887
46	Supreme Council, A. and A.S.R., S. Jur., U.S.A.	Washington	March 1892
47	Supreme Council, A. and A.S.R., Canada	Hamilton	March 1896
48	The Grand Council of the Order of the Secret Monitor in England	London	June 1888

LODGES AND CHAPTERS (ON THE ROLL OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.)

					Joined.
49	No.	19	Royal Athelstan Lodge	London	January 1890
50	,,	39	St. John the Baptist Lodge	Exeter	October 1890
51	,,	48	Lodge of Industry	Gateshead, Durham	June 1895
52	,,	57	Humber Lodge	Hull	May 1889
53	,,	61	Lodge of Probity	Halifax, Yorkshire	November 1890
54	,,	68	Royal Clarence R.A. Chapter	Bristol	October 1891
55	,,	75	Lodge of Love and Honour	Falmouth	November 1901
56	,,	84	Doyle's Lodge of Fellowship	Guernsey	November 1896
57	,,	107	Philanthropic Lodge	King's Lynn, Norfolk	October 1890
58	,,	117	Salopian Lodge of Charity	Shrewsbury	January 1889
59	,,	121	Mount Sinai Lodge	Penzance, Cornwall	January 1903
60	,,	133	Lodge of Harmony	Faversham, Kent	November 1890
61	,,	150	Lodge Perfect Unanimity	Madras	October 1893
62	,,	168	Mariners' Lodge	Guernsey	May 1891
63	,,	174	Lodge of Sincerity	London	March 1894
64	,,	195	Lodge Hengist	Bournemouth	March 1891
65	,,	227	Ionic Lodge	London	June 1895
66	,,	236	York Lodge	York	October 1888
67	,,	253	Tyrian Lodge	Derby	January 1888
68	,,	262	Salopian Lodge	Shrewsbury	January 1889
69	,,	278	Lodge of Friendship	Gibraltar	October 1888
70	,,	297	Witham Lodge	Lincoln	March 1891
71	,,	316	Lodge Peace and Concord, 2nd Battalion The Royal Scots	Kamptee, India	October 1901
72	,,	345	Lodge Perseverance	Blackburn	May 1897
73	,,	374	St. Paul's Lodge	Montreal, Canada	June 1888
74	,,	391	Lodge Independence with Philanthropy	Allahabad, N.W. Prov.	January 1896
75	,,	393	St. David's Lodge	Berwick-on-Tweed	October 1896
76	,,	418	Menturia Lodge	Hanley, Staffordshire	May 1889
77	,,	422	Yarborough Lodge	Gainsboro', Lincolnshire	March 1890
78	,,	438	Lodge of Harmony	Cawnpore, Bengal	January 1901
79	,,	450	Cornubian Lodge, "Coombe" Library	Hayle, Cornwall	November 1887
80	,,	459	Lodge Himalayan Brotherhood	Simla, Punjab	October 1892
81	,,	465	Lodge Goodwill	Bellary, Madras	October 1893
82	,,	466	Lodge of Merit	Stamford	October 1898
83	,,	508	Lodge Zetland in the East	Singapore	October 1890
84	,,	510	St. Martin's Lodge	Liskeard, Cornwall	March 1890
85	,,	525	Lodge Zetland	Hong Kong	October 1888
86	,,	539	St. Matthew's Lodge	Walsall, Staffordshire	January 1889
87	,,	540	Stuart Lodge	Bedford	May 1900
88	,,	542	Lodge of Philanthropy	Moulmein, Burma	October 1890
89	,,	546	Etruscan Lodge	Longton, Staffords	March 1893
90	,,	551	Yarborough Lodge	Ventnor, I.W.	May 1893
91	,,	555	Lodge Fidelity	Framlingham, Suffolk	June 1903
92	,,	566	Lodge St. Germain	Selby, Yorks	October 1893
93	,,	587	General Lodge of Instruction	Birmingham	May 1900
94	,,	611	Lodge of the Marches	Ludlow, Shropshire	January 1889
95	,,	614	Lodge Star of Burma	Rangoon	June 1890
96	,,	617	Excelsior Lodge	Buenos Ayres	May 1890
97	,,	637	Portland Lodge	Stoke-on-Trent	October 1888
98	,,	696	St. Bartholomew Lodge	Wednesbury, Staffords	January 1889
99	,,	711	Goodwill Lodge	Port Elizabeth, South Africa	June 1887

					Joined.
100	No.	726	Staffordshire Knot Lodge	Stafford	March 1888
101	,,	792	Pelham Pillar Lodge	Grimsby, Lincolnshire	May 1890
102	,,	796	North Australian Lodge	Brisbane, Queensland	January 1892
103	,,	804	Carnarvon Lodge	Havant, Hampshire	November 1887
104	,,	809	Lodge of United Goodfellowship	Wisbech, Cambridgeshire	March 1892
105	,,	828	St. John's Lodge	Grahamstown, Cape	March 1895
106	,,	832	Lodge Victoria in Burma	Rangoon	June 1890
107	,,	859	Isaac Newton University Lodge	Cambridge	May 1891
108	,,	876	Acacia Lodge	Monte Video	June 1890
109	,,	877	Royal Alfred Lodge	Jersey	January 1897
110	,,	904	Phœnix Lodge	Rotherham, Yorkshire	January 1891
111	,,	932	Lodge Leichhardt	Rockhampton, Queensland	March 1897
112	,,	988	Lodge Wahab or Benevolent	Sialkote, Punjab	October 1897
113	,,	1008	Royal St. Edmunds Lodge	Bury St. Edmunds	May 1902
114	,,	1010	Kingston Lodge	Hull	November 1889
115	,,	1022	Rising Star Lodge	Bloemfontein	October 1900
116	,,	1025	Lodge Star of the South	Buenos Ayres	June 1890
117	,,	1039	St. John's Lodge	Lichfield, Staffordshire	January 1890
118	,,	1060	Marmion Lodge	Tamworth, Staffordshire	May 1889
119	,,	1066	Lodge Rock of Gwalior	Jhansi, N.W. Province	January 1894
120	,,	1152	Lodge St. George	Singapore	October 1890
121	,,	1198	Lodge Pitt-MacDonald	Vepery, Madras	October 1893
122	,,	1244	Marwood Lodge	Redcar, Yorks	June 1898
123	,,	1248	Denison Lodge	Scarborough	November 1889
124	,,	1249	Lodge Pioneer	Gympie, Queensland	May 1898
125	,,	1283	Ryburn Lodge	Sowerby Bridge, W. Yorks	November 1895
126	,,	1285	Lodge of Faith, Hope and Charity	Ootacamund, Madras	January 1895
127	,,	1301	Brighouse Lodge	Brighouse, Yorkshire	November 1902
128	,,	1402	Jordan Lodge	Torquay, Devonshire	January 1888
129	,,	1415	Campbell Lodge	Hampton Court, Middlesex	November 1891
130	,,	1428	United Service Lodge	Landport, Hampshire	January 1889
131	,,	1436	Castle Lodge	Sandgate, Kent	January 1895
132	,,	1462	Wharncliffe Lodge	Penistone, Yorkshire	March 1888
133	,,	1469	Meridian Lodge	Cradock, Cape Colony	June 1889
134	,,	1521	Wellington Lodge .	Wellington, New Zealand	November 1887
135	,,	1544	Mount Edgcumbe Lodge	Cambourne, Cornwall	March 1891
136	,,	1546	Charters Towers Lodge	Charters Towers, Queensland	January 1894
137	,,	1553	Lodge Light of the South	Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentine Republic	May 1898
138	,,	1554	Mackay Lodge	Mackay, Queensland	May 1894
139	,,	1596	Townsville Lodge	Townsville, Queensland	October 1895
140	,,	1603	Worcester Lodge	Worcester, Cape Colony	January 1899
141	,,	1611	Eboracum Lodge Library	York	May 1887
142	,,	1621	Castle Lodge	Bridgnorth, Shropshire	March 1889
143	,,	1628	Tyrian Lodge	Bundaberg, Queensland	June 1898
144	,,	1644	Alma Mater Lodge	Birmingham	November 1891
145	,,	1665	Natalia Lodge	Pietermaritzburg, Natal	March 1889
146	,,	1680	Comet Lodge	Barcaldine, Queensland	June 1892
147	,,	1721	Manawatu Lodge	Palmerston, New Zealand	March 1897
148	,,	1746	Lodge Fraternity and Perseverance	Benares, India	March 1900
149	,,	1747	Transvaal Lodge	Pretoria, V.R.C.	November 1893
150	,,	1792	Tudor Lodge	Harborne, Staffordshire	March 1889
151	,,	1824	Buffalo Lodge	East London, South Africa	May 1896
152	,,	1838	Tudor Lodge of Rifle Volunteers	Wolverhampton, Staffs.	January 1889
153	,,	1850	Raphael Lodge	Roma, Queensland	May 1893
154	,,	1884	Chine Lodge	Shanklin, Isle of Wight	March 1888

					Joined.
155	No.	1896	Audley Lodge	Newport, Shropshire	January 1888
156	,,	1915	Graystone Lodge	Whitstable, Kent	March 1889
157	,,	1936	Lodge Star of Agra	Agra, India	November 1895
158	,,	1960	Stewart Lodge	Rawal Pindi, Punjab	May 1889
159	,,	1991	Agricola Lodge	York	November 1887
160	,,	2046	Robinson Lodge	Maidstone, Kent	May 1893
161	,,	2052	Douglas Lodge	Port Douglas, Queensland	May 1896
162	,,	2069	Prudence Lodge	Leeds	November 1887
163	,,	2074	St. Clair Lodge	Landport, Hampshire	January 1889
164	,,	2088	Cango Lodge	Oudtshoorn, Cape Colony	January 1899
165	,,	2089	Frere Lodge	Aliwal North, Cape Colony	May 1891
166	,,	2109	Prince Edward Lodge	Heaton Moor, Lancashire	May 1891
167	,,	2149	Gordon Lodge	Hanley, Staffords	November 1902
168	,,	2155	Makerfield Lodge	Newton-le-Willows, Lancs.	May 1889
169	,,	2158	Boscombe Lodge	Boscombe, Hants	May 1899
170	,,	2188	Lodge Karala	Calicut, India	October 1900
171	,,	2208	Horsa Lodge	Bournemouth, Hampshire	January 1888
172	,,	2225	Lodge Perak Jubilee	Taiping, Malay Peninsula	October 1890
173	,,	2235	Lodge Port Curtis	Gladstone, Queensland	October 1901
174	,,	2263	St. Leonard's Lodge	Sheffield, Yorkshire	January 1896
175	,,	2264	Chough Lodge	London	May 1890
176	,,	2267	Lodge Laidley	Laidley, Queensland	October 1898
177	,,	2277	St. Paul's Lodge	Limassol, Cyprus	May 1899
178	,,	2288	Sitapur Lodge	Sitapur, India	October 1896
179	,,	2300	Aorangi Lodge	Wellington, New Zealand	November 1891
180	,,	2314	El Dorado Lodge	Zeerust, V.R.C.	June 1892
181	,,	2337	Read Lodge	Kwala Lumpor, Selangor	May 1895
182	,,	2338	Lodge Aramac	Aramac, Queensland	May 1896
183	,,	2342	Easterford Lodge	Kilvedon, Essex	March 1897
184	,,	2356	Lodge Pandyan	Madura, India	November 1896
185	,,	2419	Hope Lodge	Allora, Queensland	March 1893
186	,,	2433	Minerva Lodge	Birkenhead, Cheshire	November 1892
187	,,	2478	Gold Fields Lodge	Johannesburg, V.R.C.	May 1895
188	,,	2481	Jeppestown Lodge	Johannesburg, V.R.C.	May 1895
189	,,	2494	Humber Installed Masters Lodge	Hull	May 1898
190	,,	2517	Lodge St. John's	Buenos Ayres	June 1898
191	,,	2527	Lodge Dharwar	Dharwar, Bombay	June 1902
192	,,	2538	Metropolitan Lodge	Cape Town	January 1899
193	,,	2546	*Rahere Lodge	London	October 1898
194	,,	2576	Coorg Lodge	Pollibetta, India	January 1900
195	,,	2592	Lodge Waltair	Vizagapatam, Madras	May 1898
196	,,	2624	Excelsior Lodge	Eton, Mackay, Queensland	January 1897
197	,,	2678	Lodge Manica	Umtali, Rhodesia	November 1900
198	,,	2706	Foster Gough Lodge	Stafford	May 1899
199	,,	2726	Lodge Light on the Surma	Silchar, Assam	October 1900
200	,,	2735	Lodge United Service	Bangalore, Madras	March 1901
201	,,	2746	Lodge Tambo	Tambo, Queensland	October 1899
202	,,	2933	Lodge St. Michael	Singapore	October 1904

LODGES, &c., NOT UNDER THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

203	Duke of Leinster Lodge, No. 283 (I.C.)	Brisbane, Queensland	June 1894
204	Lodge Temple, No. 318 (I.C.)	Mackay, Queensland	January 1897
205	West End Lodge, No. 331 (I.C.)	South Brisbane, Queensland	May 1892
206	Lodge Toowoomba, No. 346 (I.C.)	Toowoomba, Queensland	June 1903

			Joined.
207	Prince Frederick William of Prussia L., No. 431 (I.C.)	Ballymena	January 1889
208	Townsville Royal Arch Chapter, No. 207 (S.C.)	Townsville, Queensland	March 1897
209	Mount Morgan Royal Arch Chapter, No. 227 (S.C.)	Mount Morgan, Queensland	June 1891
210	Saltcoats & Ardrossan St. John's R.A.L., No. 320 (S.C.)	Ardrossan, Ayrshire	June 1893
211	Southern Cross Lodge, No. 398 (S.C.)	Capetown	October 1889
212	Lodge St. Andrew, No. 435 (S.C.)	Brisbane, Queensland	November 1891
213	Lodge Athole and Melville, No. 455 (S.C.)	Brisbane, Queensland	June 1893
214	St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 651 (S.C.)	Grahamstown, Cape	March 1895
215	Douglas Lodge, No. 677 (S.C.)	Rockhampton, Queensland	June 1891
216	Lodge Level, No. 702 (S.C.)	Kirkee, Bombay	November 1900
217	Lodge Maranoa, No. 730 (S.C.)	Roma, Queensland	May 1896
218	Lodge Caledonian, No. 737 (S.C.)	Mackay, Queensland	January 1896
219	Golden Thistle Lodge, No. 744 (S.C.)	Johannesburg, V.R.C.	March 1895
220	St. John's in the South Lodge, No. 747 (S.C.)	Barberton, V.R.C.	October 1889
221	Lodge Athole, No. 752 (S.C.)	Bundaberg, Queensland	October 1893
222	Mount Morgan Lodge, No. 763 (S.C.)	Mount Morgan, Queensland	June 1891
223	Lodge Sir William Wallace, No. 768 (S.C.)	Croydon, Queensland	March 1892
224	Mylne Lodge, No. 769 (S.C.)	Charters Towers, Queensland	May 1897
225	Lodge Pretoria Celtic, No. 770 (S.C.)	Pretoria, V.R.C.	October 1894
226	Lodge Hinchinbrook, No. 779 (S.C.)	Ingham, N. Queensland	October 1900
227	Lodge Sir Joshua Peter Bell, No. 798 (S.C.)	Dalby, Queensland	May 1902
228	Douglas Lodge, No. 799 (S.C.)	Johannesburg, V.R.C.	January 1895
229	Lodge Braemar, No. 816 (S.C.)	Gympie, Queensland	October 1901
230	Lodge Torres Straits, No. 820 (S.C.)	Thursday Is., Queensland	June 1896
231	Lodge Clydesdale, No. 821 (S.C.)	Caboolture, Queensland	Octobor 1901
232	Lodge Warrego, No. 835 (S.C.)	Cunnamulla, Queensland	June 1899
233	Lodge Gympie, No. 863 (S.C.)	Gympie, Queensland	May 1898
234	Lodge Rosewood, No. 878 (S.C.)	Rosewood, Queensland	November 1901
235	Cheshire Lodge, No. 883 (S.C.)	Inglewood, Queensland	March 1903
236	United Service Lodge, No. 898 (S.C.)	Brisbane, Queensland	March 1902
237	Lodge Temperance, No. 897 (S.C.)	Brisbane, Queensland	June 1900
238	Lodge Heather, No. 928 (S.C.)	Munaor, S. India	January 1903
239	Simon's Town Kilwinning Lodge, No. 960 (S.C.)	Simon's Town, Cape Colony	January 1904
240	Lodge de Goede Hoop (D.C.)	Capetown	September 1887
241	Jubilee Lodge (D.C.)	Barberton, V.R.C.	October 1889
242	Star of the Rand Lodge (D.C.)	Johannesburg, V.R.C.	June 1896
243	Lodge Oranje (D.C.)	Paarl, Cape Colony	January 1899
244	Lodge San Jan (D.C.)	Malmesbury, Cape Colony	January 1899
245	Lodge De Goede Trouw (D.C.)	Cape Town	January 1899
246	Lodge Frere (D.C.)	Riversdale, Cape Colony	October 1899
247	Lodge de Ster in het Oosten (D.C.)	Batavia, Java	November 1899
248	Anglo-Belge Lodge	Antwerp	January 1897
249	L. Les Amis du Commerce et la Persévérance Réunis	Antwerp	June 1898
250	Lodge Archimedes zu den drei Reissbretern	Altenburg, Saxe-Altenburg	November 1890
251	Lodge Indissolubilis	Berlin	June 1889
252	Lodge Carl zur Gekrönten Säule	Brunswick, Germany	May 1896
253	Lodge St. Lodewijk	Nymegen, Holland	June 1901
254	Lodge Nos Vinxit Libertas	Amsterdam	March 1902
255	Lodge Ultrajectina	Utrecht, Holland	March 1902
256	St. John's Lodge Olaf Kÿrre til de gÿldne Kjoede	Christiania	June 1901
257	Lodge Baldwin zur Linde	Leipsic, Germany	March 1901
258	Medicine Hat Lodge, No. 31 (Assa.C.)	Medicine Hat, Assa, Canada	May 1901
259	Bow River Lodge, No. 28 (Man. C.)	Calgary, Alberta, Canada	October 1903
260	Temple Lodge, No. 49 (Man. C.)	McGregor, Manitoba	January 1903
261	Palestine Lodge, No. 357 (Mich. C.)	Detroit, Michigan	October 1898
262	Mankato Lodge, No. 12 (Minn. C.)	Mankato, Minnesota	May 1900

			Joined.
263	Fidalgo Lodge, No. 77 (Wash. C.)	Anacortes, Washington	March 1896
264	Crescent Lodge, No. 109 (Wash. C.)	Enumclaw, Washington, U.S.A.	May 1900
265	Lodge of Fidelity, No. 5 (S.A.C.)	Gawler, South Australia	May 1892
266	Lodge of St. John's, No. 15 (S.A.C.)	Strathalbyn, South Australia	May 1892
267	Emulation Lodge, No. 32 (S.A.C.)	Norwood, South Australia	October 1892
268	Lodge St. Alban, No. 38 (S.A.C.)	Adelaide, South Australia	October 1890
269	Naracoorte Lodge, No. 42 (S.A.C.)	Naracoorte, South Australia	October 1900
270	Barunga Lodge, No. 43 (S.A.C.)	Snowtown, South Australia	March 1900
271	Lodge of Otago, No. 7 (N.Z.C.)	Dunedin, New Zealand	January 1894
272	Southern Cross Lodge, No. 9 (N.Z.C.)	Invercargill, New Zealand	January 1903
273	Lodge Ashley, No. 28 (N.Z.C.)	Rangiora, New Zealand	January 1903
274	Lodge Hawera, No. 34 (N.Z.C.)	Hawera, Taranaki, N.Z.	June 1893
275	Lodge Victory, No. 40 (N.Z.C.)	Nelson, New Zealand	January 1889
276	Lodge Robert Burns, No. 50 (N.Z.C.)	Reefton, New Zealand	October 1899
277	Lodge Dunstan, No. 103 (N.Z.C.)	Clyde, New Zealand	March 1902
278	La Luz Lodge, No. 3 (Costa Rica Cons.)	San José, Costa Rica	November 1901
279	Zeehan Lodge, No. 20 (T.C.)	Zeehan, Tasmania	November 1902
280	Libertad Lodge, No. 4 (C.R.C.)	San José, Costa Rica	June 1902
281	Phœnix Lodge, No. 5 (C.R.C.)	Port Limon, Costa Rica	November 1902

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

282	Masonic Hall Library	Leicester	November 1887
283	Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institute	Washington, U.S.A.	November 1889
284	The Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland	London	June 1900
285	York College of Rosicrucians	York	March 1890
286	Newcastle College of Rosicrucians	Newcastle-on-Tyne	October 1890
287	Glasgow College of Rosicrucians	Glasgow	March 1899
288	Portland Masonic Library	Portland, Maine, U.S.A.	October 1891
289	Masonic Library and Historical Society	Duluth, Minnesota, U.S.A.	June 1892
290	Masonic Library Association	Tacoma, Washington, U.SA.	January 1894
291	Masonic Library	Walla Walla, Washington	January 1898
292	Masonic Library	Los Angeles, California	March 1898
293	Masonic Library	Detroit, Michigan	March 1899
294	Masonic Library	Quetta, Baluchistan	October 1902
295	Bournemouth Lodge of Instruction	Bournemouth	October 1897
296	Holmesdale Lodge of Instruction	Tunbridge Wells	May 1899
297	The Masonic Literary and Philosophical Society	Liverpool	January 1902
298	Masonic Club	Shanghai, China	May 1895
299	Ottawa Masonic Library	Ottawa, Canada	May 1895
300	The American Tyler	Ann Arbor, Michigan	October 1899
301	Brighton Masonic Library	Brighton	January 1901
302	United Lodge of Instruction	Pietermaritzburg, Natal	October 1901

BROTHERS.

(* The asterisk before the name signifies that the Brother is a Life-Member; the Roman numbers refer to Lodges, and those in italics to Chapters.

303 **Abraham,** Jabez. *Hemmant, Brisbane, Queensland.* P.M. March 1895.

304 **Abraham,** Philip. Box 167, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2607, J.D. March 1904.

305 **Abud,** Major Henry Mallaby, I.C.S. 9, *Pall Mall, S.W., London.* 456, *90* (S.C.) June 1896.

306 ***Aburrow,** Charles. P.O.B. 534, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) October 1888.

307 **Achard,** A. L., M.D. 9, *Blandford Street, W., London.* 2045. May 1899.

308 **Ackers,** Arthur E. *Gill Street, Charters Towers, Queensland.* 845 (S.C.) October 1900.

309 **Acworth,** E. Cecil B. *Byculla Club, Bombay.* 549, P.M., *549.* March 1900.

310 **Adair,** A. P.O.B. 3327, *Johannesburg, Vaal River Colony.* 2539. June 1898.

311 **Adams,** Alfred W. P.O.B. 467, *Kimberley, S.A.* 2383, P.M. Local Sec. for Kimberley. March 1897.

312 **Adams,** Arthur W. *Lynhales, Broad Road, Acock's Green, Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.S.W., *739,* P.Z. Local Secretary for Warwickshire. January 1892.

313 **Adams,** Thomas Smith. *Maes Teg, Mold, North Wales.* P.P.G.S B., *721,* P.Z. January 1896.

314 **Adcock,** William Henry. *Herberton, North Queensland.* 685 (S.C.), P.M. October 1901.

315 **Adkins,** W. Ryland D. *Springfield, Northampton.* 1911. January 1894.

316 **Adler,** Elkan N., F.D.B. 48 *Copthall Avenue, E.C., London.* 1997. March 1895.

317 **Adrianyi,** Emilie. *Nuremberg.* Lodge Matthias Corvinus. October 1893.

318 **Aland,** Robert. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* P.D.G.W. May 1892.

319 **Alcock,** John White. 21 *St. Peter's Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.* 1782, P.M., *1016.* Oct. 1901.

320 **Alcock,** W. D. Box 1248, *Johannesburg, Vaal River Colony.* 263 (I.C.) October 1902.

321 **Alexander,** Captain William Patrick, R.A. *The Fort, Allahabad, India.* 1394. October 1901.

322 **Allan,** Ebenezer, F.R.C.S. *Duke Street, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire.* 0. May 1901.

323 ***Allan,** Francis John, M.D. *Lincluden, Fairfax Road, Teddington.* 1768, *2029.* January 1897.

324 **Allan,** Walter Thomas. *The Poplars, Beamish R.S.O., Co. Durham.* 2929, W.M., *83* (S.C.) Jan. 1903.

325 **Allen,** George. 163 *Ramsden Road, Balham, S.W., London.* 144, P.M., *186,* P.Z. September 1887.

326 **Allen,** Percy James. *Mosman St., Charters Towers, Queensland.* 2613, P.M., *1546,* P.Z. Oct. 1900.

327 **Allen,** Phillip Spelman. *The Forehill, Ely.* 2727. January 1904.

328 **Allen,** W. J. 798, *Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.* 638, P.M. May 1898.

329 **Aller,** Charles William. *Elmwood, Emerson Park, Hornchurch, Essex.* 2005. May 1897.

330 **Allom,** George Arthur Edward. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* 824 (S.C.), P.M., *194* (S.C.). March 1896.

331 **Allsop,** T. W. *Holywell, Madeley Road, Ealing, W., London.* 2429. March 1899.

332 **Amherst of Hackney,** the Right Hon. Lord. *Didlington Hall, Brandon, Norfolk.* **Past Grand Warden.** May 1894.

333 **Amphlett,** George Thomas. *Standard Bank, Capetown.* Goede Hoop Lodge. October 1891.

334 ***Ampthill,** The Rt. Hon. Lord, G.C.I.E. *Government House, Madras.* District Grand Master, Madras, Provincial Grand Master, Bedfords. May 1904.

335 **Amsberg,** S. E. *Messrs. Guthrie & Co., Singapore.* 2933. March 1904.

336 **Anderson,** A. *Maghalien P.O., Basutoland, South Africa.* 2089. November 1897.

337 **Anderson,** Alexander, M.A. *Queen's College, Galway.* 14 (I.C.), P.M. March 1901.

338 **Anderson,** George Reinhardt, F.R.C.S. 18 *Hoghton St., Southport, Lancashire.* 2505, P.M. Jan. 1902.

339 **Anderson,** John. *Port Lincoln, South Australia.* 45 (S.A.C.), P.M. January 1902.

340 **Anderson,** Joseph. 17 *De Courcy Square, Glasnevin, Dublin.* 556, P.M. March 1901.

341 **Andrews,** John. *Homewood, Rondebosch, Cape Town.* 398 (S.C.), P.M., *86* (S.C.), P.Z. Oct. 1889.

342 **Andrews,** S. *Maraisburg, Vaal River Colony.* 2539. May 1898.

343 **Andrews,** Samuel. *The Danes, Eastrop, Basingstoke.* 694, P.M., *694,* P.Z. January 1904.

344 **Andrews,** William Henry. 60 *Broadway, New York City.* P.D.D.G.M. November 1897.

345 **Andy,** S. Pulney, M.D. 1 *Ritherton Road, Egmore, Madras.* P.D.G.D., P.D.G.J. October 1893.

346 **Angel,** Robert Parsons. 36 *Hungerford Road, Camden Road, N., London.* 183, P.M., *179.* Jan. 1893.

347 **Anley,** John. 34 *Colvestone Crescent, St. Mark's Square, N.E., London.* 177, P.M. May 1904.

348 **Apelt,** Emil. 49 *Lichfield Grove, Finchley, N., London.* 186, P.M. June 1894.

349 **Appleby,** Frederick Henry, M.D., J.P. *Barnby Gate, Newark-on-Trent.* P.P.G.W., P.P.G.J., Notts. January 1900.

350 **Appleton,** Charles Frederick. *Portugal House, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., London.* 2722. October 1903.

351 **Appleton,** Henry Robert. 123 *Constantine Road, Hampstead, N.W., London.* 2508. May 1900.

352 **Aravamuthu,** Iyengar, Vathanta. P.W.D., *Saidapet, Madras.* P.D.G.St.B., *1906.* March 1895.

353 **Argles,** T. A. *Eversley, Milnthorpe, Westmoreland.* 129, P.M. October 1899.

354 **Armitage,** Samuel Harris Tatham, M.D. 39 *Grosvenor Street, W., London.* **Junior Grand Deacon, Asst. Grand Sojourner.** March 1902.

355 **Armitage,** W. J. *Verulam House, St. Albans.* 859. October 1896.

356 ***Armington,** Arthur Herbert. *City Hall, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* **Junior Grand Warden, Past Grand High Priest, Rhode Island; Representative of Grand Lodge, Louisiana, and Grand Chapter of Colorado.** May 1893.

357 ***Armstrong,** Thomas John. 14 *Hawthorne Terrace, Newcastle-on Tyne.* P.Pr.G.St., P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.) February 1890.

358 **Ashby,** Francis Percivale. *Loxton, Croft Road, Godalming, Surrey.* 2101. March 1902.

359 **Ashdown,** Charles John. 19 *Lombard Street, E.C., London.* 1427, P.M. June 1898.

360 **Aspland,** W.G. *Newton Abbot, Devon.* 1138. May 1899.

361 **Atherton,** Jeremiah Leech. *Beech Grove, Bingley, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.D.C., P.Pr.G.H., West Yorks. November 1887.

362 **Atkins,** Henry John. *The Firs Glen, Bournemouth.* P.Pr.G.W., Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire, P.Pr.G.J., Hants and Isle of Wight. March 1887.

363 **Atkinson,** Rev. Christie Chetwynd, D.D. *Ashton-upon-Mersey, Cheshire.* P.Pr.G.C. June 1894.

364 **Atkinson,** R. E. *White House, St. Blazey, Cornwall.* 711, P.M., *711*, P.Z. June 1895.

365 **Atkinson,** Richard. *P.W.D., Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. October 1901.

366 **Atkinson,** Robert Fisher. *Hawick, N.B.* 111, D.M., *89*, Z. May 1900.

367 **Atwell,** George Washington, jun. *Lima, Livingstone Co., New York.* Dis.Dep.G.M. October 1897.

368 **Attwell,** Benjamin Booth. *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* 828, P.M. March 1895.

369 **Audagna,** Antonio. 28 *Panton Street, Haymarket, W., London.* 2687, P.M. June 1904.

370 **Austen,** Arthur Elvey. *Cradock, Cape Colony.* **Past Grand Deacon.** Dep.Dis.G.M., E.Div. South Africa. May 1887.

371 **Austen,** Rev. Edward Gillmore. *Berrow Vic., Burnham, Somerset.* P.Pr.G.Ch., Dorset. June 1890.

372 **Austen,** Sydney Montague. 11 *Park Side, Knightsbridge, London.* 146, P.M. March 1899.

373 **Austen,** William. *Shaw Mount, Crossgates, near Leeds.* 27, *50*. January 1898.

374 **Ayling,** Robert Stephen, A.R.I.B.A. 19 *Old Queen Street, S.W., London.* May 1894.

375 **Ayres,** George V. *Deadwood, South Dakota, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, South Dakota.** October 1894.

376 **Bache,** T. Foley. *Churchill House, West Bromwich, Staffords.* 2784. March 1903.

377 **Bacon,** Col. Alexander S 101 *Rugby Road, Prospect Park, S., Flatbush, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.* 656. May 1897.

378 **Bacon,** Henry Matthew John. 7 *Jedburgh Gardens, Kelvinside, N. Glasgow.* 2645, *832*. May 1902.

379 **Bacon,** Robert. 9 *Victoria Terrace, Coleraine, Ireland.* 235 (I.C.), P.M., *414* (I.C.), K. June 1904.

380 **Baddeley,** William. *C.S.R. Co. ltd., Nauson, Fiji.* 2238. October 1904.

381 **Baelz,** Robert. *The Mount, Queen's Road, Forest Hill, S.E., London.* 238, P.M. May 1897.

382 **Baht,** William. 28 *State Street, New York, U.S.A.* 3, *55*. November 1894.

383 **Baikie,** Robert. *Pretoria, V.R.C.* 770 (S.C.), P.M. Local Secretary for Pretoria. March 1894.

384 **Baildon,** James Owen. *Supreme Court, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 677 (S.C.) November 1900.

385 **Bailey,** B. S. 95 *Caledonian Road, Leeds.* 2069, P.M. March 1898.

386 **Bailey,** Frederick W. *Highfield, Sunningfields Avenue, Hendon, N.W., London.* 2398, S.D. May 1904.

387 **Bain,** George Washington. *Tunstall View, Ashbrooke Road, Sunderland.* P.P.G.R., P.P.G.Sc.N., Durham. Local Secretary for Province of Durham. March 1889.

388 **Bain,** J. Wilson. 113 *West Regent Street, Glasgow.* 510, P.M. January 1894.

389 **Baines,** Arthur. *Lichfield House, Hanley, Staffords.* 2149, P.M., Pr.G.D. March 1901.

390 **Baird,** Reed McColloch, M.D. 1137 *Chapline Street, Wheeling, West Virginia.* 33, *1*. May 1895.

391 **Baird,** Robert Craig. Box 359, *San José, Costa Rica.* 3 (C.R.C.) May 1902.

392 **Baker,** George Comstock. 1090 *Madison Avenue, Albany, N.Y., U.S.A.* 5, *242*. June 1887.

393 **Baker,** William. 16 *Ella Road, Crouch Hill, N., London.* 192, P.M., *192*, P.Z. October 1896.

394 **Baker,** William. *Eastern Road, Romford, Essex.* 1437, P.M., *1437*. January 1904.

395 **Baker,** William King. *Tredorwin, Towednack, Penzance.* P.Pr.G.W., P.P.G.J. January 1890.

396 **Baker,** Willis Edwards. *Casilla 42. Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentine Republic.* **District Junior Grand Warden.** *1553*, P.Z. May 1902.

397 **Bakhsh,** Shaikh Miran. 9-34th *Street, Rangoon, Burma.* *832*. October 1903.

398 **Bale,** W. H. *Drakefell Lodge, St. Catherine's Park, S.E., London.* 87, P.M. November 1901.

399 ***Balfour,** Charles Barrington. *Newton Don, Kelso, Scotland.* **Junior Grand Warden,** Scot. March 1892.

400 **Ball,** William Thomas. *Oak Lodge, Harrow, Middlesex.* 435, P.M., *1260*, P.Z. November 1893.

401 **Ballantine,** Thomas J. P.O.B. 480, *Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.* March 1896.

402 **Ballantyne,** Henry Norman. *Innerleithen, N.B.* 856, P.M., *56*. March 1899.

403 **Bamford,** William Brokaw, C.E. 213 *S. Clinton Avenue, Trenton, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 5. Nov. 1900.

404 **Bamlet,** William Henry. *Floradale, Argyle Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.* 183, P.M. Local Secretary for Essex. October 1897.

405 **Banham,** Joseph. *Calle Belgrano* 650, *Buenos Ayres.* 2517, P.M., *617*. May 1902.

406 **Banker,** S. M. *Helvellyn, Brownlow Road, N., London.* P.Pr.G.St.B., Herts. June 1894.

407 **Bannatyne,** Brice McAlister. *Surbiton, Surrey.* 216, P.M., *216.* May 1891.

408 **Barber,** — *Auckland, New Zealand.* 1930, W.M. October 1904.

409 **Barcham,** Captain Sidney. *Castleacre, Ritherden Road, Upper Tooting, S.W., London.* 549, *549.* June 1900.

410 **Barchus,** T. J. 72 *Exchange, Memphis, Tennessee.* May 1895.

411 **Barefoot,** Major G. H., R.A.M.C. *East India United Service Club, S.W., London.* 1971. May 1901.

412 **Barefoot,** James William. *The Bank House, Enfield, Middlesex.* 2536. October 1900.

413 **Barker,** Jacob. *High Stanners, Morpeth, Northumberland.* P.P.G.O., Durham, P.P.G.S.B. (R.A.), Northumberland. January 1895.

414 **Barker,** John. *Denby Leigh, Harrogate, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.J. (R.A.) May 1888.

415 **Barker,** Captain John. *Brettargh House, Albert Park, Lancaster.* 1715, W.M., *995,* P.S. Oct. 1904.

416 **Barlet,** Stephane. 47 *Bassett Road, North Kensington, W., London.* 2060. June 1904.

417 **Barlow,** G. R. 137 *High Street, Tewkesbury.* 900. March 1901.

418 **Barlow,** Capt. John, J.P. *Wellfield, Bury, Lancashire.* **Past Grand Treasurer.** *42,* P.Z. May 1902.

419 **Barlow,** William, LL.D. *Morialta Chambers, Victoria Square, W., Adelaide.* 38, P.M. Jan. 1896.

420 **Barlow,** W. Tillott, A.R.I.B.A. *Willowmead, Bognor, Sussex.* 1464, P.M. June 1903.

421 **Barnard,** George William Girling. 4 *Surrey Street, Norwich.* Pr.G.Sec. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** June 1890.

422 **Barnes,** John Walter. 27 *Clements Lane, E.C., London.* 19. June 1895.

423 **Barnes,** William A. *Westland, Kells, County Meath.* P.Pr.G.Sec. March 1901.

424 **Barnes,** William Chapman. 89 *Brigstock Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.* 19. June 1895.

425 **Barnet,** John. *Shildon, R.S.O., County Durham.* P.P.S.G.D., P.P.G.St.B. (R.A.) January 1901.

426 **Barrett,** J. Leach. 53 *Blomfield Road, Maida Hill, W., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** June 1892.

427 **Barron,** Edward Jackson, F.S.A. 10 *Endsleigh Street, Tavistock Square, W.C., London.* **Past Grand Deacon.** May 1890.

428 **Barrow,** Charles James. *Stalbridge Chambers, Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Grand Warden.** *8,* P.Z. March 1894.

429 **Barry,** David J. *Ledbury, Reigate.* 1362. October 1899.

430 **Bartlett,** George. 10 *Buckingham Gate, S.W., London.* 2030, P.M. January 1900.

431 **Baskett,** Samuel Russell. *Evershot, Dorchester.* P.Pr.G.W., Dorset. March 1887.

432 **Bassett-Smith,** C. A. 10 *John Street, Adelphi, W.C., London.* 2416, *2416.* January 1901.

433 **Bastone,** John Millard. *Goodrest, St. Botolph's Road, Sevenoaks.* 186, P.M., P.Z. March 1897.

434 **Bate,** Osborne Hambrook. *Standard Bank, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* P.D.G.W., South Africa E.Div., Pr.G.M., South Africa (D.C.) June 1899.

435 **Bate,** Thomas Frederick. 9 *Park Street, Haslingden, near Manchester.* 345. January 1895.

436 **Bateman,** Arthur Charles. *Asthal, Burford, Oxon.* P.P.G.W. November 1899.

437 **Battersby,** Charles. *Georgetown, Queensland.* P.D.G.St.B. October 1894.

438 **Battersby,** William Maxwell, J.P. 11 *Clyde Road, Dublin.* **Past Grand Deacon, Ireland.** June 1896.

439 **Bayliss,** Thomas Abraham. *The High House, Kings Norton, Worcester.* 2724. November 1899.

440 **Beak,** Henry. *Pennard, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 767 (S.C.), P.M., *205* (S.C.) June 1891.

441 **Beamish,** Robert Jeffreys. 141 *Parrock Street, Gravesend.* P.P.A.G.D.C., P.P.G.St.B. (R.A.) November 1903.

442 **Beamish,** William H. *Brooklodge House, Glanmire, Co. Cork.* P.D.Pr.G.M., Munster. June 1898.

443 **Bean,** Harold. *Kelsey House, Burstwick, near Hull.* 2134. May 1899.

444 **Bean,** Joseph Henry, J.P. *Gasworks, Cairns, North Queensland.* P.Dis.Gr.Stew. (E.C.) May 1898.

445 **Beard,** Edgar John. 2 *Geraldine Road, Wandsworth, S.W., London.* 1839. June 1903.

446 **Bebbington,** George William. *Bexton Road, Knutsford, Cheshire.* P.Pr.G.O. (C. & R.A.) May 1902.

447 **Beck,** Rudolph Carl. *Humbold Street 6a., Eschwege, Hessen.* **Past Grand Orator and Librarian, Saxony.** March 1887.

448 **Becker,** Pitt. 18 *Fenchurch Street, E.C., London.* 238. January 1896.

449 **Bedford,** James P., I.C.S. *c/o Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras.* 150. March 1900.

450 **Beer,** Thomas James. 207 *Great Brunswick Street, Dublin.* *77, 250.* March 1901.

451 **Beer,** Captain William. *Highmead, Abergavenny, South Wales.* 1754. October 1901.

452 **Beer,** William, A. *Garth View, Pen Hill, Cardiff.* P.P.S.G.W., *2547.* January 1896.

453 **Beerend,** Franz Philipp. *Jena, Germany.* L zur Akazie am Saalstrande. Dep. M. March 1896.

454 **Beever,** Cyril Howard. *27 Palatine Road, Withington, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.Reg., P.Pr.G.J. March 1893.

455 **Begemann,** Dr. Georg Emil Wilhelm. *Charlottenberg, Wilmersdorfer Strasse 14, near Berlin.* **Past Provincial Grand Master of Mecklemberg.** February 1887.

456 **Bell,** Anthony. *La Maisonette, Veytaux, Canton Vaud, Switzerland.* 398 (S.C.) May 1904.

457 **Bell,** James Richard. *Hazledene, Ightham, Kent.* P.Dis.G.W., Punjab. June 1898.

458 **Bell,** Maurice David, Capt. R.A. *Jun. Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W., London.* 415. Oct. 1897.

459 **Bell,** Seymour. *Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* P.Pr.G.W. June 1891.

460 **Bellew,** Thomas Acheson. 13 *Percy Street, Liverpool.* 1380. May 1892.

461 **Bellingham,** Augustus William Harvey, A.M.I.C.E. *Tientsin, North China.* 1951, P.M. June 1896.

462 **Belstead,** Arthur Henry. *Roseland, Westcliff-on-Sea.* 108. November 1903.

463 **Bendle,** Frank. 36 *Springwell Avenue, Harlesden, N.W., London.* 973, *1602.* November 1903.

464 **Bennett,** George Eric Oliver. *Eaton, Rosebank, near Capetown.* **Past Dep. Dis.G.M., W. Div. South Africa. Past Grand Warden, England.** January 1901.

465 **Bennett,** William Henry. *Education Office, Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* P.D.G.O., *956.* Oct. 1897.

466 ***Bennion,** Thomas. *Ophir Cottage, Croydon, North Queensland.* 768 (S.C.), P.M., P.Z. Local Secretary for Croydon and vicinity. June 1892.

467 **Bennison,** William. 66 *Ashley Road, Crouch Hill, N., London.* 173, W.M. May 1904.

468 **Benson,** Ralph Beaumont. 39 *Norfolk Square, Hyde Park, W., London.* 1537, P.M. May 1902.

469 **Bentley,** George Alfred. 20 *Cheapside, E.C., London.* 1687. May 1904.

470 **Bergmann,** T. *Newlands, Oakleigh Park, N., London.* 1671, P.M. March 1902.

471 **Berry,** Carey Edward Ernest. 311 *Hay Street, Perth, West Australia.* 2281. January 1899.

472 **Berry,** Clement Harris. *Devonia, Stopford Road, Upton Manor, E., London.* 860, P.M., P.Z., Oct. 1899.

473 **Berry,** Frederick Gorton. 10 *Swinton Avenue, Plymouth Grove, Manchester.* 44, P.M. May 1900.

474 **Berry,** Henry F., M.A., M.R.I.A., B.L., I.S.O. 51 *Waterloo Road, Dublin.* 357, P.M., 33, K. January 1895.

475 **Berry,** Mattias. *Burghersdorp, Cape Colony.* 2828, P.M. January 1903.

476 **Best,** Robert Valentine Brown. 138 *Mercer's Road, Tufnel Park, N., London.* 183. March 1898.

477 **Bestow,** Charles Horton. 43 *Upper Clapton Road, N.E., London.* Pr.G.Pt., Essex. March 1894.

478 **Beu,** John Charles Frederick. Box 203, *G.P.O., Wellington, New Zealand.* 32 (N.Z.C.) Jan. 1903.

479 **Bevan,** Paul, M.A., F.S.A. *Leadenhall Buildings, E.C., London.* 4. March 1897.

480 ***Bevington,** Richard George. P.O.B. 1091, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* Sub.D.G.M., Transvaal (S.C.) October 1892.

481 **Beynon,** John Henry. *Garfield House, Liscard, Cheshire.* 2657, P.M., *2433.* May 1900.

482 **Bice,** W. P. 415 *Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Grand Treasurer.** *8*, J. May 1898.

483 **Biden,** Lewis Marks. 20 *Bucklersbury, E.C., London.* 90. November 1900.

484 **Biebuyck,** Julien François. P.O. *Laingsburg, Cape Colony.* 1469, *2379.* May 1902.

485 **Biggs,** Rev. Henry Sylvanus, B.A. *Grammar School, Lutterworth, Leicester.* 523, P.M., P.P.G.S.W. May 1902.

486 **Billinghurst,** Henry. 13-22 *Wigmore Street, W., London.* 2508. May 1901.

487 **Billson,** Frederick William, LL.B. *The Bungalow, Gotha Street, Leicester.* 1391, P.M. Jan. 1902.

488 **Bilson,** John. 23 *Parliament Street, Hull.* 1010, P.M., *1010*, P.Z. March 1889.

489 **Bindley,** William Allen. *Armstrong Works, Chester Street, Aston, Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.W., Warwickshire. October 1892.

490 **Bingham,** Sydney Clifton. 202 *Durham Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.* **Past Assistant Grand Secretary.** *1*, P.Z. Local Secretary for Christchurch. October 1901.

491 **Binney,** Joseph. 27 *Broomgrove Road, Sheffield.* 139, P.M., P.Pr.G.R. Local Sec. for Sheffield. October 1890.

492 **Birdseye,** Henry. *Suffolk House, Lawrence Pountney Hill, E.C., London.* 715,P.M.,*22*,P.Z. Mar. 1899.

493 **Bishop,** Frederick William. 11 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C., London.* 2823, P.M. March 1898.

494 **Bishop,** John Herbert. 117 *Mount Pleasant Lane, Clapton, N.E., London.* 2823. November 1900.

495 **Bissel,** Ernest. 22 *Gowlett Road, East Dulwich, S.E., London.* 1339. October 1896.

496 **Bixby,** Charles Sumner. *Ossawatomie, Kansas, U.S.A.* 24, P.M., *80*, P.H.P. Representative Grand Chapter, New Zealand. June 1897.

497 **Black,** Charles William. *Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.* D.C.S.B. May 1899.

498 **Black,** William. *Falkirk, N.B.* **Provincial Grand Master, Stirlingshire; Past Grand Architect; Depute Grand Zerrubabel.** October 1888.

499 **Blackbeard,** C. A. *Beaconsfield, Griqualand West, South Africa.* 1832, P.M., P.Z. October 1890.

500 **Blackden,** Marcus Worsley. 3 *Wells Road, Regent's Park, N.W., London.* 2130. March 1902.
501 **Bladon,** Harry. 16 *Clerkenwell Road, E.C., London.* 2523, *2501.* October 1901.
502 **Blair,** William Robert. *Wood Gate, Uttoxeter, Staffords.* P.Pr.G.W. May 1899.
503 **Blake,** Arthur. 2 *Halkin Road, Rangoon, Burma.* 1362, District Grand Treasurer. May 1898.
504 **Blake,** Col. Charles John, R.A. 4 *Sergeant's Inn, E.C., London.* P.Dis.G.J.W., P.Dis.G.Reg. (R.A.) Malta. March 1892.
505 **Blake,** William James. P.O.B. 329, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 918, P.M. June 1890.
506 **Blaker,** Walter C. 63 *St. James' Street, S.W., London.* P.P.G.W., Surrey. October 1900.
507 **Bland,** William Edward. 5 *Park Avenue, Southport, Lancs.* P.P.G.D., P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.) June 1894.
508 **Blinkhorn,** Edward. 64 *Coleman Street, E.C., London.* 1471, P.M. October 1898.
509 **Blizard,** John H. 8 *Thornton Hill, Southampton.* 394, W.M. May 1904.
510 **Blood,** John Neptune, M.A., B.C.L. *Huntley Court, Gloucester.* 839. November 1899.
511 **Bloss,** Orlando Powers. 1009 *Main Street, Kansas City, Missouri, U.S.A.* 219, *102.* Nov. 1899.
512 **Bluett,** Rev. Charles Courtney. *Longhurst, Wigan, Lancashire.* 2326, P.M., *1335.* October 1895.
513 **Blumenau,** Louis. 111, *Seville Place, Dublin.* 126, *126.* March 1900.
514 **Blunden,** Arthur Edward. 9 *Strada Mercanti, Valletta, Malta.* 2755, P.D.G.A.D.C. January 1902.
515 **Board,** George. *Whalley Avenue, Sale, Cheshire.* P.Pr.G.D., East Lancashire. March 1894.
516 **Bock,** Johann Daniel. *Houghton, Colney Hatch Lane, Muswell Hill, N., London.* 238. June 1903.
517 **Boden,** E. G. *North Street, Romford, Essex.* 1437. January 1902.
518 ***Bodenham,** John. *Edgmond, Newport, Salop.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** November 1887.
519 **Bodilly,** R. T. H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. *Woodbury, South Woodford, Essex.* 453, P.M., *2410,* J. January 1903.
520 **Boffey,** Harry Sutton. Box 796, *Capetown.* De Goede Trouw, P.M., *334.* March 1901.
521 **Bolton,** Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Lord. *Wensley Hall, Leyburn, York.* **Past Grand Warden.** September 1887.
522 **Bolton,** George Edward, Supt. of Excise. *Toungoo, Lower Burma.* 542, *542.* October 1904.
523 **Bomeisler,** Louis Edwin. 27 *Pine Street, New York.* June 1898.
524 **Bomeisler,** Paltiel R. *East Orange, New Jersey.* 124. June 1898.
525 **Bonar,** William Macadam. *Herberton, North Queensland.* P.D.G.S.B. October 1895.
526 **Bond,** E. E. 7 *Wood Lane, Highgate, N., London.* 1232, P.M. March 1898.
527 **Bond,** G. M. *Alrewas House, Ashbourne, Derbyshire.* 850, P.M., P.P.G.S.W. March 1903.
528 **Book,** Dr. R. D. *Corning, Ohio, U.S.A.* 485, J.W., *149.* October 1904.
529 **Boor,** Leonard George. *Greytown (North), Wellington, New Zealand.* **Past Deputy Grand Master, Past First Grand Principal, New Zealand.** January 1889.
530 **Booth,** Major John. *Hazel Bank, Turton, Bolton, Lancashire.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.A.So. Nov. 1889.
531 **Booysen,** I. J. *Graaff Reinet, Cape Colony.* 882. March 1902.
532 **Boreham,** Harold James. *Rockhampton, Queensland.* 932, P.M., *205,* (S.C.) May 1896.
533 **Bosustow,** Henry. Box 8 P.O., *Boulder City, Western Australia.* 896 (S.C.), P.M. November 1902.
534 **Boswell,** Arthur George. 34, *Tankerville Road, Streatham, S.W., London.* 1339, P.M., P.Z. May 1894.
535 **Boswell,** Major-General John James, C.B. *Darnlee, Melrose, N.B.* P.D.D.G.M., Punjab, P.D.P.G.M., Roxburgh and Selkirk, P.G.D.C. (R.A.) March 1892.
536 **Boteler,** William Stewart. *Harbour Works, Penang.* P.D.G.S.B., P.D.G.St.B. (R.A.), Madras. Oct. 1893.
537 **Boulton,** James. 267 *Romford Road, Forest Gate, E., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** October 1891.
538 **Bourne,** John Kemp. *The Grove, Atherstone, Warwickshire.* P.Pr.G.W. October 1896.
539 ***Bourne,** Robert William. 18 *Hereford Square, S.W., London.* 32, P.M., *32.* June 1890.
540 ***Boutell,** Frank Hepburn Chevallier. 645 *Avenida Mayo, Buenos Ayres.* D.A.G.Sec., *617.* Oct. 1901.
541 **Bowe,** William Fairbanks. *Augusta, Georgia, U.S.A.* 412, *2,* P.H.P. Loc. Sec. for Georgia. Oct. 1897.
542 **Bowers,** R. W. 89 *Blackfriars Road, S.E., London.* 15, P.M., *2191,* P.Z. May 1899.
543 **Bowles,** Brig.-Gen. Frederick Augusta, R.A. *Poona, India.* P.Dep.Dis.G.M., P.Dis.G.H., Punjab. October 1891.
544 **Boyce,** John Alexander. *Townsville, Queensland.* 755 (S.C.), P.M., *288* (S.C.), H. June 1891.
545 **Boyd,** Rev. Thomas Hunter. *Wanweig, New Brunswick.* 28 (S.C.) January 1893.
546 **Bradly,** William. 158 *Fenchurch Street, E.C., London.* 140. June 1896.
547 **Bradley,** Herbert. *Monclair, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 447. January 1904.
548 ***Bradley,** Herbert, C.S. *The Albany, Nungumbaukum, Madras.* Dep.Dis.Gr.Master, Dis.Gr.H. October 1893.

549 **Bradley,** J. Wallace. 151 *Smith Street, Durban, Natal.* 731, *175* (S.C.), J. October 1895.

550 **Bradshaw,** W. J. *Calcutta.* P.D.G.W., P.D.G.So., Bengal. March 1898.

551 **Braine,** Woodhouse. 76 *Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square, W., London.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** March 1892.

552 **Braithwaite,** Edward A. *Edmonton, N.W.T., Canada.* **Grand Master, Manitoba.** November 1900.

553 **Bramble,** Colonel James Roger, F.S.A., J.P. P. Clifton Antiquarian Club. *Seafield, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft) **and Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.), **England.** February 1887.

554 **Brand,** Dr. A. T. *Driffield, Yorks.* 1040, S.W. June 1904.

555 **Brand,** Koeniglicher Justizrath Alfred. *Herford, Westphalia, Germany.* Zur Rothen Erde, W.M. March 1903.

556 **Brayshaw,** John Lund. *Settle, Yorkshire.* 209, *265.* January 1889.

557 **Brereton,** Charles A. *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* 711. June 1898.

558 **Brewer,** Charles Samuel, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 7 *Park Road, E., Birkenhead.* P.P.G.D., P.P.A.G.So. January 1895.

559 **Brewster,** William Henry. *Middlebury, Vermont, U.S.A.* Gr. Junior Deacon, *22*, P.H P Mar. 1900.

560 **Briant,** William. *Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, S.W., London.* 101, P.M., *1329.* January 1896.

561 **Brice,** Albert Gallatin. *Hennen Building, New Orleans, Louisiana.* **Past Grand Master.** March 1891.

562 **Brickhill,** James. *Zeehan, Tasmania.* **Past Dep. Grand Secretary, Tasmania.** P.Z. May 1895.

563 **Bridger,** Percy Louis Grey. 1169 *Calle Alsina, Buenos Ayres.* 2517, P.M., *617.* March 1902.

564 **Bridgman,** John Henry. *Hedgefield, Harpenden Common, Herts.* P.P.D.G.D.C., Essex, *1326.* October 1903.

565 **Bridgman,** William Henry. 5 *Milton Villas, Aylesbury, Bucks.* Pr.G.S D. March 1901.

566 **Briers,** Frank Ellis. Box 243, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. November 1900.

567 **Briggs,** Herbert J. Box 101, *Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* 1 Providence, *1.* November 1902.

568 **Bright,** John Henry Robert. 10*a Great Portland Street, W., London.* 194, P.M. October 1904.

569 **Brindley,** Charles Frederick. *Beechwood, Brincliffe, Sheffield.* 2491, P.M. May 1898.

570 **Briscoe,** Edward John. 114 *Caixa, Pernambuco, Brazil.* 1601. March 1900.

571 ***Broadbent,** Claude Davos. *Nicola Lake, P.O., British Columbia.* 10 (B.C.C.), *2738.* June 1902.

572 **Broadsmith,** Frederick. *Soner Leaze, Ashley Road, Hale, Altrincham.* P.P.G.W., P.P.G.P. January 1904.

573 **Broderip,** Edmund Francis, J.P. 7 *York Crescent Road, Clifton, Bristol.* 1363, P.M., P.P.A.G.D.C. June 1900.

574 **Brogden,** Thomas Skillbeck. *Granby Hotel, Harrogate.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.Sc.N. June 1890.

575 **Bromwich,** Joseph. 61 *&* 62, *Chancery Lane, W.C., London.* 424 (S.C.) November 1902.

576 **Brooking,** William. *Northlew, near Beaworthy, Devon.* 248. October 1895.

577 **Brooking,** William Francis. *Broughton Street, New Plymouth, New Zealand.* P.P.G.W. (I.C.) October 1895.

578 **Brooks,** Arthur David. 95 *Colmore Row, Birmingham.* 587. June 1899.

579 **Brooks,** Francis Augustus, M.D. *St. Felix, Felixstowe, Suffolk.* 2371, P.M., *376.* October 1895.

580 ***Brough,** Bennett-Hooper, F.G.S., F.C.S. 28 *Victoria Street, S.W., London.* 777. November 1895.

581 **Brough,** James R. 29 *Alexandra Villas, Seven Sisters' Road, N., London.* 2397. January 1899.

582 **Brough,** William Henry. 57 *Harold Road, Upton Park, E., London.* 1343, P.M. October 1903.

583 **Brown,** Albert. 19 *Fairholt Road, Stamford Hill, N., London.* 1024. November 1894.

584 **Brown,** Alexander Burnett, F.S.I. *Melrose, Teddington.* 1503, P.M., Pr.Gr.Sec., M'sex. Jan. 1901.

585 **Brown,** Clarence William Haig. *Charterhouse, Godalming, Surrey.* 2101, P.M. June 1902.

586 **Brown,** Frederick. 10 *Fairholt Road, Stoke Newington, N., London.* 1365. October 1899.

587 **Brown,** George Hernaman. *Park Lodge, Alperton, Middlesex.* 1216. May 1904.

588 **Brown,** G. R. *Burt Street, Boulder, West Australia.* 903 (S.C.) October 1902.

589 **Brown,** Harold E. Haig. *County Hall, Lewes, Sussex.* 2885, P.M. November 1903.

590 **Brown,** Harry. 6 *Ravensworth Terrace, Durham.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.Reg. (R.A.) May 1896.

591 **Brown,** Henry William. 2 *Millway Road, Andover, Hants.* 1373. June 1903.

592 **Brown,** J. *Park Lodge, Rawal Pindi, Punjab.* 1960, P.M. June 1888.

593 **Brown,** Julius L. 1 *&* 2 *Brown Block, Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A.* 96, *16.* June 1892.

594 **Brown,** Macdonald, F.R.C.S. 2 *Frognal, Hampstead, N.W., London.* 2408, P.M. January 1900.

595 **Brown,** Robert Smith. 75 *Queen Street, Edinburgh.* **Grand Scribe Ezra, Scotland.** Local Secretary for Edinburgh and Vicinity. May 1889.

596 **Brown,** Thomas. *Linthorpe, Middlesbrough, Yorks.* 602. January 1901.

597 **Brown,** Thomas, Surgeon. 236 *Kennington Park Road, S.E., London.* 1597, P.M. June 1904.

598 **Brown,** Walter Herbert, F.R.G.S. 236 *Kennington Park Road, S.E., London.* 23. June 1900.

599 **Brown,** William Alban Haig. *c/o King, King & Co., Bombay.* 549, P.M., *549.* March 1901.

600 **Brown,** Capt. William Henry. *Rock Life Assurance Company, Capetown.* 398 (S.C.) June 1902.

601 **Brown,** William Peter. 3 *Austin Friars, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** June 1897.

602 **Browne,** George Duncan. Box 458, *Manilla, Phillipine Islands.* 373. January 1900.

603 **Browne,** Dr. Herbert Henry. *The Bungalow, Bethlehem, O.R.C.* 2522, P.M. Local Secretary for Orange River Colony, North. June 1895.

604 **Browne,** Major Henry Buxton. Box 17, *Durban, Natal.* P.S.G.W., D.G.J., Natal. November 1889.

605 **Browne,** John. *Parr's Bank, Wigan.* 1335, 2226, P.M. June 1894.

606 **Browning,** A. G., F.S.A. *Spencer Lodge, Wandsworth Com., S.W., London.* 83, P.M., P.Z. Jan. 1891.

607 **Browning,** Charles W. R. 7 *Buddle Park, St. Thomas, Exeter.* 1254. May 1903.

608 **Browning,** Robert William. *Concord Junction, Mass., U.S.A.* Corinthian Lodge, Walden Ch., K. January 1899.

609 ***Bruce,** Alexander. *Clyne House, Pollokshields, Glasgow.* **Past Second Grand Principal.** June 1894.

610 **Bruce,** John M'Lean. *Gladstone, Queensland.* 2235, P.M. March 1896.

611 **Bruce,** J. McPhail. 83 *Osborne Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 481, P.M., *481.* October 1898.

612 ***Bruennich,** Johannes Christian. *Agricultural Dept., Brisbane, Queensland.* P.D.G.Sup.W. Oct. 1893.

613 **Brummerstaedt,** H. W. 29 *Sarre Road, West Hampstead, N.W., London.* 238. March 1902.

614 **Bruton,** James. *Wootton Hill Cottage, Gloucester.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft and R.A.) June 1890.

615 **Bryant,** James. 48 *Osborne Road, Southsea.* 1099. June 1900.

616 **Bryant,** R. R. *The Chantry, Sawbridgeworth.* Pr.G.Std.B., P,Pr.G.J., Suffolk. October 1889.

617 **Buchanan,** Sir Ebenezer John. Puisne Judge. *Judges' Chambers, Supreme Court, Cape Town.* De Goede Hoop Lodge, P.M., P.Pr.Gr.Orator, South Africa (D.C.) October 1898.

618 **Buchanan,** Francis C. *Clarinish, Row, Dumbartonshire.* **Past Prov. Grand Master.** May 1894.

619 **Buchanan,** James Isaac. *Conestoga Building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.* 219, P.M., *162.* Nov. 1896.

620 **Buchanan,** John. 7 *Wilmot Place, Camden Road, N.W., London.* 1853, P.M., *1928.* March 1901.

621 **Buchanan-Dunlop,** Capt. A. H. 2 *Leicestershire Regiment, Guernsey.* 1022. October 1901.

622 **Buck,** Edward H. *The Priory, Hardway, Gosport.* 2153. October 1892.

623 **Buckham,** George Milward. *Hill View, North Berwick, N.B.* 1184, *40.* January 1899.

624 **Buckeridge,** Edward Henry. *Bancroft Road, E., London.* 15, P.M., *2191.* March 1898.

625 ***Buckley,** Llewellyn Edison, I.C.S. *Madras.* 150, *150.* June 1896.

626 **Budden,** Horace. *Boscastle, Iddesleigh Road, Bournemouth.* P.P.A.G.D.C., Dorset. Nov. 1895.

627 **Bugler,** Thomas. 43 *Morley Road, Lewisham, S.E., London.* 171. March 1895.

628 **Buist,** George Alexander. *Gympie, Queensland.* 816 (S.C.), P.M., *260* (S.C.), P.Z. May 1898.

629 **Bumstead,** Alfred. 9 *Strada Mercanti, Valetta, Malta.* D.J.G.W., D.G.Sc.N. October 1896.

630 **Burdon,** Charles Sambrook. 24 *Lausanne Road, Hornsey, N., London.* 2738, P.M., *2738,* P.Z. October 1898.

631 **Burgess,** Henry. *Craigengillan, Layton Road, Hounslow.* P.Pr.G.Stew., Surrey. January 1900.

632 **Burgess,** J. W. 2 *Fulham Road, S.W., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** November 1898.

633 **Burgess,** S. W. *Old Bank House, Tonbridge, Kent.* 859. January 1904.

634 **Burgoyne,** F. J. *Tate Central Library, Brixton Oval, S.W., London.* 2941. June 1904.

635 ***Burkitt,** Hon. William Robert, Judge, B.C.S. *Allahabad, India.* D.G.M., D.G.H., Bengal. October 1898.

636 ***Burnand,** Alphonse A. 1103 *Emerson Street, Denver, Colorado.* **Past Grand Master. Past Grand High Priest.** March 1891.

637 **Burnicle,** John Scuby. 10 *Woodlands Terrace, Middlesbrough, Yorks.* 1848. October 1900.

638 **Burrows,** Herbert. 99 *Sotheby Road, Highbury Park, N., London.* 2920. January 1904.

639 **Burrows,** Horace Giffard. 99 *Sotheby Road, Highbury Park, N., London.* 2920. January 1904.

640 **Burstow,** Thomas Stephen. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* P.S.D.G.M. November 1892.

641 **Burtchaell,** George Dames, M.A., LL.B., B.L. 44 *Morehampton Road, Dublin.* Pr.G.Sw.B., Wicklow and Wexford, *25,* P.K. January 1895.

642 **Busbridge,** Walter. *Grasmere, Herbert Road, Plumstead, Kent.* 913, P.M. October 1893.

643 **Butler,** Charles. 104 *Craven Park, Willesden, N.W., London.* 2489, P.M., *2489,* P.Z. March 1898.

644 **Butler,** Charles McArthur. *Staple Inn Buildings (South), Holborn, W.C, London.* 195, *195.* May 1897

645 **Butler,** Rev. G. Corly. *Wesley Manse, Dongarra, West Australia.* Dis.G.B.B. June 1900.

646 **Butler,** J. Dixon. 11 *Redcliffe Gardens, S.W., London.* 34, W.M. June 1904.

647 **Butterworth,** John. *Easingwold, Smedley Lane, Manchester.* 2387, P.M., *204.* May 1901.

648 **Byles,** Francis Wyman. 8 *Quentin Road, Lee, S.E., London.* 2005, W.M. March 1904.

649 **Byrne,** William Samuel, M.B. *Anne Street, Brisbane, Queensland.* D.Pr.G.M. (I.C.) Nov. 1892.

650 **Caddick,** A. A. *Nicholls Street, West Bromwich, Staffords.* 2784. June 1903.

651 **Cairns,** Andrew Struthers. *Dalveen, Queensland.* 2588. October 1900.

652 **Calhoun,** Dr. S. Frederick, D.D., A.M. 69 *Crawford Road, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.* **Grand Chaplain of Royal Arch Chapter, Vermont** September 1887.

653 **Calvert,** Albert F. *Royston, Eaton Avenue, N.W., London.* 28, P.M. January 1900.

654 ***Cama,** Dorabjee Pestonjee. 3 *Great Winchester Street, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Treasurer.** September 1887.

655 **Cameron,** Sir Charles Alexander, M.D. 51 *Pembroke Road, Dublin.* **Past Grand Deacon.** May 1896.

656 **Campbell,** Archibald John. Lieut. 19th Hussars. *Charing, Kent.* 434. January 1898.

657 **Campbell,** Henry Johnstone, M.D. *Manningham Lane, Bradford.* 974. March 1900.

658 **Campbell,** John Lorne. *Melita, Manitoba, Canada.* P.M. January 1899.

659 **Campbell,** John MacNaught, C.E., F.Z.S., F.R.S.G.S. 6 *Franklin Terrace, Glasgow.* **Past Grand Bible Bearer; Grand Representative, Dakota; Past Grand Joshua; Grand Representative of G. C. of Maryland.** March 1889.

660 **Campbell,** William. *Public Works Department, Melbourne, Victoria.* 2, P.M. October 1904.

661 **Campbell-Everden,** William Preston. *Suffolk House, Cannon Street, E.C., London.* 19. May 1901.

662 **Campkin,** Harry Herbert. *Indian Head, Assa., Canada.* P.Dep.Dis.G.M. March 1901.

663 **Campling,** George Herbert. *Stracey House, Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich.* 1500. October 1902.

664 **Cane,** Arthur Herbert. 25 *Savage Gardens, E.C., London.* 188. March 1902.

665 **Caney,** Stanley. 44 *Cheapside, E.C., London.* 1415, *720.* October 1899.

666 **Canham,** George Masters. 19 *Great Winchester Street, E.C., London.* 2694. May 1902.

667 **Cannon,** A. J. 43 *Westhill Road, Southfields, S.W., London.* 1044, P.M. January 1897.

668 **Capel,** George William. *Hotel Great Central, N.W., London.* 19, P.M. May 1894.

669 **Carew,** Walter Alexander. *Christchurch, New Zealand.* 4. October 1898.

670 **Carey,** Frank Russell, L.D.S. 22 *London Street, Basingstoke.* 694, *694.* January 1904.

671 **Carey,** James. 15 *Trinity Place, Windsor.* 179, *179.* January 1893.

672 **Carmon,** William Francis. 3 *Queen Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 481, P.M., P.Z. November 1889.

673 **Carnell,** James. *Ormond, Florida, U.S.A.* **Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest.** May 1894.

674 **Carpenter,** A. J. 40 *Havelock Road, Brighton.* Pr.A.G.Sec., P.P.G.So. January 1901.

675 **Carpenter,** Arthur. *Elmsleigh, Staines, Middlesex.* 2536, *135.* June 1900.

676 **Carpenter,** Lieut.-Colonel John Austin. 17 *Greencroft Gardens, South Hampstead, N.W., London.* 2565, P.M. June 1900.

677 **Carrick,** William Lowther. *Stokesley, Yorks.* Pr.G.R., North and East Yorks. March 1897.

678 **Carruthers,** John. 8 *Firpark Terrace, Dennistoun, Glasgow.* **Past Senior Grand Deacon; Grand Representative of Connecticut; Past First Grand Sojourner; Representative of G. C. of Dakota.** May 1892.

679 **Carsberg,** George Risden. 8 *Meredith Street, E.C., London.* 19. May 1893.

680 **Carson,** Joseph Lougheed. *Alexandra Terrace, Enniskillen, Ireland.* P.P.G.S.W., Tyrone and Fermanagh. March 1890.

681 **Carson,** T. *c/o Anglo African Trading Company, Gwelo, Matabeleland.* 2479. June 1903.

682 **Carstens,** C. *Moulmein, Burma.* Dis.G.Sw.B. March 1899.

683 **Cart,** Rev. Henry Thomas. 49 *Albert Court, Kensington Gore, S.W., London.* 2705. May 1900.

684 **Carter,** Arthur Alfred. *Kingsdale, Bromley Road, Catford, S.E, London.* 1601, W.M. March 1904.

685 **Carter,** C. A. 18 *Clyde Street, Port Elizabeth, S.A.* P.Dis.G.D., P.Dis A.G.So., E. Div. Oct. 1888.

686 ***Carter,** Elmer Josiah. Box 496, *Missola, Montana, U.S.A.* 40, *25.* October 1899.

687 **Cartwright,** Ernest H., D.M., B.Ch., Oxon. *Myskyns, Ticehurst, Sussex.* P.Pr.G.Pt., P.Pr.G.So.N., Oxon. January 1891.

688 **Cartwright,** Rev. Canon Harry Beauchamp. *St. John's, Newfoundland.* 776. October 1901.

689 **Carus-Wilson,** Edward Willyams. *Penmount, Truro, Cornwall.* 331, P.M. March 1889.

690 **Casler,** C. C. 302 *Butler Street, Port Huron, Michigan, U.S.A.* 58, P.M., *27*, P.H.P. May 1904.

691 **Casper,** Ezekiel. *Perth, Western Australia.* P.D.G.W. (S.C.) Queensland. Local Secretary for Perth. May 1891.

692 **Cass,** Rev. Frederick Charles Guise. *Conservative Club, St. James' Street, S.W., London.* 622. May 1888.

693 **Cassal,** Lieut.-Col., Charles Edward, F.I.C., F.C.S. *Brenne House, Routh Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W., London.* P.Pr.G.W., Middlesex, *1642*, P.Z. March 1891.

694 **Castello,** James. 35 *Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W., London.* 227, P.M., 7, P.Z. Jan. 1891.

695 **Caster,** F. *Devon House, Park Road, Peterborough.* P.P.G.A.D.C., P.P.G.So., Norths. and Hunts. May 1898.

696 **Caster,** G. C. *Medehamsted, Peterborough, Northamptonshire.* P.P.G.W., P.G.J. March 1892.

697 **Castro,** Q. Antonio. *San José, Costa Rica.* 1. **Grand Treasurer.** October 1904.

698 **Cathcart,** W. T. *Silcuri Tea Estate, Silchar, Assam.* 2726. October 1900.

699 **Cauthorne,** Edward Everett. 63 *Barclay Street, New York, U.S.A.* 106, *76*. March 1902.

700 **Cave,** William Henry. 4 *The Triangle, North Kensington, W., London.* 1767. January 1899.

701 **Cawley,** Richard. *Seagirt Cottage, Deal.* May 1902.

702 **Cawthorne,** John Elstone. *Elmete House, Sherburn, South Milford, Yorks.* 1221. May 1897.

703 **Chabot,** Clement. 50 *Old Broad Street, E.C., London.* 11, P.M. June 1900.

704 **Chamberlin,** Dr. Jehiel Weston. *Lowry Arcade, St. Peter's Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.* 163, *45*. March 1893.

705 **Chambers,** James. 120 *Broadway, New York, U.S.A.* 746, P.M., *8*, P.H.P. June 1903.

706 **Chambers,** Paul Bell. *Oficina de Via y Obras, Plaza Constitucion, Buenos Ayres.* 2517, *617*. May 1902.

707 **Chambers,** W. Boughton. Ed. *Indian Freemason.* 47 *Bentinck Street, Calcutta.* P.M. June 1895.

708 **Chambers,** William. *Capel-Cot, South Ealing, W., London.* 2662. January 1901.

709 **Chant,** Thomas Whitemore. *Stone Lodge, St. Andrew's, Watford, Herts.* 2128. June 1896.

710 **Chapman,** A. C. 11 *Gloucester Road, Regent's Park, N.W., London.* 2397. November 1898.

711 **Chapman,** Arthur. *Durban, Natal.* D.G.Tr., East Africa. October 1895.

712 **Chapman,** Charles Adolphus. 83 *Bunhill Row, E.C., London.* 179. March 1904.

713 **Chapman,** D. S. 19 *Prudhoe Terrace, Tynemouth.* 431, P.M., P.P.G.St.B. January 1899.

714 **Chapman,** E. J. *Marlborough Head, Drury Lane, W.C., London.* 179. June 1902.

715 **Chapman,** John Midelton. 20 *Whitefriars Gate, Hull.* 907, P.M., P.Z. May 1898.

716 **Charan,** Isa, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. *General Hospital, Akyab, Burma.* 36 (S.C.) November 1903.

717 **Charlton,** Matthew Forster. *Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.* 1036. May 1893.

718 **Charlton,** William, J.P. *Burnage House, Levenshulme, Manchester.* Pr.G.J.D., E. Lancs. March 1901.

719 **Cheesman,** William Norwood, F.L.S. *The Crescent, Selby, Yorks.* P.P.G.W., P.P.G.J. Jun. 1893.

720 **Cheffin,** James. Box 59, *Perth, West Australia.* 860 (S.C.) November 1898.

721 **Chesterton,** Lewis Birch. Box 2210, *Johannesburg, Vaal River Colony.* 72. October 1891.

722 **Chick,** Frank. 83 *Queen Street, Exeter.* 2659. June 1899.

723 **Childe,** Rev. Canon C. V., LL.D. 8 *York Gate, Regent's Park, N.W., London.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** January 1898.

724 **Chillingworth,** George. *Foleshill, Beacontree Avenue, Forest Road, Walthamstow.* 1228, P.M. May 1902.

725 **Chinn,** Thomas Morton. *Sharia Emad El-Din, Abdin, Cairo.* 43 (Eg.C.) March 1902.

726 **Chirgwin,** Percy Teague. *Market Place, Penzance, Cornwall.* 121, *121*. May 1890.

727 **Chisholm,** Edward A. 96 *George Street, Edinburgh.* **Grand Treasurer.** October 1900.

728 **Clark,** Charles Crabb. *Durban, Natal.* 731 (S.C.), P.M. November 1898.

729 **Clark,** Cumberland. 29 *Chepstow Villas, Bayswater, W., London.* 1297. January 1904.

730 **Clark,** David R., M.A., F.S.A., Scot. 8 *Park Drive, W., Glasgow.* 0., P.M. June 1890.

731 **Clark,** Edward Gibson. *Washington Depôt, Connecticut, U.S.A.* 37, *33*. June 1903.

732 **Clark,** Henry Lewis. *Maid's Head Hotel, Norwich.* 93. October 1902.

733 **Clark,** Robert Douglas, M.A. *The College, Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* P.D.G.W. March 1889.

734 **Clarke,** Albert Edward. 40 *Long Street, Cape Town.* 2379, *2379*. June 1897.

735 **Clarke,** Allan Aiken. *Sharrow Lane, Sheffield.* 2268. January 1904.

736 **Clarke,** Arthur Laver. *Gas Works, Maldon, Essex.* 1024. October 1900.

737 **Clarke,** Francis Edward, M.D., LL.D., M.R.I.A. *The Rectory, Boyle, Ireland.* Dep.Pr.G.M., North Connaught. March 1892.

738 **Clarke,** John Alford. *Ravenscourt, South Norwood, S.E., London.* 1139, *1260.* March 1902.

739 **Clarke,** John William Christy. 93 *Hurstbourne Road, Forest Hill, S.E., London.* 206, *1260.* March 1902.

740 **Clarke,** Sydney Richard. 18 *Grove Terrace, Highgate Road, N., London.* 1415, *142.* Jan. 1904.

741 **Clifford,** Arthur William. *Huval Hill, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.* 1022, *1574.* January 1904.

742 **Cleburne,** William. *Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.A.* 3 (N.C.), Representative of Grand Lodge of Ireland. January 1902.

743 **Clements,** James. *The Ark, Foxrock, Co. Dublin.* 232 (I.C.), *93* (I.C.) May 1903.

744 ***Clendinning,** James Hermon. 95 *Hill Street, Lurgan, Ireland.* 134, P.M., *602,* P.K. May 1890.

745 **Clifford,** C. L. *Gairkatta, P.O., Julpaigurie, Bengal.* 2439. March 1903.

746 ***Clifford,** Henry John. *Morrinsville, New Zealand.* 52. October 1898.

747 **Clift,** William Edwin. *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.* 711. March 1901

748 **Cloudsdale,** Benjamin. *Institute for Blind, South Brisbane, Queensland.* 879 (S.C.), *258* (S.C.) June 1900.

749 **Clough,** G. T. 73 *Earlham Grove, Forest Gate, E., London.* 2077. March 1895.

750 **Coates,** Arthur Robert. *Labasa, Vanua Levu, Fiji.* 1931, P.M. October 1899.

751 **Coates,** Thomas Charles. 337 *Park Street, Akron, Ohio, U.S.A.* 57, *11,* P.H.P. May 1904.

752 ***Cobham,** Charles, F.S.I. *The Shrubbery, Gravesend.* P.P.G.Sup.W.. Durham, P.Z. June 1900.

753 ***Cobham,** George W. 1 *Edwin Street, Gravesend.* 1464, *829.* January 1902.

754 **Cochran,** Sam P. Box 119, *Dallas, Texas, U.S.A.* 760, P.M., Grand Scribe. June 1899.

755 **Cochrane,** E. F. Box 299, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 711. January 1898.

756 **Cochrane,** W. N. 2 *Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C., London.* 1379, P.M. January 1897.

757 **Cochrane,** William Percy. *Rezzola, Lerici, Sarzana, Italy.* 1448, *602.* November 1890.

758 **Cock,** William. 147 *Queen's Road, Peckham, S.E., London.* P.A.G.D.C., G.St.B. November 1889.

759 **Cockburn,** Sir John Alexander, K.C.G.M., M.D. 1 *Crosby Square, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Warden, South Australia. Past Grand Deacon, England.** November 1900.

760 **Cockburn,** Brigade Surgeon J. Balfour, M.D. *Elm House, Guernsey.* **Provincial Grand Master, Guernsey and Alderney.** October 1890.

761 **Cockson,** Edward Herbert. *Engcobo, Tembuland, South Africa.* 2451. June 1893.

762 **Cockson,** William Vincent Shepstone. *Engcobo, Tembuland, South Africa.* May 1889.

763 **Codding,** James H. 133 *Stewart Building, Broadway, New York.* 108, P.M., Dis.D.G H.P. May 1890.

764 **Coffin,** Maitland, M.D. 8 *Wetherby Terrace, Earl's Court, S.W., London.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft and R.A.) October 1900.

765 **Coghill,** W. *Valpairaiso, Chile.* 1411, P.M. June 1903.

766 **Cohen,** Arthur P. 40 *Colville Terrace, Bayswater, W., London.* 395. March 1902.

767 **Cohen,** S. Charles. 42 *Kensington Palace Mansions, W., London.* 185. January 1903.

768 **Cohn,** Albert. *Ditton Park, Slough.* May 1897.

769 **Cohu,** Thomas. 56 *Lansdowne Road, Bromley, Kent.* P.P.G.W., Guernsey & Alderney. Nov. 1890.

770 **Cole,** Christian John. P.O.B. 468, *Cape Town.* 654 (S.C.), P.M. March 1899.

771 **Cole,** Charles William. 55 *Dafforne Road, Upper Tooting, S.W., London.* 2105, P.M. May 1899.

772 **Coles,** Samuel G. *Casilla* 69, *Talcahuano, Chile.* 2599, *2599.* October 1903.

773 **Collens,** William James. 2 *Gresham Bldgs., Guildhall, E.C., London.* P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Kent. Jan. 1896.

774 **Collingridge,** John. 130 *Coldharbour Lane, S.E., London.* 2191. May 1904.

775 **Collingwood,** David Foulk. 203 *Columbia Bank Building, Pittsburg, Penna, U.S.A.* 576, P.M., 257, P.H.P. October 1904.

776 **Collingwood,** George Meadows. *St. David's Hill, Exeter.* 1437. June 1899.

777 **Collins,** Algernon Lionel. *Frankfort House, Maida Vale, W., London.* 1460. January 1902.

778 **Collins,** George Sherrington. 149 *High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W., London.* 2192, P.M., *1471.* January 1897.

779 **Collins,** Howard J. *General Hospital, Birmingham.* P.P.G.D., P.P.G.D.C. (R.A.) January 1894.

780 **Colman,** Thomas W. 29 *Castle Meadow, Norwich.* 93. October 1902.

781 **Colman,** Walter Stacey, M.D. 9 *Wimpole Street, W., London.* 2870. March 1902.

782 **Colyer,** Alfred Maurice. 1 *Clements Inn, Strand, W.C., London.* 1987. May 1903.

783 **Condell,** Thomas De Renzy. *Christchurch, New Zealand.* Dis.G.Sec. June 1899.

784 **Conder,** Edward. *New Court, Colwall, Malvern, Herefordshire.* 1204. May 1893.

785 **Cone,** Arthur H. 19 *Darenth Road, Stamford Hill, N., London.* 11, P.M. June 1902.

786 ***Conner,** William Tait, A.R.I.B.A. Box 5615, *Johannesburg, Vaal River Colony.* 510 (S.C.), *50* (S.C.) January 1902.

787 **Connor,** James Alexander. *P.W.D., Tavoy, Burma.* 834 (S.C.), *832.* October 1903.

788 **Cook,** Charles James. *Mueller Road, Subeaco, Perth, West Australia.* P.D.G.W. (S.C.) Nov. 1898.

789 **Cook,** John Oliver. *Wrottesley Road, Plumstead, Kent.* 913, P.M., *913,* P.Z. May 1898.

790 **Cook,** Thomas. Box 105, *Durban, Natal.* P.D.G.W., P.D.G.J. Local Sec. for Natal. March 1889.

791 **Cooke,** C. Whitehall, M.D. 129 *Walm Lane, Cricklewood, N.W., London.* 2361. May 1899.

792 **Cooksey,** James Hughes. *Town Clerk, Bridgnorth, Salop.* Pr.G.Treas. May 1896.

793 **Cooper,** A. J. Bullen. *Grimston Lawn, Ealing, W., London.* 2394. March 1904.

794 **Cooper,** Edward, Staff-Surgeon R.N. *H.M.S. Astraea, China Station.* 278. January 1897.

795 **Cooper,** Edwin Ernest. 37 *Harley Street, W., London.* **Grand Junior Deacon. Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) May 1894.

796 **Cooper,** Percy Stephen. 55 *Feldon Street, Fulham, S.W., London.* 1694. May 1901.

797 **Coote,** John. 265 *High Road, Lee, S.E., London.* 1259, P.M. November 1897.

798 **Corbett,** John W., M.D. *Camden, South Carolina, U.S.A.* 29, P.M., *4.* June 1896.

799 **Corey,** Robert Harris. 727 *Betts Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.* 141, *97.* October 1903.

800 **Corkill,** F. P. *New Plymouth, Taranaki, New Zealand.* **Grand Superintendent, Past Grand Chancellor.** Representative Grand Lodge of Indian Territory. May 1902.

801 **Corsham,** Reuben. 28 *Kingsland Road, N.E., London.* 183, P.M. November 1891.

802 ***Cory-Wright,** Dudley. *Northwood, Hornsey Lane, N., London.* 357, *357.* October 1897.

803 **Couch,** Richard Pearce. 21 *Chapel Street, Penzance, Cornwall.* P.P.G.W., P.P.G.Sc.N. March 1890.

804 **Coux,** William Fairfield. *Dunelin, Hornsea, near Hull.* 1511, P.M. November 1903.

805 **Cowan,** James Bryce. *Commercial Bank, Hawick, N.B.* 111, P.M., *89,* Pr.Gr.Treas., Roxburgh, Peebles and Selkirk. Local Secretary for South Scotland. January 1892.

806 **Cowell,** Sidney George. *Chester Street, Brisbane, Queensland.* P.A.D.G.D.C. March 1894.

807 **Cowey,** Charles Wesley. Box 636, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2481. May 1898.

808 **Cowins,** Henry Somerfield. *Bound Brook, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 8, *27.* October 1897.

809 **Cowley,** Arthur Ernest. *Wadham College, Oxford.* 357. January 1902.

810 **Cox,** Charles Henry. 61 *Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W., London.* 163, *141.* May 1890.

811 **Cox,** F. J. *Lustleigh, Dorville Road, Lee, Kent.* 190, P.M. March 1898.

812 **Cox,** George David. *Swan Creek, Warwick, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.), *194* (S.C.) March 1896.

813 **Cox,** John Samuel. 198 *St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.* P.Dis.G.R., Hong Kong and South China. February 1887.

814 **Cox,** W. Herbert. 12 *Lebanon Gardens, Wandsworth, S.W., London.* 1706, *2182.* March 1899.

815 **Coxen,** William George. 21 *Priory Park Road, N.W., London.* 183. March 1899.

816 **Crabtree,** Charles. *Hillside Villas, Bradford.* P.P.G.D., P.Pr.G.So., West Yorks. March 1888.

817 **Craig,** Charles Taylor. 97 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C., London.* 2562. October 1904.

818 **Craig,** William. *G.P.O., Singapore.* 508, P.M., *508.* March 1902.

819 **Craigie,** General J. W. S. *Armadale, Karachi, India.* P.G.J.W. January 1903.

820 **Cran,** Alexander, M.B. *Townfield House, Great Horwood, Lancashire.* 1504, P.M. March 1893.

821 **Crane,** Robert Newton. 1 *Essex Court, Temple, E.C., London.* 2397. November 1895.

822 **Crane,** Stephen. 76 *Aslett Street, Wandsworth, S.W., London.* 2664. October 1899.

823 **Crank,** William Henry. *Hughenden, North Queensland.* 769 (S.C.) March 1900.

824 ***Cranswick,** William F. *Kimberley, South Africa.* D.G.Tr., C.S.Africa. March 1888.

825 **Craster,** Lieut.-Col. James Cecil Balfour. *Valmarie, Lansdowne Road, Cheltenham.* P.P.Dis.B.G.P., P.D.G.A.So.E., Bengal. May 1896.

826 **Craven,** Rev. James Brown. *St. Olaf's, Episcopal Church, Kirkwall, Orkney.* Pr.G. Depute Master, Caithness, Orkney and Zetland. February 1887.

827 **Crawford,** George. 21 *St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.* **Past Grand Deacon.** Nov. 1897.

828 **Creasey,** Lionel. 15 *Wensum Street, Norwich.* 213. October 1902.

829 **Crerae,** John. *Melita P.O., Manitoba, Canada.* **Grand Registrar, Manitoba.** Jan. 1898.

830 **Creswell,** Frank O. 25 *Church Road, W., Walton, Liverpool.* 823. March 1901.

831 ***Creswell,** John. 5 *Penmartin Road, Brockley, S.E., London.* 957. January 1894.

832 **Crick,** William Clifton. 51 *Carey Street, W.C., London.* P.Pr.G.St.B., Middlesex. October 1898.

833 **Crider,** George A. 917 *Filbert Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* 91, *52.* May 1897.

834 **Criswick,** George Strickland, F.R.A.S. *Tresco, Woodville, Burton-on-Trent.* 1593, P.M., *1593,* P.Z. January 1891.

835 **Crockford,** Alfred Hood. *Valletta, Malta.* 2755, *515.* January 1902.

836 **Crombie,** Walter G. *Junior Constitutional Club, S.W., London.* 574. October 1899.
837 **Crompton,** Frederick Leslie. *Shanghai.* P.D.G.O., Northern China. May 1895.
838 **Crone,** John Mann. *St. Anne's-on-Sea, West Lancashire.* 1375, *1387.* January 1899.
839 **Crookshank,** Robert Percy, M.D. Box 125, *Rapid City, Manitoba.* D.D.G.M., *105.* June 1900.
840 **Cross,** Edward William. *Old Bank, Portland, Dorset.* P.P.G.D., P.P.G.Sc.N., Hants. March 1887.
841 **Cross,** Frederick William. 45 *Bradford Street, Walsall.* 539, W.M., *539,* P.S. March 1904.
842 **Crossle,** Francis C., M.B. 11 *Trevor Hill, Newry, Ireland.* Pr.Dep.G Master, Down. Jan. 1893.
843 **Crossthwaite,** Lawrence. *Ivy Cottage, Ballasalla, Isle of Man.* 1289, P.M., *537.* October 1898.
844 **Crouch,** Frederick. 51 *High Street, Bognor, Sussex.* 1726. October 1903.
845 **Cruesemann,** Dr. Edward. 85 *Gracechurch Street, E.C., London.* 238. June 1903.
846 **Crundall,** Arthur William. *Vilela, F.C.Sud. Argentina, Argentine Republic.* 617, *617.* Oct. 1900.
847 **Cubbon,** Conductor R. *S.S. Trans. Dept., Quetta, Baluchistan.* 2333, P.M. March 1904.
848 **Cuckow,** Walter Mason. *The Lodge, Walton, Suffolk.* P.P.G.St, Suffolk. November 1895.
849 **Cullen,** T. F. *Inverell, New South Wales.* 48, P.M. March 1895.
850 **Cumming,** John Arthur, I.C.S. *c/o. Messrs Arbuthnot & Co., Madras.* 2356. October 1901.
851 **Cummings,** William Hayman, Mus.Doc. *Sydcote, West Dulwich, S.E., London.* **Past Grand Organist.** November 1900.
852 **Cundill,** Thomas Jordan. *Gladstone, De Beers, Kimberley.* 2486. November 1894.
853 **Cunliffe,** William Joseph. 16 *Byrom Street, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.D., East Lancs. January 1889.
854 **Cunningham,** Rev. Wm., D.D. *Trinity College, Cambridge.* P.Pr.G.Ch.. Cambridge. May 1896.
855 **Curry,** William. 195 *Great Portland Street, W., London.* 435, P.M. January 1901.
856 **Curtis,** William Edward. *Bundaberg, Queensland.* 752 (S.C.), *246* (S.C.) March 1894.

857 **Daley,** G. J. *Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.* 1938, P.M. October 1902.
858 **Daley,** W. *Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.* 1938, P.M. October 1902.
859 **Dalrymple,** James D. G., F.S.A. London and Scotland, F.R.S.E. *Meiklewood, Stirling, N.B.* **Grand Master Depute, Past Dep. Grand Zerubbabel, Scotland.** June 1888.
860 **Dangerfield,** Frederick. *Haselmere, Beaconsfield Road, St. Alban's.* 1260, P.M., P.Z. May 1894.
861 **Daniels,** L. E. 1104 *Main Street, La Porte, Indiana, U.S.A.* 124, *31.* May 1887.
862 **Danielsson,** Leonard. 64 *Antrim Mansions, Haverstock Hill, N.W., London.* 1471. June 1897.
863 **Danneel,** Henry Maurice. 325 *Camp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A.* **Grand Warden.** March 1901.
864 **Dansie,** Brandon. 86 *Lee Road, Blackheath, S.E., London.* *529,* P.M. January 1896.
865 **Dansie,** Crown. *Durban, Natal.* March 1897.
866 **Darbishire,** Bernhard Vernon, M.A. 36 *Holywell Street, Oxford.* 238. January 1903.
867 **Darley-Hartley,** W., M.D. *Mayfield, Gilmour Hill Road, Kloof Road, Cape Town.* P.Dis.G.W., P.Dis.G.R., East Division, South Africa. October 1888.
868 **Darling,** Alexander. *Governor's House, Berwick-on-Tweed.* 293, P.M., *393.* October 1895.
869 **Darlington,** George. *Amersham, Bucks.* 2421, P.M. May 1899.
870 **Davey,** Rev. H. M. *Cawley Priory, Chichester, Sussex.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** March 1899.
871 **Davidson,** Frank A. 182 *Mount Vernon Street, Boston, Mass , U.S.A.* Doric Lodge. January 1902.
872 **Davidson,** James Bell. Box 23, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 69. October 1901.
873 **Davidson,** John, M B. *St. Andrew's, Uxbridge, Middlesex.* 2000, *2000.* March 1901.
874 **Davies,** Charles. 50 *Wellington Street, Oldham, Lancashire.* 467. March 1898.
875 **Davies,** Charles H. 3 *Hamilton Street, Hoole, Cheshire.* 1576, P.M., *721.* May 1901.
876 **Davies,** F. Trehawke. 9 *Cavendish Square, W., London.* 2771. October 1900.
877 **Davies,** J. Hudson. *Sion House, near Shrewsbury.* 117. January 1898.
878 **Davies,** James John. *Gwynnecote, Sanderstead Hill, Surrey.* P.Dis.G.Treas., Punjab. Oct. 1892.
879 **Davies,** John Pitt. *Staff Lines, Secunderabad, India.* 434, P.D.G.O., Bombay. May 1904.
880 **Davies,** John William. *Audrey Lodge, Ditton Court Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.* 511. May 1902.
881 **Davies,** Richard. *Brynmawr, Rosecroft Avenue, Hampstead, N.W., London.* 176. January 1899.
882 **Davis,** A. *Bellevue, St. Augustine's Avenue, South Croydon, Surrey.* 1693. May 1903.
883 **Davis,** Edwd. Laurence Hines. 57 *Devonshire Street, Gt. Portland Street, W., London.* 435. Jan. 1901.
884 **Davis,** F. R. *Shawford, Winchester.* 1373, P.M. November 1899.
885 **Davis,** John McNaught. *Farndon, Newark, Notts.* P.P.G.P., Derbyshire. October 1903.
886 **Davis,** W. H. 10 *Brighton Road, Balsall Heath, Worcestershire.* 1782, P.M. May 1901.
887 **Davison,** T. 28 *Great Ormond Street, W.C., London.* 200. June 1899.

888 **Davy,** F. D. 18 *St. James' Mansions, West Hampstead, N.W., London.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.A.So., Lincoln. June 1896.

889 **Dawbarn,** F. Hugh. *Ferham, Dimbula, Ceylon.* 587. November 1903.

890 **Dawe,** Alfred. *Pretoria, Vaal River Colony.* 744 (S.C.), P.M. *245* (S.C.) January 1895.

891 **Dawood,** Shariffbhai. *Bhavnagar, India.* 587 (S.C.) May 1904.

892 **Dawson,** William. 8 *Marlborough Road, Lee, S.E., London.* P.D.G.D.C., Middlesex, *2048*, P.Z., October 1901.

893 **Dawson,** William. *Seton House, Tweedmouth.* 393, P.M. June 1904.

894 **Day,** Edward P., M.D. 3 *Holles Street, Cavendish Square, S.W., London.* 1636. June 1894.

895 **Day,** Edward Harry. *Assiout, Upper Egypt.* 1982. October 1898.

896 **Day,** Jack C., C.E. *Assiout, Upper Egypt.* 1982. October 1896.

897 **Day,** Robert, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., V.P.R.S.A., J.P. *Myrtle Hill House, Cork.* 8, P.M., *1* (I.C.), P.K. October 1898.

898 **D'Amer-Drew,** J. 69 *Park Street, West Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Deputy Grand Master, Past Grand Zerubbabel.** May 1898.

899 **Deacon,** Rev. Ernest W. *Chaplain, Horton, Epsom.* October 1900.

900 **Dean,** Marshall H. *Glenwood Springs, Colorado, U.S.A.* **Grand Master.** October 1903.

901 **Dearden,** Verdon George Steade. *Bush House, Attercliffe Common, Sheffield.* P.P.G.D., *139*, P.Z. March 1890.

902 **Deats,** Hiram Edmund. *Flemington, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 37, P.M., *37.* May 1897.

903 **Debenham,** Edward Percy. 55 *London Road, St. Alban's, Herts.* P.P.G.Reg., Herts. Jan. 1893.

904 **Debenham,** Ernest Frederic. 2 *Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, E.C., London.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** *829*, P.S. November 1903.

905 **De Conlay,** James. *Warwick, Queensland.* 818 (S.C.), P.M., *200* (S.C.), P.Z. May 1895.

906 ***De Fabeck,** Surgeon-Major-General (I.M.S., retired) William Frederick, M.D. *Bangalore.* P.D.G.S.B., Madras. January 1893.

907 **Denholm,** William Munro. 6 *Charing Cross, Glasgow.* **Past Senior Grand Warden, Past Grand Joshua, Scotland ; Grand Representative of G. C. of Delaware and Grand Lodge, Utah.** March 1891.

908 **Denny,** Charles Hill. 18 *Wood Street, E.C., London.* 1671, P.M. May 1897.

909 **Dentith,** Arthur W. *Ecclesbourne, Park Road, West Dulwich, S.E., London.* 859. June 1898.

910 **Denton,** John Burton. 40 *Cazenove Road, Stamford Hill, N., London.* 1001. May 1900.

911 **De Rabours,** Jules. 2 *Chemin du Square de Contamines, Geneva.* Union des Cœurs. Oct. 1900.

912 **Derbyshire,** John Stanley. *Ashfield Road, Altrincham, Cheshire.* P.P.G.D.C., Craft and R.A. May 1896.

913 **Derrick,** George Alexander. *Masonic Hall, Singapore.* Dis.G.Sec., Eastern Archipelago. Oct. 1890.

914 ***Dessen,** Hans Falck. *Orleans House, Orleans Road, Hornsey Rise, N., London.* 28, P.M. June 1903.

915 **Deutsch,** Franz. 4 *Whitehall Court, S.W., London.* 2108. June 1897.

916 **Dew,** F. W. 4 *Limesford Road, Nunhead, S.E., London.* 87. June 1899.

917 ***Dewell,** James D. *New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A.* 1. January 1888.

918 **De Whalley,** L. J. 172 *Erlanger Road, New Cross, S.E., London.* 1275. October 1897.

919 **De Wolf Smith,** William Andrew. *New Westminster, B.C., Canada.* 9, P.M., *124*, P.G.O., Gr.Hist. (R.A.) June 1901.

920 **Dewsbury,** Alfred. *Burcot, Four Oaks, Warwicks.* P.Pr.D.C., Staffords. May 1900.

921 ***Dey,** Thomas Henry. 23 *Douglas Road, Canonbury, N., London.* 2021, *2738.* May 1902.

922 **Diamond,** Arthur William. 28 *Maldon Road, Wallington, Surrey.* 1365, *1471.* March 1898.

923 **Dibdin,** W. T. 2 *Edinburgh Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W., London.* January 1899.

924 **Dickins,** Vernon W. Frank. *The Oaks, Arkwright Road, Hampstead, N.W., London.* 822, *29.* May 1898.

925 **Dickinson,** William. *Sunnymount, Austen Road, Guildford, Surrey.* 1395. October 1898.

926 **Dickson,** Robert. *Slottsbacken 4, Stockholm, Sweden.* **Grand Secretary, Sweden.** Sept. 1887.

927 **Diercks,** Dr. Gustav. *Berlin, S. 14, Splittgerbergasse* 3. **Grand Keeper of the Archives.** March 1898.

928 ***Dill,** James Brooks. 27 *Pine Street, New York, U.S.A.* 124. June 1898.

929 **Dinwiddie,** William Alexander. *Bridge Bank, Dumfries, N.B.* **Sen. Gr. Warden, Scot.** Proxy Pr.Gr. Master, Jamaica. May 1892.

930 **Dixon,** Rev. Edward Young. *Mount Ayliff, East Griqualand.* 2113. November 1889.

931 **Dixon,** Lieut.-Col. George. *St. Valery, Sutton, Surrey.* **Past Dep. Gr. Sw. Bearer.** June 1899.

932 **Dixon,** James John. 10 *St. Alban's Villas, Highgate Road, N.W., London.* P.P.G.S., P.P.G.D.C., Middlesex. November 1896.

933 **Dobrovich,** Venceslao. *27 South Parade, Bangalore, Madras.* 1048, *71* (S.C.) May 1902.

934 **Dobson,** Edward Howard. *Chronicle Office, Yea, Victoria.* 172, P.M. October 1899.

935 **Dod,** Thomas Crewe Wolley. *Pretoria, V.R.C.* 770 (S.C.), *231* (S.C.) October 1894.

936 **Dodd,** Matthew Henry. 41 *Devonshire Place, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* P.Pr.G.R., Durham. March 1890.

937 **Dodds,** William. *Murray Street, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 932. March 1897.

938 **Dodds,** William. P.O.B. 33, *Johannesburg, Vaal River Colony.* 2481, P.M., *2313.* May 1897.

939 **Doe,** George Mark. *Enfield, Great Torrington.* P.Pr.G.Reg., Devon, *251.* October 1897.

940 **Doe,** Herbert William, A.R.I.B.A. 54 *Elborough Street, Southfields, S.W., London.* January 1901.

941 **Dolling-Smith,** H. 65 *Wool Exchange, E.C., London.* 946. March 1898.

942 **Donovan,** Fergus. *Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, W.C., London.* 744 (S.C.) October 1889.

943 **Dorai,** Raj, Gnanaprakasam Vedamonikam. 1-13 *Oilmongers' Street, Blacktown, Madras.* 465. May 1902.

944 **Dorman,** Thomas Phipps. *Renicliffe House, Northampton.* P.A.G.D.C. March 1889.

945 **Dow,** J. M. 64 *Grove Street, Liverpool.* 1013. May 1901.

946 **Dowden,** W. J. M. 41 *Bermondsey Square, S.E., London.* 2208, P.M. March 1897.

947 **Dowding,** Capt. H. H. Hewitt. *Simla, Punjab.* 2439. January 1898.

948 **Downie,** Tom. *Tambo, Queensland.* 2207, P.M. October 1898.

949 **Dowse,** Francis. *Godalming, Surrey.* 2101, P.M., *777,* P.Z. May 1895.

950 **Dowsett,** G. H. 1 *Gloucester Street, Portman Square, W., London.* 79. May 1900.

951 **Drew,** William George. 69 *Richmond Road, Islington, N., London.* 765, *1602.* November 1899.

952 **Dreyfuss,** J. 1 *Wilbury Gardens, Hove, Sussex.* 1693. May 1903.

953 **Dring,** Edmund Hunt. 40 *Buckleigh Road, Streatham, S.W., London.* 229. January 1899.

954 **Dring,** John Whitford. 22 *Billiter Square, E.C., London.* 1297, P.M. June 1899.

955 ***Dru-Drury,** Edward Guy, M.D. *High Street, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* 2546. May 1904.

956 **Drummond,** Charles James. 21 *Dalmore Road, West Dulwich, S.E., London.* 1541, P.M., *1269,* P.Z. January 1899.

957 **Drysdale,** J. W. *Hurstleigh, Howard Road, South Norwood, S.E., London.* 263, P.M. June 1898.

958 **Du Cros,** Alfred. *Maitland House, Church Street, Kensington, W., London.* 2108. March 1902.

959 **Dudfield,** Reginald S. Orme, M.B. 19 *Blomfield Road, Maida Vale, W., London.* 1974. Oct. 1898.

960 **Dudley,** William George. *Wolfgang Station, Clermont, Queensland.* 2207. January 1897.

961 **Duffield,** Albert John. Box 74, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* 828, P.M., *711.* June 1895.

962 **Duffill,** John Henry. *Durban, Natal.* 730 (S.C.), *175* (S.C.), P.Z. May 1899.

963 **Dumolo,** William. 20 *Bridge Street, Aberdeen, N.B.* P.Pr.G.I.G., Munster. October 1888.

964 **Dunaway,** H. J. *Glan Mor, Keyes Road, Cricklewood, N.W., London.* 2698. May 1901.

965 ***Durell,** Captain A. J. V. 3 *Whitehall Place, S.W., London.* 2537. October 1901.

966 **Durose,** Charles Edward. Box 1111, *Pretoria, V.R.C.* 770 (S.C.), P.M., *231* (S.C.) Oct. 1903.

967 **Dutt,** Prosonno Coomar. 14 *Sectarim Ghose's Street, Calcutta.* P.D.D.G.M., P.Dis.G.H. (R.A.) March 1887.

968 **Dyer,** William John. 14 *Morden Road, Blackheath Park, S.E., London.* 14, P.M. November 1903.

969 **Dyson,** John William. 38 *Jesmond Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 2520, P.M., *24.* October 1898.

970 **Eaborn,** H. *Glen Helen, Heber Road, Dulwich, S.E., London.* 1539. November 1898.

971 ***Eales,** C. L. M., I.C.S. *Lucknow, India.* D.G.R., Bengal. October 1900.

972 **Eames,** Robert H. 94 *Tressillian Road, St. John's, S E., London.* 2500. May 1904.

973 **East,** Fred J. 42 *St. Kilda Road, Stoke Newington, N., London.* 11, P.M. June 1902.

974 **Eaton,** Alfred W. *Eldred, McKean Co., Pennsylvania, U.S.A.* 560. May 1902.

975 ***Ebblewhite,** Arthur Ernest, Barrister-at-Law, F.S A. *Tintern, Christchurch Road, Crouch End, N., London.* 99, P.M., *2580.* January 1898.

976 **Eden,** Alfred John. *Railway Station, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 932. June 1896.

977 **Eden,** Charles Stockwell. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.), *187* (S.C.) May 1896.

978 ***Edlin,** Edward Frederick Holbeiton. 10 *College Quay, Singapore.* P.D.G.D.C., *1152.* June 1904.

979 **Edwardes-Evans,** Rev. John, M.A. *The Grammar School, Lymm, Cheshire.* P.P.G.Chap. May 1901.

980 **Edwards,** Charles. *Barberton, Vaal River Colony.* 747 (S.C.) May 1895.

981 ***Edwards,** Chas. Lewis, F.S S. *Sherwood, Bycullah Road, Enfield, N., London.* 617, P.M. Oct. 1897.

982 **Edwards,** Charles Lund Fry. *The Court, Axbridge, Somerset.* **Past Grand Deacon.** October 1888.

983 **Edwards,** Ellis. *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 2479. May 1902.

984 **Edwards,** Edward Tickner. *Camp Field, Overhill Road, Dulwich, S.E., London.* 788, P.M. October 1889.

985 **Edwards,** Joseph Hughes, M.D. *Wylam, Alabama, U.S.A.* 492, P.M., *108.* January 1902.

986 **Edwards,** P. G. 33 *Ardbeg Road, Herne Hill, S.E., London.* 1627, P.M. January 1896.

987 **Edwards,** Percy J. *Argyll Lodge, Waldegrave Road, Upper Norwood, S.E., London.* 2105. Jan. 1898.

988 **Edwards,** W. G. A. 3 *Coleman Street, E.C., London.* 2500. January 1899.

989 **Eedle,** F. T. 8 *Railway Approach, London Bridge, S.E., London.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Essex. June 1898.

990 **Egan,** Charles James, M.D. *Grey's Hospital, King Williams Town, South Africa.* **District Grand Master, Eastern Division of South Africa.** January 1889.

991 **Eggleston,** Dr. Wardner. *State Hospital, Binghampton, New York, U.S.A.* 435. May 1901.

992 **Eisenmann,** J. 46 *Basinghall Street, E.C., London.* 185, P.M., P.Z. May 1899.

993 **Eland,** George. 85 *Finsbury Pavement, E.C., London.* 2834, *112.* June 1904.

994 **Elgee,** Richard Waddy. *The Cottage, Carcur Road, Wexford.* 935 (I.C.), P.M. March 1901.

995 **Elkington,** George, F.R.I.B.A. 95 *Cannon Street, E.C., London.* 2416, P.M., P.Z. January 1898.

996 **Elliot,** Henry E. *Auckland, New Zealand.* 1930, P.M. October 1904.

997 **Ellis,** John Gardener. 109 *Florence Road, Wimbledon, S.W., London.* 1368. May 1903.

998 **Ellis,** J. W. Hay. *Pettigrew Street, St. John's Hill, Bangalore, India.* 1841. May 1899.

999 **Ellis,** Lilley. 9, *Rock Park, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Standard Bearer.** November 1893.

1000 **Ellis,** Col. Richard Sidney. 11 *Savile Row, W., London.* 2242, P.M. May 1896.

1001 **Ellis,** William Symons. *Sherwood, Nottingham.* 2553, P.M., *47,* Sc.N. May 1904.

1002 **Ellor,** Andrew. *Ashfield, High Road, Gorton, Manchester.* 104, P.M. January 1898.

1003 **Elstob,** Arthur Charles Frank. *Durban, Natal.* 738, *738.* October 1895.

1004 **Ely,** Thomas Robert, J.P. *Ballaghmore Castle, Roscrea, Ireland.* Grand Sec. Midland Counties. January 1900.

1005 **Embleton,** Henry C. *Central Bank Chambers, Leeds.* 289. January 1895.

1006 **England,** Frederick. *Baxter Avenue, Southend-on-Sea.* 2442, P.M., *1000,* P.Z. June 1901.

1007 **England,** Harry. 2 *Iverna Gardens, Kensington, W., London.* 1216. March 1903.

1008 **Enslin,** Ludwig Johann Frederick. *Barberton, Vaal River Colony.* 747 (S.C.) October 1898.

1009 **Ernst,** Waldemar Frederick Carl. 4 *Cross Street, Spalding, Lincs.* 401 (S.C.) January 1902.

1010 **Esslemont,** Alfred Sherwood. 24 *Loraine Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 2260. May 1904.

1011 **Evans,** A. W. Charles. *Royal Chambers, Port Said, Egypt.* P.A.G.D.C., P.G.D., Egypt, *342.* June 1899.

1012 **Evans,** Major George Alfred Penrhys. *Furzedene, Budleigh Salterton, South Devon.* P.D.G.St.B., Punjab. January 1897.

1013 **Evans,** Rev. John Pugh. *Llanddoget Rectory, Llanwrst, North Wales.* P.P.G.Chap. May 1901.

1014 **Evans,** Marthinus Andreas. Box 49, *Potchefstroom, V.R.C.* 766 (S.C.), P.M., *245* (S.C.) June 1899.

1015 **Evans,** Oliver Rhys. *Port Fairy, Victoria.* **Past Grand Deacon.** October 1892.

1016 **Evans,** William. *True Blue Prov. School, Croydon, North Queensland.* 768 (S.C.) May 1904.

1017 **Evekink,** Huibert, jun. *Ravenstraat 2, Zutphen, Holland.* Karel van Zweden. May 1900.

1018 **Evens,** Richard. 81 *Bromfelde Road, Clapham, S.W., London.* 1949, P.M., *1589,* P.Z. Jan. 1893.

1019 **Everett,** Herbert Southwell. Box 146, *Cape Town.* Dep.Dis.Gr. Master, P.D.G.H., S. Africa, W. Division. January 1898.

1020 **Everingham,** Edward. *Pittsworth, Queensland.* 2588, P.M., *1315.* June 1894.

1021 **Eversley,** William Pinder. 13 *Upper King Street, Norwich.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J. June 1893.

1022 **Ewbank,** Rev. Thomas Cranmer. *Sedgbrook, Grantham.* Pr.G.Chap., *1094.* January 1901.

1023 **Ewen,** Alfred. *Hardingstone, Northampton.* 475, P.M., P.P.G.Reg. Bedfords. March 1898.

1024 **Ewing,** William Henry. *Templin Boonah, Queensland.* 808 (S.C.), P.M. May 1897.

1025 **Exham,** Francis R. *Calgary, Alberta, Canada.* 28 (G.R.M.), P.M. October 1903.

1026 **Ezard,** Edward Henry, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.Hist.S. 220 *Lewisham High Road, S.E., London.* 2140, P.M., *25,* P.Z. January 1891.

1027 **Fairbank,** Robert Stephens. 13 *Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W., London.* 2000, P.M., *2000,* J. June 1900.

1028 **Fairburn,** Henry. *Market Place, Northallerton, Yorks.* 1337, P.M., *236.* March 1902.

1029 **Falconer,** William. 67 *Hope Street, Glasgow.* **Past Junior Grand Deacon.** June 1890.

1030 **Falkner,** William J. 19 *Ludgate Hill, E.C., London.* 1329. May 1904.

1031 **Falshaw,** P. S. *Government Veterinary Surgeon, Singapore.* 2933, P.M., D.A.G.D.C. March 1904.

1032 **Farmer,** William Arthur. 200 *Old Kent Road, S.E., London.* 1571, P.M. June 1904.

1033 **Farrar,** Jacob Rushton. 120 *Calabria Road, Highbury, N., London.* 1339. May 1896.

1034 **Farrow,** Frederick Richard, F.R.I.B.A. 22 *New Bridge Street, Ludgate Circus, E.C., London.* 1196, P.M., *1196*, P.Z. March 1897.

1035 **Faulkner,** Frank Walter. 7 *Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W., London.* 475, P.M., *1470*, P.Z. November 1902.

1036 ***Fawcett,** John E., J.P. *Low Royd, Apperley Bridge, nr. Bradford.* 974, P.M., P.Z. Nov. 1900.

1037 **Fearnley,** James Banks. *Spring Mount, Springwood Avenue, Huddersfield.* 2321, P.M. Jan. 1899.

1038 **Fellows,** J. W. *Manchester, New Hampshire, U.S.A.* P.M. January 1903.

1039 **Felton,** William. *Hill View, Stanmore, Middlesex.* 1549. November 1903.

1040 **Fendelow,** Charles. *Carisbrooke, Riches Road, Wolverhampton.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer and Past Grand Deputy Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) Nov. 1887.

1041 **Fennell,** George H. 50*b* *Romford Road, Stratford, E., London.* 1805, P.M. October 1899.

1042 **Fenwick,** R. *William Edward-Street, Birmingham.* 1016, P.M. May 1901.

1043 **Ferguson,** James Finlay. *Durban, Natal.* 731, P.M. May 1897.

1044 **Ferguson,** John. *The Neuk, Bowdon, Cheshire.* 2793, P.M., Pr.G.A.Sec., P.Pr.G.A.Sc.E. Nov. 1898.

1045 **Fergusson,** T. E. 112 *Fore Street, Upper Edmonton, N., London.* 192. May 1903.

1046 **Fern,** Edmund Watkins. 55 *Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.* 338 (S.C.), *71* (S.C.), Z. June 1900.

1047 **Ferrier,** Richard Frederick Ernest. 6 *Kimberley, Great Yarmouth.* P.P.S.G.W. November 1901.

1048 **Ferry,** C. E. *Beverleys, Thornbury Road, Spring Grove, Isleworth.* 65, P.M., P.Z. February 1887.

1049 **Fick,** William Charles. 4 *Raeland Street, Capetown.* De Goede Hoop Lodge. May 1899.

1050 **Field,** Charles. 47 *Collingwood Avenue, Muswell Hill, N., London.* 148. January 1904.

1051 **Figg,** Arthur O'dell. *Colombo, Ceylon.* 2170. October 1904.

1052 **Fillingham,** Rev. Robert Charles. *Hexton Vicarage, Ampthill, Bedfordshire.* 393, *393*. June 1890.

1053 **Filt,** Thomas. Box 203, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. October 1901.

1054 **Finch,** Charles William. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678, *201*. October 1901.

1055 **Finlay,** Capt. Alexander Russel. *Bedford Regiment, Barracks, Lichfield.* 1960, *1960*. May 1896.

1056 ***Finnemore,** Robert Isaac, the Hon. Mr. Justice. *Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* **Past District Grand Master and Past Grand Superintendent, Natal.** January 1889.

1057 **Finney,** Maurice E. *Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.* 21, *21*. May 1897.

1058 **Firminger,** Rev. Walter Kelley. *Kidderpore Vicarage, Calcutta.* 229, P.M., D.G.Chap., Bengal. March 1900.

1059 **Firth,** Oliver. 10 *Selborne Terrace, Manningham, Bradford.* 1545, P.M. May 1891.

1060 **Fischer,** Geheim-Regierungs-Rath, Robert. Editor of "Latomia." *Gera, Germany.* L. Archimedes z.d.3.R., W.M. October 1894.

1061 **Fisher,** A. 55 *Victoria Road South, Southsea.* 342, *342*. January 1901.

1062 **Fisher,** Rev. Canon Frank Hawkins, D.D. *Pretoria, V.R.C.* D.G.Chaplain. June 1895.

1063 **Fisk,** Frank. *Steinmann's Hotel, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* March 1904.

1064 **Fitch,** Stanley Fox. 60 *Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C., London.* 1827. January 1903.

1065 **FitzGibbon,** Gerald, jun., B A., B.L. *Smith's Buildings, Upper Ely Place, Dublin.* January 1895.

1066 **FitzHerbert,** Arthur Hugh Francis. 4 *Harefield Road, Crouch End, N., London.* 1461, *2425*. March 1899.

1067 **Flather,** David. *Standard Steel Works, Love Street, Sheffield.* 2268, P.M., *139*. November 1903.

1068 **Fletcher,** Elliott G. *Riversdale, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.* P.P.G.R., P.G.J., Essex. May 1900.

1069 **Fletcher,** James. *Point Durban, Natal.* Dis.G.A.Sec., Natal. October 1888.

1070 **Fletcher,** John William. 12 *Princes Street, Bishop Auckland, Durham.* 1121. October 1898.

1071 **Flintoff,** J. *Rokeby Road, Subeaco, Perth, West Australia.* 860 (S.C.) November 1898.

1072 **Flowers,** Frank, C.E. Box 1952, *Johannesburg, Vaal River Colony.* *2313*. October 1903.

1073 **Flux,** George Belben, M.D. 5 *Old Burlington Street, W., London.* 2000. January 1904.

1074 **Fogg,** James. *Hughenden, North Queensland.* 2167, P.M., D.G.S. October 1900.

1075 **Foley,** Thomson. *Westwood Road, Beverley, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.Soj. June 1899.

1076 **Folker,** Herbert Henry. *Bedford Villa, Shelton, Stoke-on-Trent.* 2149, *418*. June 1902.

1077 **Fooks,** William, LL.B. 2 *Brick Court, Temple, E.C., London.* 2033. October 1891.

1078 **Footer,** Thomas. *Cumberland, Maryland, U.S.A.* **Past Junior Grand Warden.** Oct. 1895.

1079 **Foppoli,** L. 20 *Finsbury Street, E.C., London.* 2687. January 1899.

1080 **Forbes,** Henry. *Port Elizabeth, Cape.* 711, P.M. May 1895.

1081 **Forbes,** Henry. *Lloyd's, E.C., London.* 822. June 1904.

1082 **Forbes,** Samuel Russell, Ph.D. 76 *Via della Croce, Rome.* Lodge Universo. November 1887.

1083 **Forbes,** Rev. William. *Buôna Vista, Wynberg, Cape Town.* 398 (S.C.), P.M. *86.* January 1898.

1084 **Ford,** James H. 11 *South Parade, Leeds.* 1221, P.M., *289,* P.Z. January 1894.

1085 **Fordham,** C. H. *Chaloner Street, Guisborough, Yorks.* 561, P.M. June 1901.

1086 **Fornet,** Dr. E. *IV. Vadószkürt, Budapest, Hungary.* May 1903.

1087 ***Forrester,** William. *Powell House, Staplehurst, Kent.* 2660, *599.* October 1901.

1088 **Forsyth,** Peter Hempseed. *Glenvale, Toowoomba, Queensland.* 1596. June 1902.

1089 **Fortescue,** George West. *Fermain, Keswick Road, Putney, S.W., London.* 2437, P.M., *946.* November 1898.

1090 **Fortmeyer,** George William. *East Orange, New Jersey, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** March 1895.

1091 **Foster,** Charles Ross. *Armaside, Hampton Hill, Middlesex.* Pr.G.D., Sussex. May 1900.

1092 **Foster,** Frank Oswald. *Rockhampton, Queensland.* P.Dis.G.D. Local Secretary for Rockhampton. June 1899.

1093 **Foster,** John Belcher. 4 *Nelson Road, Hastings, Sussex.* P.Pr.G.Pt. March 1892.

1094 **Foster,** Walter A. *Glyn Menai, Bangor, North Wales.* P.Pr.G.St.B., P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.) May 1894.

1095 **Foster,** Wilbur Fisk. *Nashville, Tennessee, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, Tennessee.** March 1892.

1096 ***Fowler,** Thomas Benjamin Davis. 441 *Calle Piedad, Buenos Ayres.* D.S G.D. October 1890.

1097 **Fowler,** William. 2 *Wilson Road, Southend-on Sea.* 1728. March 1902.

1098 **Fox,** Charles. 21 *Stratford Road, Kensington, W., London.* 90, P.M., *2000,* P.S. March 1901.

1099 **Fox,** Clement Lyman. *State School, Bulimba, Brisbane, Queensland.* 2419, P.M., *908,* P.Z. March 1893.

1100 **Fox,** Edwin. 99 *Gresham Street, E.C., London.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Standard Bearer.** June 1899.

1101 **Fox,** John Hives. *Christchurch Road, Norwich.* 943, P.M. October 1902.

1102 **Fox,** Thomas E. *Willow City, North Dakota, U.S.A.* 47, P.M. October 1899.

1103 **Fox,** Walter Caughey. *Park Villa, Grange Crescent, Sheffield.* P.P.A.D. of C. *1260,* P.Z. May 1891.

1104 **Fox-Thomas,** Egbert. *Hill Top Hall, Bramley, Leeds.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A). March 1896.

1105 **Fox-Warner,** Richard. *Minto Villa, Staines.* P.P.G.D., Middlesex, P.G.Sw.B., Stafford. Jan. 1901.

1106 **Francis,** Charles King. 425 *Walnut Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* 610, P.M. February 1887.

1107 **Francis,** Léon Albert, F.S.I. 8 *John Street, Adelphi, W.C., London.* Pr.G.S.Wks., Middlesex, *1339,* P.Z. May 1903.

1108 **Francis,** Robert C. *Pretoria, Vaal River Colony.* 1665. March 1894.

1109 **Francis,** Thomas. *Queen's Street, Emsworth, Hants.* P.Pr.G.D., Sussex. May 1887.

1110 **Francis,** Wesley. *Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* **District Grand Master and Grand Superintendent, Natal.** March 1889.

1111 **Fraser,** James. Box 1223, *Johannesburg, Vaal River Colony.* 2313. January 1903.

1112 **Fraser,** Rev. W. Henry, D.D. *Constitutional Club, S.W., London.* P.Pr.G.Chap. January 1899.

1113 **Fraser,** Thomas. 3 *Norfolk Road, St. John's Wood, N.W., London.* 2488, P.M. March 1904.

1114 **Frazer,** James W. 10 *Archbold Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 2260, P.M. November 1903.

1115 **Freedman,** Rev. D. J. *Brisbane Street, Perth, West Australia.* Dis.G.Chap., *274* (S.C.), H. November 1903.

1116 **Freeman,** Archibald de Morgan. *Cunnamulla, Queensland.* 835 (S.C.) October 1902.

1117 **Freeman,** Vincent Paine. 25 *Queen's Road, Brighton.* Pr.G.S. **Past Grand Deacon.** Oct. 1894.

1118 **Freer,** Richard, M.D. *Church Street, Rugeley, Staffords.* 1941, P.M. March 1899.

1119 **Freer,** William J. *Stoneygate, Leicester.* P.P.G.W., P.P.G.J. May 1903.

1120 **Frenkel,** Emil. 111 *East 81st Street, New York, U.S.A.* 279, P.M. June 1903.

1121 **Friedman,** Monroe J. 4559 *Lake Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.* 311, *69.* November 1899.

1122 **Frigout,** August A. 43 *Wickham Road, Brockley, S.E., London.* P.P.G.S.Wks., Kent. 25, P.Z. March 1903.

1123 **Fripp,** John Trude, L.D.S., R.C.S. *Station Road, Willesden Junction, N.W., London.* 2098. June 1899.

1124 **Frost,** Fred Cornish, F.S.I. 5 *Regent Street, Teignmouth, Devon.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.), Devon. June 1891.

1125 **Fruen,** Charles. 120 *Victoria Street, S.W., London.* P.P.G.D., P.P.A.So., Middlesex. Jan. 1891.

1126 **Fry,** George Charles Lovell. 9 *Fenchurch Street, E.C., London.* 2427. March 1896.

1127 **Fuerst,** H. 64 *Ladbroke Grove, Kensington Park, W., London.* 238, P.M. October 1897.

1128 **Fullbrook,** George. 49 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C., London.* 1471. March 1898.

1129 **Fuller,** Rev. A. S., D.D. *Leeson Park, Dublin.* **Representative of Grand Lodge, Hamburg.** May 1899.

1130 **Fuller,** Capt. Henry James. 53 *Enys Road, Eastbourne.* 51. March 1902.

1131 **Fuller,** W. G. *Trelaske, Harrow View, Wealdstone, Middlesex.* 1549. March 1904.

1132 **Furby,** William Stafford, M.I.E.E. G.P.O., *Wellington, New Zealand.* 1338, P.M. Nov. 1893.

1133 **Furman,** Henry M. *Ardmore, Indian Territory, U.S.A.* **Grand Master.** March 1899.

1134 **Gade,** Frederick Theodore. 14 *Side, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 1626, *1644.* June 1903.

1135 **Gairdner,** Edward James. 43 *Chancery Lane, W.C., London.* 1351. January 1904.

1136 **Gammon,** Victor Emmanuel. 94 *Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C., London.* 177. March 1898.

1137 **Gane,** William James. *Sandhill House, Pembury, Tunbridge Wells.* 2200. March 1899.

1138 **Gaukrodger,** David William. *Katandra, Stamford, North Queensland.* 2207. May 1901.

1139 **Garbutt,** Matthew, A.M.I.C.E., A.R.I.B.A. *Bishops Road Station, Paddington, W., London.* 2416. January 1898.

1140 **Garden,** John. *National Bank, Winburg, O.R.C.* Unity Lodge (D.C.), P.M. October 1893.

1141 **Gardner,** Frederick Leigh. 14 *Marlborough Road, Gunnersbury, W., London.* 1017. March 1895.

1142 **Gardner,** James Cardwell. *Church House, Westminster, S.W., London.* March 1901.

1143 **Gardner,** Joseph Goodes. Box 1461, *Johannesburg, Vaal River Colony.* 862. January 1901.

1144 **Gardner,** Rev. Richard Titley. *The Firs, Amersham, Bucks.* 2421. June 1903.

1145 **Garland,** Rev. Canon David John. *Church Office, Perth, Western Australia.* 485. October 1894.

1146 **Garner,** Frederick. *Brisbane, Queensland.* 455 (S.C.), P.M. June 1892.

1147 **Garnon,** Edward William. 701 *High Road, Tottenham, Middlesex.* 1777. May 1902.

1148 **Garraway,** Capt Charles William. *Karrachee, Sind, India.* P.Dis.G.A.D.C. January 1897.

1149 **Gathercole,** William Henry Joseph. 141 *Rendlesham Road, N.E., London.* 2664. Nov. 1898.

1150 **Gaye,** W. H. E. *Barberton, Vaal River Colony.* Jubilee Lodge (D.C.) January 1898.

1151 **Geary,** Percival Falle. *Cobham Lodge, Cobham Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.* 2744. January 1903.

1152 **Gedge,** Alfred Sydney. *Endsleigh, Holwood Road, Bromley, Kent.* 1692. January 1901.

1153 **Gedge,** Dr. Donald McCulloch. 2924 *Steiner Street, San Francisco, U.S.A.* 260. May 1904.

1154 **Gee,** Albert Frederick. *Tamerton, Stamford Hill, Durban, Natal.* 1192. November 1902.

1155 **Gensan,** A. von. P.O.B. 25, *Heidelberg, Vaal River Colony.* 2345, P.M. June 1897.

1156 **George,** Dr. W. H. 9 *Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park, N.W., London.* 538. May 1903.

1157 **Gerstenkorn,** Karl Andreas. *Esk Street, Invercargill, Southland, New Zealand.* P.G.St.B., *3,* P.Z. Local Secretary for Southland, New Zealand. May 1901.

1158 **Gervis,** Dr. Henry. 74 *Dyke Road, Brighton.* 409, P.M. *271.* March 1897.

1159 **Ghislain,** Louis. 60 *Rue du Mont de Piété, Mons, Belgium.* Lodge Parfaite Union. October 1895.

1160 **Gibbings,** George William. *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. May 1902.

1161 **Gibbon,** R. Perceval. *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. June 1903.

1162 **Gibbs,** Major James Alec Charles. *1st Duke of Wellington's Regiment, York.* 1040, W.M., *1383.* January 1898.

1163 **Gibbs,** Charles Alfred. *St. Margaret's, Epsom Road, Guildford, Surrey.* 1397, *1397.* May 1900.

1164 **Gibson,** Rev. J. George. *The Rectory, Ebchester, R.S.O., Co. Durham.* 2279, W.M. January 1904.

1165 **Gibson-Sugars,** John Sugars. *H.M.S., Pioneer, Mediterranean.* P.D.G.St.B., P.D.G.S.B. (R.A.) Malta. Local Secretary H.M. Navy. March 1889.

1166 **Gieve,** John William. *High Street, Portsmouth.* **Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Grand Standard Bearer.** January 1889.

1167 **Gilbert,** Arthur. 4 *Walbrook, E.C., London.* 15. January 1900.

1168 **Gilbert,** H. P. 22 *Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, N.W., London.* 1828, P.M. June 1898.

1169 **Gilbert,** Harry. *Government Railway Extension Department, Sierra Leone, West Africa.* 2374. May 1903.

1170 **Gilbert,** John. *Grove Park, Liskeard, Cornwall.* 510. October 1897.

1171 **Gilks,** William J. 15 *Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., London.* 2201, P.M. November 1894.

1172 **Gill,** Henry Frederick. P.O.B. 242, *Bloemfontein, O.R.C.* 1022, P.M., *241* (S.C.), P.Z. Jan. 1894.

1173 **Gillespie,** Rev. Canon Henry John, D.D. *Finnoe Rectory, Borris O'Kane, Tipperary.* P.G.Chap., Midland Counties. May 1900.

1174 **Gillott,** Arthur G. M. Box 385, *San José, Costa Rica.* **Past Grand Master.** Representative Grand Lodge of England, and New Jersey. Local Secretary for Costa Rica. Nov. 1901.

1175 **Giraud,** Francis Frederick. *Faversham, Kent.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J. May 1891.

1176 **Glaeser,** Edward Nicholas. *Cairngorm, Ullathorn Road, Streatham, S.W., London.* 1627. May 1893.

1177 **Glaeser,** F. A. *Hurstcomb, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.* 238, P.M. May 1897.

1178 **Glaister,** George J. 47 *Ash Grove, Hyde Park, Leeds.* 424, *48.* May 1897.

1179 **Glass,** John. 4 *Lordship Park, Green Lanes, N., London.* P.Pr.G.S. of W., Essex. May 1890.

1180 **Glen,** George. *Yoker Holm, Yoker, by Glasgow.* 426, P.M., *114,* P.Z. January 1902.

1181 **Glover,** Charles Richmond John. 165 *Gilles Street, Adelaide, South Australia.* **Jun. Grand Deacon,** *4,* J. June 1901.

1182 **Goblet D'Alviella,** Le Comte, Membre de l'Academie Royale. *Court St. Etienne, Brabant, Belgium.* **Past Grand Master, Belgium.** February 1890.

1183 **Godding,** J. W. S. 22 *Wyndham Square, Plymouth.* P.P.G.St.B., Oxon. March 1890.

1184 **Godfray,** Arthur Walter. 67 *St. John's Road, Jersey.* Pr.G.D.C. March 1897.

1185 **Godfree,** John. *Ficksburg, Orange River Colony.* Unity Lodge (D.C.), P.M. March 1895.

1186 **Goldstein,** Oscar. 4 *Whitehall Court, S.W., London.* 2108. June 1897.

1187 **Gomley,** Dr. Harry Harte. 6 *Roseworth Villas, High Street, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 1626, S.D. March 1904.

1188 **Goode,** Henry. *East Street, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 677 (S.C.), P.M. June 1899.

1189 **Goodinge,** James W. 10 *Gower Street, W.C., London.* 1818, P.M., *1269.* June 1899.

1190 **Goodfellow,** George Ben. *Birch Vale House, Romiley, near Stockport.* 1030, P.M. March 1900.

1191 **Goodman,** G. H. *Maiwand, Brockhurst, Gosport.* P.P.G.Stew., Hants and I. of W. March 1895.

1192 **Goodman,** W. H. 26 *Dyson Road, Leytonstone, Essex.* 1326. October 1904.

1193 **Goodrich,** Edward Conyers, M.D. *Augusta, Georgia, U.S.A.* 166, *2,* P.H.P. March 1898.

1194 **Gordon,** George. *Freemantle, West Australia.* **P. Gr. Registrar, S. Australia.** May 1888.

1195 **Gordon,** Gerald. *Charters Towers, Queensland.* 2613, *1546.* October 1900.

1196 **Gordon,** Thomas. P.O., *Herberton, Queensland.* 685 (S.C.), P.M. January 1902.

1197 **Gorgas,** William Luther. *Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.* D.D.G.M. May 1896.

1198 **Gotthold,** Professor Dr. Christian Christoph Karl. Editor of *Bauhütte, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.* W.M. Lodge Einigkeit. January 1896.

1199 **Gough,** Charles. *Holmwood, Grove Hill, South Norwood, Essex.* 2508, W.M., *2397.* Jan. 1904.

1200 **Gould,** Joseph. 4 *Bouverie Place, Exeter.* 39, P.M. March 1899.

1201 **Gowan,** Hyde Clarendon, I.C.S. *Assistant Commissioner, Nagpur, Central Provinces, India.* 2323. March 1902.

1202 **Gowan,** Robert A. *National Liberal Club, S.W., London.* 2029, P.Pr.G.St.B., Surrey. May 1888.

1203 **Gowing,** Lionel Francis. 25 *Upper Park Road, Hampstead, N.W., London.* 1928, P.M., *1928.* May 1902.

1204 **Graddage,** Stephen Albert. *The Wellington, Archway Road, Highgate, N., London.* 1708, P.M., *1385.* May 1896.

1205 **Granger,** Thomas. *Braemar, Beech Road, Stockport.* 323. June 1901.

1206 **Grant,** Major Donald. *The Chantry, near Frome, Somersetshire.* 973, P.M. May 1890.

1207 **Grant,** Donald John. 4 *High Street, Shrewsbury.* 117. January 1897.

1208 **Grant,** John Miller, jun. 24 *Dryden Chambers, Oxford Street, W., London.* 176, P.M. March 1900.

1209 **Grasé,** Jan Carl Gysbert. 32 *Alex Boerstraat, Amsterdam.* Nos Vinxit Libertas, P.M. Local Secretary for Holland. January 1901.

1210 **Gray,** Joseph. *Hooding Estate, Singapore.* **D.G.J.W., E. Archipelago.** *508,* P.Z. March 1901.

1211 **Gray,** Thomas. 835 *Raleigh Street, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.* Dep.Gr.Master, *3.* January 1904.

1212 ***Gray,** Thomas Lowe. *Tacuari* 1783, *Buenos Ayres.* 1025, *617.* October 1899.

1213 **Gray,** William Edwards. 2 *Rutland Park, Sheffield.* P.P.G.D., West Yorks, *296,* P.Z. June 1902.

1214 **Graystone,** Frederick Russ. 71 *Lewis Street, Rangoon, Burma.* 2924, S.W., *1394.* May 1904.

1215 **Greatbatch,** D. W. *Kimberley, South Africa.* D.G.Sup.W., C.S.Africa. May 1892.

1216 **Greaves,** W. C. 6 *Dyers Buildings, Holborn, E.C., London.* 22, P.M. January 1901.

1217 **Green,** Edward Thaddeus. *Georgetown, Queensland.* 2366, P.M. October 1894.

1218 **Green,** J. Samuel. 2 *New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., London.* 198. March 1904.

1219 **Greenefield,** Joseph C. *Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A.* P.M. June 1898.

1220 **Greening,** Robert. 60 *Fenchurch Street, E.C., London.* 1426. November 1900.

1221 **Greenleaf,** Lawrence N. *Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.* March 1899.

1222 **Greenstreet,** William John, M.A., F.R.A.S. *Marling School, Stroud, Gloucestershire.* P.P.G.D.C., *702.* January 1897.

1223 **Greenwood,** Charles. 26 *Akeds Road, Halifax, Yorks.* 448. Local Secretary for Halifax. November 1888.

1224 **Greenwood,** Thomas. *Alderbury Farmhouse, Salisbury.* P.P.G.St., P.P.G.Sc.N., Oxon. Mar. 1888.

1225 **Greever,** Charles O. 1345 *East Ninth Street, Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A.* 110, P.M., *14*, P.H.P. March 1899.

1226 **Gregory,** George. 21 *Barnsbury Park, N., London.* P.Pr.D.G., P.Pr.G.T. (R.A.) M'sex. Oct. 1889.

1227 **Gregory,** George Ernest. 100 *Haverstock Hill, N.W., London.* 1539. January 1900.

1228 **Gregory,** Harry. 116 *Union Street, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* 37. May 1892.

1229 **Greiner,** Ernest. 10 *&* 12 *Milton Street, E.C., London.* 92, P.M. November 1894.

1230 **Grey,** Arthur. *Lahore, Punjab.* P.D.G.W. October 1898.

1231 **Gribble,** James Dunning Baker. *Hyderabad, India.* D.G.S.B., Madras. October 1893.

1232 **Griffith,** Frank. *The Gables, Plaistow Lane, Bromley, Kent.* **Dep. Gr. Sword Bearer.** May 1902.

1233 **Griffith,** Right Hon. His Excellency Sir Samuel Walker, G.C.M.G. Chief Justice. *Merthyr, Brisbane, Queensland.* **Past Provincial Grand Master** (I.C.) **Queensland.** March 1894.

1234 **Griffiths,** Arthur. Box 5834, *Johannesburg, Vaal River Colony.* 2481. May 1898.

1235 **Griffiths,** C. J. W. *Blenheim, New Zealand.* **Past Deputy Grand Master, Past Grand Chancellor. Representative Grand Lodge of North Carolina.** March 1899.

1236 **Griffiths,** Harold. *Folgefonden, Lansdowne Road, East Croydon, Surrey.* 1347, P.M. May 1898.

1237 **Grigg,** William Henry. 11 *Oxberry Avenue, Fulham, S.W., London.* 2664. January 1898.

1238 **Grimston,** Viscount James Walter. *Gorhambury, St. Albans.* **Jun. Grand Warden.** March 1903.

1239 **Gripper,** Walter, M.D. *The Poplars, Wallington, Surrey.* **Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Sword Bearer.** November 1894.

1240 **Grisenthwaite,** R. T. *Dacre, Thrale Road, Streatham Park, S.W., London.* 857, P.M. Jan. 1900.

1241 **Gundelfinger,** Isaac. 13 *Heath Drive, Hampstead, N.W., London.* Lodge Star of the Rand. P.M. October 1892.

1242 **Gunner,** William Anson. 89 *Perry Hill, Catford, S.E., London.* 1538, P.M., *1056.* March 1903.

1243 **Gunson,** Rev. Herbert E., M.A. *Middlesex Hospital, W., London.* 2843. October 1901.

1244 ***Gunther,** Gustav Carl Hermann. 28 *Cleveland Road, Brighton.* 1198, *1198.* March 1896.

1245 **Gurney,** Arnold. 36 *Anerley Park, S.E., London.* 1139. January 1898.

1246 **Guthrie,** Adam White. *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* Dis.G.Sup.W., East Div., S.A. June 1887.

1247 **Guthrie,** James. 11 *Weensland Road, Hawick, N.B.* 424. March 1894.

1248 **Guttmann,** C. 3 *Acol Road, Priory Road, West Hampstead, N.W., London.* 2191. May 1902.

1249 **Haarburger,** Ivan H. *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.* 1022, P.M. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** October 1895.

1250 ***Haarhoff,** Daniel Johannes. *Kimberley, South Africa.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** D.D.G.M., C.S. Africa. January 1889.

1251 **Hackett,** Sir John Winthrap, M.A. *St. George's Terrace, Perth, West Australia.* **Grand Master. Past Grand Warden, England.** October 1901.

1252 **Haes,** David. 28 *Bassett Road, North Kensington, S.W., London.* 1056. June 1898.

1253 **Hale,** Albert H. 3 *York Street, Broadstairs, Kent.* P.Pr.G.A.D.C. November 1892.

1254 **Hale,** Major Charles Henry, D.S.O. *A.M.S. South Camp, Aldershot.* 1971. January 1898.

1255 **Halford,** Edward E. 42 *Clarendon Road, Notting Hill, W., London.* 134. March 1903.

1256 **Halford,** Major Frederick Benjamin. 2 *Woodchurch Road, West Hampstead, N.W., London.* 1. June 1904.

1257 **Hall,** Albert Ernest, F.E.S. *Norbury, Pitsmoor, Sheffield.* 1779, *1296.* May 1898.

1258 **Hall,** Charles Robert. *Singapore, Harcourt Road, Wallington, Surrey.* 1815, *1507.* June 1899.

1259 **Hall,** Edward. 4 *Glenton Road, Lee, S.E., London.* 1793, P.M. March 1899.

1260 **Hall,** Col. Geoffrey Craythorne, I.M.S. *Lahore, India.* P.D.A.G.D.C., P.D.G.So., Bengal. Oct. 1898.

1261 **Hall,** George W. 1131 *Arch Street, Philadelphia.* 121, P.M., *183.* May 1891.

1262 **Hall,** Henry Foljambe, F.R.Hist.S. 17 *Collegiate Crescent, Sheffield.* 296. June 1900.

1263 **Hall,** James J. 17 *Empress Avenue, Ilford, Essex.* 1278, P.M. November 1892.

1264 **Hall,** Thomas J. 5 *Vicarage Road, Tottenham, Middlesex.* 1766. June 1904.

1265 **Hall,** William. *Claremont, Royton, near Oldham, Lancashire.* 2279, P.M. March 1904.

1266 **Hallett,** Frederick Charles. 23 *Brunswick Street, Teignmouth, Devon.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.) March 1890.

1267 **Halliwell,** Frederick William. *North Eastern Hotel, Scarborough.* 1611. January 1888.

1268 **Halliwell,** Dr. T. 115 *Brockley Road, Forest Hill, S E., London.* 2948, W.M. January 1904.

1269 **Hallock,** James. Postmaster, *King William's Town, Cape Colony.* P.Dis.Gr.St.B., E.Div. S. Africa. June 1902.

1270 **Hamel,** Fergus Edward. *73 Hillfield Avenue, Hornsey, N., London.* 2408. June 1897.

1271 **Hamilton,** Alfred George. *46, Hatfield Street, Southwark, S.E., London.* 2455, *1466.* Jan. 1904.

1272 **Hamilton,** George M. E. *43 St. Mary Axe, E.C., London.* 1446, P.M., P.Z. October 1900.

1273 **Hamlyn,** John D. *221 St. George's Street East, E., London.* 1695. October 1903.

1274 **Hamm,** Johannes M. *57 Lordship Park, Stoke Newington, N., London.* 238, P.M. March 1891.

1275 **Hammerich,** Sophus Johannes August. *Durban, Natal.* 1747 (E.C.), *175* (S.C.), P.Z. June 1896.

1276 **Hammett,** B. W. *184 Barking Road, E., London.* 860. March 1899.

1277 **Hammond,** Joseph Samuel. *Hill House, Romford, Essex.* 1437, P.M., *1437,* P.Z. Jan. 1904.

1278 **Hammond,** R. Gardner. *16 Essex Street, Strand, W.C., London.* 2455. October 1904.

1279 **Hammond,** William. *Bolingbroke Lodge, Wandsworth Common, S.W., London.* 209. Oct. 1899.

1280 **Hammond,** Dr. William. *Stuart House, Liskeard, Cornwall.* P.P.G.W., P.Pr.G.So. March 1888.

1281 **Hamsher,** William. *1 Park Road, Beckenham, Kent.* 1139, P.M. January 1898.

1282 **Ham-Smith,** W. J. *71 The High Street, South Norwood, S.E., London.* 2096. May 1899.

1283 **Hanckel,** Robert Stuart. *Casilla 362, San José, Costa Rica.* **Deputy Grand Master.** Representative Grand Lodge of Utah. November 1901.

1284 **Hancock,** Frank Rider. *536 Calle Cangallo, Buenos Ayres.* Dep.Dis.G.M. May 1890.

1285 **Hancock,** F. W. *33 Shooters Hill Road, Blackheath, S.E., London.* Pr.G.J.D., Surrey. March 1898.

1286 **Hancock,** Walter, M.I.E.E. *10 Upper Chadwell Street, E.C., London.* 2191, P.M., *91,* P.Z. May 1898.

1287 **Hands,** Joshua. *57 Portsdown Road, Maida Vale, W., London.* 188. May 1899.

1288 **Hanify,** Gerald Page. Box 281, *Brisbane, Queensland.* 339 (I.C.), P.M., *127* (S.C.), P.Z. May 1895.

1289 **Hankin,** Herbert Ingle. *The Firs, St. Ives, Hunts.* Pr.G.W. January 1900.

1290 **Hanks,** Walter Samuel. *Glenside, Erith Road, Erith, Kent.* 2466. March 1893.

1291 **Hann,** Lewis. *Lindisfarne, Cheltenham.* 82, P.M. June 1900.

1292 **Hansen,** Johan Henrik. *Oxböl Mejeri pr. Varde, Denmark.* June 1901.

1293 **Hanson,** John Currie. *5 Hong Kong Road, Shanghai.* 570, *570.* Local Secretary for Shanghai. March 1898.

1294 **Hantke,** Theodore John Charles. *82 Rundle Street, Adelaide, South Australia.* **Dep. Grand Master, Grand Haggai, South Australia.** November 1889.

1295 **Harben,** Henry Andrade. *107 Westbourne Terrace, W., London.* 2408. May 1899.

1296 **Harcke,** Carl F. *20 Fenchurch Street, E.C., London.* 238. June 1904.

1297 **Hardie,** Peter Curtis. *Charters Towers, Queensland.* 2365. January 1896.

1298 **Hardiman,** John Percy. *Pegu Club, Rangoon, Burma.* 542. May 1901.

1299 **Harding,** James Cooper, M.I.Mech.E. *Cherryhurst, Knock, Belfast.* 2462, P.M., *764.* Nov. 1898.

1300 **Harding,** Thomas James. *West Street, West Durban, Natal.* 738, P.M. March 1902.

1301 **Hardy,** Andrew Allen. *7 St. John's Terrace, Southall, Middlesex.* 2163, P.M., *1549.* May 1899.

1302 **Hardy,** Charles Albert Creery. *Rakaia, Canterbury, New Zealand.* **Deputy Grand Master.** June 1900.

1303 **Hardyment,** Archibald Frost. *7 Mortlake Road, Kew, Surrey.* 2698, P.M. January 1901.

1304 **Hargreaves,** J. E. *Printing Works, Euston Street, Blackpool.* October 1903.

1305 **Hare,** Sholto Henry, F.R.Hist.S. *7 Litfield Place, Clifton, Bristol.* P.Pr.G.D., Cornwall. Jan. 1892.

1306 **Harrer,** Dr. C. *34 City Road, E.C., London.* 238, P.M. January 1898.

1307 **Harries,** Frederick James. *283 Cowbridge Road, Cardiff.* Editor of "The Craftsman." May 1894.

1308 **Harris,** Charles Danderdale. *10 Delacourt Road, Blackheath, S.E., London.* 140. October 1904.

1309 **Harris,** Edward Bernard. *1 Holy Innocent's Road, Hornsey, N., London.* 2580. June 1900.

1310 **Harris,** Ernest Edmund. Box 340, *Durban, Natal.* 1937, *1937.* October 1899.

1311 **Harris,** Ernest Wormser. *124 Lower Baggot Street, Dublin.* 158, P.M., P.K. October 1899.

1312 **Harris,** Henry. *2 Bancroft Road, E., London.* 1349. March 1894.

1313 **Harris,** Herbert. *The Somerset, Portland, Maine, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Warden, Maine.** March 1894.

1314 **Harris,** James. *Boundary Street, Charters Towers, Queensland.* 655 (S.C.), *206* (S.C.) Nov. 1901.

1315 **Harris,** Richard. *Aliwal North, Cape Colony.* P.Dis.G.Stew., E. Div., South Africa. May 1891.

1316 **Harris,** William Henry. *Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* P.D.G.D., P.Z. June 1891.

1317 **Harrison,** Frederick Drake. *Henley Beach Road, West Adelaide, South Australia.* 22 (S.A.C.), P.M., *363* (I.C.) January 1902.

1318 **Harrison,** G. H. *Westfield Grove, Wakefield.* 85. October 1902.

1319 **Harrison,** Percy, I.C.S. *Allahabad, India.* P.Dis.G.R., Bengal. March 1897.
1320 **Harry,** William Moodie. Box 276, *Cape Town.* 2379, P.M., *2379,* J. October 1896.
1321 **Hart,** Charles Sumner. 226 *Elm Street, Concord Junction, Massachusetts.* **District Deputy Grand Master.** Walden Chapter. Local Secretary for Massachusetts. May 1898.
1322 **Hart,** George. *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* 863, P.M. June 1898.
1323 **Harte,** Albert Edward. *Brisbane, Queensland.* P.D.G.D., P.D.G.St.B. (R.A.) January 1894.
1324 **Hartley,** Harold. *Balliol College, Oxford.* 357. January 1903.
1325 **Harty,** John. P.O. *No.* 11, *East London Division, Cape Colony.* D.G.W., E. Div. October 1892.
1326 **Harvest,** Major William Sidney Smith, R.M. *R.M. Barracks, Chatham.* 2721, *1269.* Jan. 1901.
1327 **Harvey,** Ernest James. *Calle Mitre* 509, *Quilmes, Buenos Ayres.* 2459. May 1904.
1328 **Harvey,** J. M. *Palace Green, Ely.* P.Pr.G.W., Suffolk. October 1899.
1329 **Harwood,** Charles William. *The Acacias, London Road, Forest Hill, S.E., London.* 2744. March 1903.
1330 **Hascall,** Lee Claflin. 36 *Bromfield Street, Boston, Massachusetts.* Mt. Hermon Lodge. Jan. 1891.
1331 **Haselden,** Horace. *Maesinela, Rhyl, North Wales.* 1674. May 1904.
1332 **Haslam,** Professor Francis William Chapman. *Canterbury College University, Christchurch, New Zealand.* P.Dis.G.W. January 1897.
1333 **Haslop,** Charles Edwin. *Colombo, Ceylon.* 2170. October 1904.
1334 **Hastings,** David Whyte. *Townsville, Queensland,* 819 (S.C.) March 1896.
1335 **Hatherly,** William Firmer. *Palmerston House, Elm Grove, South Hayling.* 1341. Oct. 1888.
1336 **Hawkins,** William Charles. *The Rectory, Toowong, Brisbane, Queensland.* 898 (S.C.), P.M. March 1902.
1337 **Hawkins,** William Isaac. *Bank House, Dunstable, Bedfords.* 31. March 1898.
1338 ***Haworth,** Wallace Ellwood, M.B., C.M., B.Sc. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678, P.M., *738.* Local Secretary for Mashonaland. June 1899.
1339 **Hawthorne,** Sydney Charles James. *Kimberley, South Africa.* November 1903.
1340 **Hawtrey,** Wilfred R. J. *Assistant Superintendent Police, Penang.* 1555. June 1902.
1341 **Haydon,** William Nicholson. 71 *Gresham Street, E.C., London.* 2128. January 1896.
1342 **Hayes,** George S. 111 *Fifth Avenue, New York City, U.S.A.* 454. May 1902.
1343 **Hazel,** H. J. 2 *Caversham Road, Kentish Town, N.W., London.* 1693, P.M., P.Z. October 1901.
1344 **Hazzledine,** F. A. *Church House, Westminster, S.W., London.* 2098, P.M., *141,* P.Z. March 1899.
1345 **Headlam,** John Emmerson Wharton, Lieut.-Col. R.H.A., D.S.O. *War Office, S.W., London.* 1789. October 1897.
1346 **Heanley,** Marshall. 4 *Flottergate, Grimsby.* 2533, *1560.* March 1899.
1347 **Heap,** John Henry. *High Bank, Blackburn Street, Radcliffe, near Manchester.* P.P.G.Tr. March 1903.
1348 ***Heap,** Herbert Ryder. *Blackmore, West Derby, Liverpool.* P.G.Stew. March 1895.
1349 **Heard,** Henry Charles. *Thatcham, Newbury, Berks.* P.Pr.G.D., Herts. May 1890.
1350 **Heath,** Meyrick William. *Mortimer House, Clifton, Bristol.* Pr.A.G.Sec., Bristol. May 1893.
1351 **Heath,** Rev. William Mortimer. *Lychett Matravers, Poole, Dorset.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** November 1887.
1352 **Hehner,** Otto. 11 *Billiter Square, E.C., London.* 238, P.M. February 1887.
1353 **Heimann,** C. A. 10 *Sussex Gardens, W., London,* P.D.G.Tr., Japan. March 1898.
1354 **Heitzman,** Charles C. *Heathfield, East Drive, Queen's Park, Brighton.* 2395. January 1898.
1355 **Heller,** Adolf. *Barberton, Vaal River Colony.* 747 (S.C.) May 1895.
1356 **Hellmuth,** Carl August. *Ladybrand, Orange River Colony.* 2522, P.M. March 1899.
1357 **Helt,** Frank Crouder. *St. Helen's, Brigg, Lincolnshire.* 1282, P.M., P.P.G.J.W. June 1904.
1358 **Hemmann,** John Christian Theodore. *Banco Anglo, San José, Costa Rica.* 3 (C.R.C.) Oct. 1903.
1359 **Hemming,** Alfred O. *St. Agnes, Pinner, Middlesex.* 1503, *1503.* March 1902.
1360 **Henderson,** Isaac Vickers. 101 *Clayton Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 1342, *2557.* June 1904.
1361 **Henderson,** John Robson. 34 *St. Alban's Terrace, Gateshead.* 2520. October 1899.
1362 **Henderson,** William, J.P. *Klipdam, South Africa.* P.D.G.R., C.S.Africa. November 1887.
1363 **Hendry,** Major John Burke. 7 *New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., London.* 396 (N.Y.C.), *173* (N.Y.C.) June 1889.
1364 **Henley,** Edward W. *Barnwood, Gloucester.* 839, P.M. October 1900.
1365 **Henley,** J. F. 62 *Kennington Oval, S.E., London.* 2504. January 1897.
1366 **Henning,** Albert. 26 *Lennard Road, West Croydon.* 1741, P.M. January 1898.
1367 **Hennings,** Richard J. 13 *Upstall Street, Myatts Fields, Camberwell, S.E., London.* 2661, P.M. March 1904.

1363 **Henry,** George. 3 *Trewsbury Road, Sydenham, S.E., London.* 1139, P.M., *180.* January 1898.

1369 **Henry,** Joseph Carruthers. 1895 *Iglehart Street, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.* 190, P.M., *55,* P.H.P. January 1899.

1370 **Henshall,** Louis. *Runnymede, Stockton Heath, Warrington.* 2651. March 1904.

1371 **Hensley,** Henry Clay. *Nashville, Tennessee, U.S.A.* **Past Grand High Priest.** March 1892.

1372 **Herman,** Henry Edward. 92 *Bartholomew Close, E.C., London.* 2501, P.M. October 1894.

1373 **Herrmann,** Rudolph. 59 *Mark Lane, E.C., London.* 96. May 1904.

1374 **Hertslet,** Godfrey Edward Procter, F.R.G.S. *Brooklyn, Larkfield, Richmond, Surrey.* Oct. 1899.

1375 **Hesketh,** John. *Huron, Hamilton, Brisbane, Queensland.* 2286, W.M. January 1904.

1376 **Hewer,** Henry John, M.D. *Blackall, Queensland.* 2207. May 1896.

1377 **Hewett,** Graham. *Cunnamulla, Queensland.* 835 (S.C.), *248* (S.C.) October 1901.

1378 **Hewlett,** Ernest Frederick John Holcombe. *One Gable, Mansfield, Notts.* 1852, *1852.* June 1904.

1379 **Hextall,** W. B. 2 *Garden Court, Temple, E.C., London.* 2128, P.M. January 1904.

1380 **Hick,** Dr. Herbert E. *Volksrust, Vaal River Colony.* 2479. May 1902.

1381 **Hicks,** Edward. *Sunnyside, Sutton, Surrey.* 1025, P.M., *617.* October 1898.

1382 **Hicks,** Thomas. *Tregamere, St. Columb, Cornwall.* P.Pr.G.W., Cornwall. June 1889.

1383 **Hide,** George John. 682 *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Ayres.* 617. June 1901.

1384 **Higgs,** Charles James. *c/o Higginbotham & Co., Mount Road, Madras.* Dis.S.G.W., Dis.G.Sc.E. October 1893.

1385 **Hildesheim,** Paul. 27 *Clement's Lane, E.C., London.* 34. March 1901.

1386 **Hildesley,** Rev. Walter S. *St. Dunstan's Clergy House, Liverpool.* Pr.G.Ch., W. Lancs. Oct. 1904.

1387 **Hill,** Arthur Robert. *Guest Road, Mill Road, Cambridge.* 88, P.M. March 1904.

1388 **Hill,** Elliott. *Moulmein, Burma.* Dis.G.D., Dis.G.A.So. June 1895.

1389 **Hill,** George Henry. 7 *Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.* 2, *3.* March 1904.

1390 **Hillman,** W. *George Hotel, Solihull, Warwickshire.* 539, P.M. November 1894.

1391 **Hills,** David. *Rosetta, Brackley Road, Beckenham, Kent.* 185, P.M. May 1899.

1392 **Hills,** Gordon P. G., A.R.I.B.A. 7 *New Court, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., London.* 2416. May 1897.

1393 **Hinxman,** Ernest. *Kitnocks, St. Thomas' Street, Winchester, Hants.* 76, P.M., P.Pr.G.S.Wks. October 1895.

1394 **Hiskens,** Joseph John. *Dee Street, Invercargill, New Zealand.* 9 (N.Z.C.), P.M., *3* (N.Z.C.), Z. October 1903.

1395 **Hitchcock,** John Franklin. 339 *Broadway, New York.* 197, P.M., *160.* May 1893.

1396 **Hoare,** George. 105 *Mount View Road, Stroud Green, N., London.* 1950. March 1901.

1397 **Hobbs,** Hugh Marcus. *Lloyd's, E.C., London.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J., Surrey. January 1890.

1398 **Hobbs,** Thomas H. 59 *Grosvenor Road, S.W., London.* P.P.G.D., P.P.G.D.C., (R.A.), Bucks. May 1899.

1399 **Hobbs,** W. C. *Kingswood, Gipsy Lane, Barnes, Surrey.* 901. November 1899.

1400 **Hobbs,** W. G. *Capital and Counties Bank, Northampton.* 1911, P.M. June 1904.

1401 **Hoblyn,** Edward Robert. 97 *Union Street, Plymouth.* 39, *247.* May 1899.

1402 **Hodge,** A. P. D. *Barberton, Vaal River Colony.* 747 (S.C.) October 1896.

1403 **Hodge,** William John. 785 *Rivadavia, Buenos Ayres.* **Past Dis. Grand Warden.** June 1901.

1404 **Hodgkinson,** John Newton. *Epworth Cottage, Stock Lake, Aylesbury.* 2420, *1501.* May 1900.

1405 **Hodgkinson,** Rev. William Eccles. *Parque Duque de Caxias, Capella Ingleza, Bahia, Brazil.* January 1897.

1406 **Hodson,** F. H. 13 *Josephine Avenue, Brixton Hill, S.W., London.* 2744. March 1902.

1407 **Hodson,** James. *Mill House, Robertsbridge, Sussex.* 1184, P.M. May 1892.

1408 **Hoffman,** Gert Joel. P.O.B. 86, *Capetown.* Lodge Oranje, P.M., *103,* P.Z. January 1899.

1409 **Hogg,** James C. 2 *Clifton Terrace, Forest Hill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 58 (S C.), P.M. January 1894.

1410 **Hokanson,** Carl Gustav. 34 *Hans Road, Hans Place, S.W., London.* 1513. May 1894.

1411 **Hole,** Hugh Marshall, J.P. *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 2479, P.M., *2566,* P.Z. January 1898.

1412 **Holland,** Job. *Eclipse Ganister Works, Attercliffe Road, Sheffield.* P.P.G.D.D. of C. May 1898.

1413 **Hollander,** Felix Charles. Box 228, *Durban, Natal.* Dis.Gr.Sec. (S.C.) May 1903.

1414 **Hollander,** George Henry. *Winburg Road, O.R.C.* Unity Lodge (D.C.) P.M. November 1892.

1415 ***Holliday,** Cecil. Box 18, *Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* 1729, P.M. October 1889.

1416 **Hollingbery,** Charles William Paulet. 277 *Ivydale Road, Nunhead, S.E., London.* 1139. Nov. 1903.

1417 **Hollingshurst,** H. G. C. 127 *Fenchurch Street, E.C., London.* 1524. June 1900.

1418 **Holloway,** John Majendie. *Herberton, Queensland.* 1978, P.M., *206* (S.C.) November 1896.

1419 **Holman,** Major Herbert W. L., R.M. *Government House, Sydney, N. S. Wales.* 2612. Jan. 1901.

1420 ***Holme,** Henry Edward. *Pilibhit, N.W.P., India.* 391, *398.* October 1896.

1421 **Holme,** Richard Hopper. 6 *Chester Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 1676, *48.* Local Secretary for Northumberland. October 1890.

1422 **Holmes,** Andrew. 71 *London Street, Greenwich, S.E., London.* 548, P.M., P.Z. March 1895.

1423 **Holmes,** John Richard, District Judge Papho. *Cyprus.* 387. June 1888.

1424 **Holmes,** W. J. 99 *Barcombe Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W., London.* 1981, P.M. January 1903.

1425 **Holt,** John. *Yarm-on-Tees, Durham.* P.P.G.D., P.P.G.H. June 1900.

1426 **Holt,** William Henry. 11 *Ashville Road, Birkenhead.* P.P.G.W. November 1894.

1427 **Hood,** Harry John, M.A. 115 *St. George's Road, S.W., London.* P.P.G.D.C., Oxon. June 1899.

1428 **Hood,** James. *Mary Street, Gympie, Queensland.* 329 (I.C.), P.M., *260* (S.C.) May 1898.

1429 **Hood,** W. H. 51 *Milton Street, E.C., London.* 1671. November 1902.

1430 **Hope,** Andrew. 38 *Prospect Park, Exeter.* Pr.G.D., Pr.A.So. November 1889.

1431 **Hope,** H. Curling. *Portland House, Guildford, Surrey.* 1395. January 1903.

1432 **Hopkins,** A. Bassett. 5 *King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C., London.* 2108, P.M. May 1901.

1433 **Hopley,** J. H. 6 *Northgate Street, Chester.* 425, *425.* October 1904.

1434 **Hoppenstedt,** Frederick Louis. Box 385, *San José, Costa Rica.* 3. October 1904.

1435 **Horley,** Percy H. *Griqualand, Woodside, South Norwood, S.E., London.* 1139, P.M. Jan. 1898.

1436 **Hornsby,** Thomas Nightingale. 1640 *Calle Billinghurst, Buenos Ayres.* 617. October 1900.

1437 **Horst,** Christian. *Fairmount, Church Hill, Walthamstow.* 1471. March 1898.

1438 **Horth,** F. L. *Free School, Penang.* 1555. May 1904.

1439 **Horton,** Edward. *Stanley Street, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 932. January 1892.

1440 **Horwill,** Hughes. *Shawford, Winchester.* 694, *694,* Sc.E. January 1898.

1441 **Hosker,** J. R. *Argus Printing Company, Tudor Street, E.C., London.* 2528. June 1901.

1442 **Houlden,** John William. *Rose Grove, Burnley, Lancashire.* 1504, P.M. Local Secretary for Burnley and vicinity. March 1893.

1443 **Houndle,** Henry Charles Herman Hawker. 3 *Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C., London.* P.Pr.G.W., Surrey. January 1890.

1444 **Howard,** John William. Box 221, *Bulawayo. Rhodesia.* 2566, P.M., P.Z. October 1899.

1445 **Howard,** Sir Richard Nicholas. *Greenhill House, Weymouth.* **Past Grand Deacon.** Jan. 1894.

1446 **Howarth,** James Henry, J.P. *Somerley, Halifax, Yorks.* 974. October 1904.

1447 **Howe,** George. *Tallarook, Victoria.* 87, P.M. March 1894.

1448 **Howe,** George Allaire. *Keystone Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.* 221, P.M., *221,* P.H.P. October 1904.

1449 **Howell,** Alexander Nathaniel Yatman. 24 *Albany Road, Southsea.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.O. (R.A.) Hants. March 1888.

1450 **Howell-Jones,** David. *Balcarras, Knowle, Bristol.* 103, P.M., P.P.G.Sup.W., Bristol. Jan. 1903.

1451 **Howlett,** Arthur G. 29 *Bracondale, Norwich.* 93, P.M. October 1902.

1452 **Hubbard,** Frederick Joseph. *Halton, Tring, Herts.* P.Pr.G.D., West Lancs., P.Pr.G.Tr., Bucks. March 1899.

1453 **Hudson,** Robert. 24 *Hotspur Street, Tynemouth.* Pr.G.Sec. and Pr.G.So.E. **Past Grand Sword Bearer and Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). March 1889.

1454 **Hudson,** Robert James. *Rathfriland, Ireland.* 80, P.M., *80,* P.K. October 1899.

1455 **Hughes,** A. 307 *Camden Road, N., London.* 179, P.M. June 1902.

1456 **Hughes,** Frank. *Lea Bridge House, Handsworth, Birmingham.* 482, P.M., Pr.G.Reg., Staffs. March 1898.

1457 **Hughes,** George W. 53 *Island Road, Garston, near Liverpool.* 220, P.M., *220,* P.Z. March 1901.

1458 **Hughes,** William. 66 *High Street, Sandgate, Kent.* P.Dis.G.W., P.Dis.G.J., Malta. May 1892.

1459 **Hughes-Hallett,** Colonel Henry Thomas. *Headquarters Office, Valetta, Malta.* **District Grand Master, Malta.** *407.* January 1902.

1460 **Hullett,** Alfred Charles. *Christchurch, New Zealand.* **Grand Janitor.** May 1899.

1461 **Hully,** Francis. 2a *Piazza Miratore, Floriana, Malta.* 2755, *515.* January 1902.

1462 **Humphreys,** Alfred W. 46 *Clerkenwell Road, E.C., London.* 1677. June 1892.

1463 **Hunt,** A. H. *Clovelly House, Marine Terrace, Lowestoft.* 71, P.M., P.Z. June 1898.

1464 **Hunt,** Charles John. *State School, Nudgee, Queensland.* 803 (S.C.) June 1899.

1465 **Hunt,** Frank. *c/o J. Kirschbaum & Co., Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. October 1901.

1466 **Hunt,** Rev. Jasper Benjamin. *Cassilla Correo 26, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentine Republic.* D.Gr.Chap., *1553.* May 1901.

1467 **Hunt,** J. H. *St. George's Terrace, Perth, West Australia.* District Grand Inner Guard. June 1900.

1468 **Hunter,** Colonel Charles, F.R.S. Edin., F.S.A., Scot. *Plas Coch, Anglesey.* **Past Grand Warden, Greece, Past Grand Deacon, England.** March 1893.

1469 ***Hunter,** William Sutherland. *Kildonan, Maxwell Drive, Pollokshields, Glasgow.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.), **Scotland.** March 1890.

1470 **Hurst,** Walter, B.Sc. *Kirkgate, Tadcaster, Yorkshire.* 2255. June 1903.

1471 **Husbands,** Joseph. *7 Little Britain, E.C., London.* 23, P.M., *720.* October 1902.

1472 **Huxtable,** William Charles. 110 *Goldhurst Terrace, South Hampstead, N.W., London.* 617. June 1903.

1473 **Ikkink,** Peter Jan. *Boksburg, Vaal River Colony.* 2480. May 1896.

1474 **Inches,** Robert Kirk. 2 *Strathearn Road, Edinburgh.* **Past Grand Jeweller.** June 1900.

1475 **Inghram,** John T. 236 *N. Fifth Street, Quincey, Illinois, U.S.A.* 159 (Mich. C.) *5,* P.H.P. Mar. 1899.

1476 **Inglis,** Joseph W. S. 110 *George Street, Edinburgh.* 757, *56,* J. June 1899.

1477 **Inglis,** William. 186 *Broadhurst Gardens, N.W., London.* 2492. March 1904.

1478 **Innes,** Harry Osborne Blois. 9 *Strada Mercanti, Valetta, Malta.* 2755, *515.* January 1902.

1479 **Inskipp,** Frederick. 17 *Paternoster Square, E.C., London.* 1997, P.M., *141,* P.Z. October 1904.

1480 **Inskipp,** George, F.R.I.B.A. 5 *Bedford Row, W.C., London.* 1997, P.M. March 1897.

1481 **Irvine,** Thomas William. *East London, Cape.* 1800. May 1898.

1482 **Irving,** David Halliday. *Morning Herald Office, Freemantle, West Australia.* 35 (W.A.C.) June 1900.

1483 **Irving,** William. *Cintra Villa, Lover's Walk, Dumfries, N.B.* 63, *174.* November 1896.

1484 **Isebree-Moens,** Joost. *Villa Bloois, Rotterdam, Holland.* L. Frederick Royal, W.M. **Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge of the Netherlands.** October 1890.

1485 **Isherwood,** John Vernon. *West View, Ravensthorpe, Dewsbury, Yorks.* 827. January 1899.

1486 **Isitt,** Sidney Frederick. *Little West Hatch, Chigwell, Essex.* 2108. March 1902.

1487 **Isler,** C. 45 *Marlboro' Mansions, Cannon Hill, Finchley Road, N.W., London.* 1471. October 1897.

1488 **Jack,** Evan M. 1 *Grosvenor Terrace, York.* 488. January 1903.

1489 **Jackman,** Joseph. 4 *Kenwood Park Road, Sharrow, Sheffield.* P.Pr.G.D. June 1891.

1490 **Jackson,** A. H. 100 *Englefield Road, Canonbury, N., London.* 1981. June 1904.

1491 **Jackson,** Charles Napier. 1 *Cleveland Villas, The Green, South Tottenham, Middlesex.* 1579, P.M. May 1901.

1492 **Jackson,** Edward. 16 *Arlington Road, Surbiton, Surrey.* 2146. March 1904.

1493 **Jackson,** Harry George Lees Giffard. 91 *Grove Park, Camberwell, S.E., London.* 1297. Jan. 1902.

1494 **Jackson,** Robert. 16 *Dixon Avenue, Crosshill, Glasgow.* 313, P.M. **Third Grand Sojourner.** January 1895.

1495 **Jackson,** Thomas Clepham. *Caixa* 115, *Rio de Janeiro.* 3. January 1897.

1496 ***Jackson-Jones,** W. 222 *Chepstow Road, Maindee, Newport, Monmouth.* March 1894.

1497 **Jacob,** William Henry. *Magdala Villas, Winchester.* Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.So. March 1888.

1498 **Jacobs,** L. L. 23 *Belsize Park Gardens, South Hampstead, N.W., London.* October 1904.

1499 **Jacobsen,** George Oscar, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. *Milton under Wychwood, Oxford.* 1036. May 1903.

1500 **Jacobsen,** W. 9 *Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, E.C., London.* 238. March 1902.

1501 **James,** Henry J. *Ahaura, Grey Valley, West Coast, New Zealand.* 40 (N.Z.C.) October 1900.

1502 **James,** Hugh. 85 *Nightingale Lane, Wandsworth Common, S.W., London.* 1441, P.M., *946,* Z. June 1898.

1503 **James,** R. Denley. Box 61 *Harrismith, Orange River Colony.* 1778. October 1904.

1504 **James,** Stephen. *N. Kalgurlie Gold Mines, Boulder City, West Australia.* *279* (S.C.) Nov. 1902.

1505 **Jamieson,** James. *Gibson Place, St. Andrew's, N.B.* May 1899.

1506 **Jarvis,** Matthew Jervoise. *Hawthorns, Twyford, R.S.O. Berks.* 12. May 1895.

1507 **Jauncey,** John. 2 *Bridgewater Street, E.C., London.* 1471. March 1898.

1508 **Jefferis,** Arthur Henry. 4 *St. Peter's Square, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J. Sept. 1887.

1509 **Jenkins,** Henry. 5 *Henry Road, Finsbury Park, N., London.* 860, P.M., *860,* P.Z. June 1894.

1510 **Jenkins,** J. C. *St. Petersburg, Florida, U.S.A.* 139. June 1904.

1511 **Jenkins,** Joseph Molineux. *Headmaster, Grammar School, Rye, Sussex.* P.Pr.G.St.B. Jan. 1892.

1512 **Jenks,** Maurice. *The Firs, Ashford, Middlesex.* 2108. March 1902.

1513 **Jennings,** Major W. E. 20 *Marine Lines, Bombay.* P. Sub. Gr. Master of Scotch Masons in India. March 1903.

1514 ***John,** Reginald Marshall. *Colombo, Ceylon.* 2170. October 1904.

1515 **Johns,** Frederick. *South Australian Register Office, Adelaide.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, South Australia.** Local Secretary for South Australia. November 1891.

1516 **Johnsen,** Hans. 109 *Park Avenue, Hull.* 250. May 1904.

1517 **Johnson,** Charles Thompson, A.M.I.C.E. *Town Hall, Thornaby-on-Tees.* Pr.G.D.C., P.A.D.Sc.E. March 1899.

1518 **Johnson,** Harry. *East Street, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 667. (S.C.), P.M., *205* (S.C.), P.Z. October 1895.

1519 **Johnson,** H. T. C. 346 *Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.* 110. May 1898.

1520 **Johnston,** Charles John Kent. *Masterton, Wairarapa, New Zealand.* 19, W.M., *10.* March 1904.

1521 **Johnston,** James. *Emu Vale, Warwick, Queensland.* 2629. October 1900.

1522 **Johnston,** Professor Swift Paine, M.A. 6 *Trinity College, Dublin.* 357, P.M. June 1898.

1523 **Johnstone,** Guy Vyvyan Gordon. *Lantoka, Fiji.* 562 (S.C.) January 1903.

1524 **Johnstone,** Henry Thomas. *Lightburne, Malakoff St., Caulfield, Victoria.* 126. October 1904.

1525 **Jolley,** Philip Henry. *Waipukurau, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.* **Past Assistant Grand Sword Bearer, New Zealand.** May 1894.

1526 **Jonas,** David. 78 *Adderley Street, Cape Town.* 2691, P.M., D.G.Sw.B. June 1903.

1527 **Jones,** A. Cadbury. 22-24 *Glasshouse Street, W., London.* 2948. January 1904.

1528 **Jones,** C. J. 109 *Ewart Street, Forest Hill, S.E., London.* 2948, S.W. January 1904.

1529 **Jones,** Herbert Edwin. *Ewias Harold, Hereford.* 120. May 1903.

1530 **Jones,** Dr. H. J., M.R.C S. 167 *Lillie Road, Fulham, S.W., London.* 2512. May 1903.

1531 **Jones,** John Archyll, B.Sc., F.C.S. 2 *Stanhope Avenue. West Hartlepool.* 1848, P.M., *602.* Nov. 1895.

1532 **Jones,** Thomas. 41 *Prospect Hill, Walthamstow, Essex.* 1607, P.M. January 1890.

1533 **Jones,** Thomas. 34 *Anerley Hill, S.E., London.* **Past Grand Deacon.** March 1898.

1534 **Joy,** J. T. *Beaconsfield House, The Avenue, Linthorpe, Middlesborough, Yorks.* 2391. January 1901.

1535 **Joyce,** Alfred. *c/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co,, Parliament Street, S.W., London.* 2356, P.M. Oct. 1900.

1536 **Judd,** Joseph H. *Pier Hotel, Folkestone.* 558. May 1902.

1537 **Junius,** Gustav Edward. 37 *Rue de Bretagne, Asnières, Paris.* 538. June 1901.

1538 **Justice,** Lt. Col. Charles le Gendre. 48*th Pioneers, Roorkee, N.W. Prov., India.* 552, *552.* Oct. 1902.

1539 **Kayser,** Julius. *Traben, a/. Mosel, Germany.* Lodge Friedrich zur Vaterlands Liebe. March 1902.

1540 **Keble,** Harman, J.P. *Albyfield, Cliftonville, Margate.* 183. March 1894.

1541 **Keeson,** Charles Albert Cuthbert. *St. Cuthbert's, Crediton Road, West Hampstead, N.W., London.* 822, *29.* November 1895.

1542 ***Keighley,** Lieut.-Col. C. M., C.B., D.S.O. *The Elms, North Curry, Somerset.* **Past Grand Deacon.** January 1897.

1543 **Keith,** John Meiggs. *San José, Costa Rica.* **Past Grand Master.** Representative Grand Lodge, New York. November 1901.

1544 **Kelley,** John Goshorn. *Tobyhanna, Monroe Co., Pennsylvania, U.S.A.* 368, *250.* May 1897.

1545 **Kelly,** John Robert. *Mount Morgan, Queensland.* 2820. May 1901.

1546 **Kelly,** W. Redfern. *Dalriada, Malone Park, Belfast.* P.P.S.G.W., G.Sup. (R.A.), Antrim. Mar. 1904.

1547 **Kemball,** Henry Vero Rooke. *Byculla Club, Bombay.* 549, *549.* January 1904.

1548 **Kemmis,** Henry William Shore. *Cowley P.O., Alberta, Canada.* 45, P.M. March 1901.

1549 **Kemp,** H. 7 *Thavies Inn, Holborn Circus, E.C., London.* 862, P.M., *862,* M.E.Z. May 1901.

1550 **Kemp,** William David. 32 *Academy Street, Inverness.* 339, *115.* May 1894.

1551 **Kendal,** Edward Austin, I.C.S. *Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., Bombay.* 2830, P.M., *1936.* January 1899.

1552 **Kennan,** Henry Laurens. *Spokane, Washington, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** Jan. 1900.

1553 **Kennedy,** Alfred C. *Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.A.* 3. June 1902.

1554 **Kennedy,** James Edward. *Ba River, Fiji.* 1391. May 1902.

1555 **Kenning,** Frank Reginald. *Little Britain, Aldersgate Street, E.C., London.* 192, *192.* March 1894.

1556 **Kenworthy,** Robert Judson. 41 *Park Row, New York.* P.Dis.D.G.M. January 1898.

1557 **Kenyon,** George Henry, M.D. 123 *North Main Street, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, Rhode Island.** October 1890.

1558 **Kenyon,** William John Charles. *South Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.A.* 25 (Neb. C.), *45.* Jan. 1893.

1559 **Kephart,** Rev. William H. 683 *East 143rd Street, New York City, U.S.A.* 435, *139.* Oct. 1900.

1560 **Kerbey,** F. W. 4 *Bloomfield Road, Burdett Road, Bow, E., London.* 11. June 1902.

1561 **Kerr,** James A. S. 19 *St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.* **Grand Marshall, Past Grand Joshua, Representative of G.C. Massachusetts.** November 1893.

1562 **Kerr,** Robert England, M.B., M.A. Box 2909, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 339. June 1895.

1563 **Kerr,** Rev. William John Bewglass. *Irchester Vicarage, Wellingborough, Northamptons.* 3039, S.W., P.P.G.Ch., Notts. October 1904.

1564 **Kettlewell,** Dr. George Douglas. *Capstone Lodge, Ilfracombe.* 1266. October 1903.

1565 **Kersey,** Harry Augustus. 39 *Grosvenor Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 24. May 1903.

1566 **Key,** Thomas E. *Kent House Aldeburgh, Suffolk.* 936, *376.* May 1899.

1567 **Keys,** Clement. 71 *Temple Row, Birmingham.* 662, P.M. March 1903.

1568 **Keys,** W. Hall. *Lyndon House, West Bromwich, Staffords.* 2784, P.M. October 1901.

1569 **Keyser,** Charles Edward. *Aldermaston Court, Reading.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.) January 1893.

1570 **Khory,** Edalji Jamsedji. 8 *Raffles Place, Singapore.* P.Dis.G.W., Eastern Archipelago. Local Secretary for Singapore. October 1890.

1571 **Kiallmark,** Henry Walter. 5 *Pembridge Gardens, W., London.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) October 1895.

1572 **Kielland,** Dr. K. *Trondhjem, Norway.* St. Olaf t.d.g. Tempel. January 1904.

1573 **Kieser,** Charles John. *Klipdam, Kimberley, South Africa.* 2486. June 1899.

1574 **Kiesow,** Robert. 25 *Fore Street Avenue, E.C., London.* 2020. June 1903.

1575 **Kilham,** John. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* 1315, P.M., *194* (S.C.), P.Z. May 1891.

1576 **Kindness,** William. *Te Kowai, Mackay, Queensland.* 737 (S.C.) May 1902.

1577 **King,** Andrew. 62 *Market Place, Hull.* P.P.G.D., P.P.G.Sc.N. March 1902.

1578 **King,** Arthur William. *Aysgarth, R.S.O., Yorks.* 345, P.M. January 1896.

1579 **King,** Frank. 22a *Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, W., London,* 1607. January 1890.

1580 **King,** George Seymour. 12 *Fore Street, E.C., London.* 765. November 1898.

1581 **King,** Henry. 29 *The Avenue, Ealing, W., London.* 1329, *1339.* May 1902.

1582 **King,** Herbert. *Upper Bangor, North Wales.* 384. March 1901.

1583 **King,** Horatio Alfred. 38 *Exchange Street, Norwich.* 93, W.M., *807.* March 1904.

1584 **King,** Olenthus William. 1st *Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Wynberg, Cape Colony.* 552, P.M., *552*, P.H. October 1904.

1585 **King,** Stephen. *Barberton, Vaal River Colony.* 747 (S.C.) October 1896.

1586 **King,** Major Thomas Fraser. 23 *Brookfield Road, Bedford Park, W., London.* 1068. January 1903.

1587 **King,** William Yuill. 3 *Corrennie Drive, Edinburgh.* 1 bis, P.M. March 1898.

1588 **Kingdon,** Harold Harris. *Essex Road, Basingstoke.* 694. January 1904.

1589 **Kingdon,** Henry Faulkes. *Quethiock, Castle Road, Horsell, Woking.* 822. May 1898.

1590 **Kipps,** William. 93 *Lewisham High Road, S.E., London.* **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) June 1894.

1591 **Kirchoffer,** Samuel G., M.A., F.G.S., F.R.G.S. *Yately Grange, Blackwater, Hants.* **Past Dep. Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) Nov.1887.

1592 **Kirchner,** Conrad Philip. *Broadwater Sugar Mill, Richmond River, N.S. Wales.* 1554. May. 1897.

1593 **Kirk,** J., C.M., M.D. *Drs. Galloway & Kirk, Singapore.* 2933, S.W. March 1904.

1594 **Kirkpatrick,** Samuel. *Nelson, New Zealand.* P.Dis.G.So. May 1897.

1595 **Klein,** Dr. Valdemar. *Sölvgade* 87, *Copenhagen.* June 1901.

1596 **Knight,** Arthur. *Singapore.* P.D.D.G.M., Eastern Archipelago. May 1896.

1597 **Knight,** Charles Neil. 36 *Kensington Park Road, W., London.* 1036. May 1895.

1598 **Knight,** Herbert Manning. *Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Grand Warden,** *17*, P.Z. June 1892.

1599 **Knight,** W. J. M. 12 *King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C., London.* 2694. May 1904.

1600 **Knight,** W. Walworth. 323 *Hay Street, Perth, West Australia.* **Grand Steward.** Local Secretary for West Australia, S. Div. March 1900.

1601 **Knobel,** Alfred. *Mackay, Queensland.* 1554. October 1897.

1602 **Koester,** Carl. 22 *Kuesebeck Strasse, Charlottenberg, Berlin.* Friedrich Wilhelm zur Morgenröthe. June 1903.

1603 **Koetze,** Gysbert Willem. *Malmesbury, Cape Colony.* Lodge San Jan, P.M. May 1898.

1604 **Koop,** E. C. *Stalheim, Finchley Lane, Hendon.* 238. January 1903.

1605 **Krall,** C. 40 *Park Hill Road, Hampstead, N.W., London.* 238. June 1903.

1606 **Krasa,** Ferdinand. 9 *Garlinge Road, West Hampstead, N.W., London.* 1504. January 1899.

1607 **Krueger,** Albert J. 45 *Leopold de Wael Street, Antwerp.* **Grand Director of Ceremonies.** November 1899.

1608 **Kuehn,** M. 33 *Maitland Park Villas, N.W., London.* 238. March 1902.

1609 **Kuhles,** George F. 451 *Dewey Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota.* 190, *55.* November 1899.

1610 **Kundig,** Henry. *Case Post, 54 Stand, Geneva.* Union des Cœurs. March 1900.

1611 ***Kyle,** James, sen. Box 28, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 152 (I.C.), P.M., *198* (I.C.) March 1895.

1612 **Lake,** Richard, F.R.C.S. 19 *Harley Street, W., London.* 2000, P.M., *2000*, H. November 1898.

1613 **Lake,** William. *Kenwyn, Queen's Road, Beckenham.* **Assistant Grand Secretary.** May 1887.

1614 **Lakin,** Ernest A. N. 42 *High Street, Launceston, Tasmania.* 10. March 1904.

1615 **Lambert,** Alfred. *Dunster House, Mincing Lane, E.C., London.* P.Pr.G.W., P.P.G.J. Jan. 1897.

1616 **Lambert,** Charles Alexander. *Warwick, Queensland.* 818 (S.C.), P.M., *200* (S.C.), P.Z. June 1896.

1617 **Lambert,** Richard. *Room 21, Masonic Temple, New Orleans, U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary, Past Grand High Priest, Louisiana.** Local Secretary for Louisiana. May 1887.

1618 **Lambert,** Thomas. *Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Senior Grand Warden, Grand Zerrubbabel.** October 1899.

1619 **Lamberton,** James McCormick. 216 *Market St., Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.* 21, P.M., *21*. Jan. 1897.

1620 **Lambton,** John William. 96 *West Percy Street, North Shields.* P.Pr.G.St.B. January 1897.

1621 **Lamonby,** William Farquharson. *Ballarat, Kitto Road, St. Catherine's Park, S.E., London.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, England ; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) ; **Past Deputy Grand Master, Victoria.** November 1889.

1622 **Lancaster,** George Felton. *St. John's Cottage, Forton, Gosport.* **Past Grand Pursuivant, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) May 1887.

1623 **Lane,** Stanley Herbert Newman. 33 *Morgan Avenue, Torquay.* 1402. May 1900.

1624 **Lange,** Albert Jacob. *Eidsvold Voerk, Norway.* 39 (S.C.) October 1899.

1625 **Lange,** Paul. *Senekal, Orange River Colony.* Lodge Unity (D.C.) May 1893.

1626 **Langemann,** Max. 233 *Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C., London.* 1409. March 1902.

1627 **Langford,** Frederick. *Ladbrooke Hall, North Kensington, W., London.* 1571, P.M. March 1903.

1628 **Langlands,** G. Nasmyth, R.S.W. 2 *Melville Street, Edinburgh.* 2, *56*. May 1901.

1629 **Langton,** John Gordon. *Finsbury Pavement House, E.C., London.* P.Pr.Gr.Treas., P.G.Sc.E., Middlesex. October 1898.

1630 **Lansdell,** Edwin. 452 *West Street, Durban, Natal.* 799 (S.C.) March 1895.

1631 ***Lapham,** Thomas Uriah. P.O. *Livingston, N.W. Rhodesia.* 2479. May 1902.

1632 **Lapin,** Bernard. *Pretoria, Vaal River Colony.* 744 (S.C.) June 1889.

1633 **Lapping,** James Edward. *Asst. Sec., Ferreira Deep, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2678. June 1903.

1634 **Lapsley,** James M. *Fire Brigade Station, Perth, West Australia.* Dis.G.W. (S.C.) Nov. 1898.

1635 **Lardner,** Henry Joseph. 27 *Clement's Lane, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) May 1890.

1636 **Larsen,** August. 117 *Holborn, E.C., London.* 2105. May 1898.

1637 **Last,** John Thomas. 48 *Sunbridge Road, Bradford.* P.Pr.G.R., West Yorks. March 1887.

1638 **Last,** J. T., F.R.G.S. *Zanzibar.* 2098. January 1900.

1639 **Laver,** John. 375 *Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Victoria.* 41, P.M. October 1904.

1640 **Lavery,** Hugh. *Survey Office, Bendigo, Victoria.* 64, P.M., **Past Grand Scribe N.** Oct. 1892.

1641 ***Lawrance,** Walter, F.S.I. 13 *Hart Street, Bloomsbury, W.C., London.* 2416, *2416*. October 1899.

1642 **Lawrence,** George Thomas. *Finsbury Lodge, Hatherley Road, Sidcup, Kent.* 2741, *1446*. March 1904.

1643 ***Lawrence,** General Samuel Crocker. 28 *Lancaster Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master of Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.** March 1888.

1644 **Lazenby,** Francis. *Capital & Counties Bank, Basingstoke.* 694, P.M., *694*, P.Z. May 1901.

1645 **Lea,** Edwin, J.P. *Wilderley, Heathville Road, Gloucester.* P.P.J.G.W. October 1900.

1646 **Le Cronier,** Dr. Maxwell. 40 *David Place, Jersey.* P.Pr.G.D. March 1897.

1647 **Lee,** Andrew Ronald. 40 *Brockley Road, S.E., London.* 1339, P.M. March 1903.

1648 **Lee-Bryce,** Robert. *Elizabeth Street, Brisbane, Queensland.* Dep.D.G.M. (S.C.) March 1895.

1649 **Lee-Dillon,** the Hon. Harry Lee Stanton. *Ditchley, Enstone, Oxon.* 1165, *1165*. May 1897.

1650 **Leete,** Thomas. 7 *Church Street, Kensington, W., London.* 901, P.M. January 1904.

1651 **Le Feuvre,** Major John Emilius, J.P, 19 *Carlton Street, Southampton.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.) September 1887.

1652 **Le Feuvre,** Dr. William Philip. Box 150, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 1603. January 1899.

1653 **Lehmann,** Ludwig. 68 *Basinghall Street, E.C., London.* 2705. June 1903.

1654 **Lehmann,** Viggo. *Pilestroede 70b, Christiania, Norway.* Lodge Oscar til den flamende Stjerne. October 1897.

1655 **Leigh,** George. 52 *George Street, Hull.* P.Pr.G.St.B., North and East Yorks. May 1897.

1656 **Leighton,** Albert. *West Harding Street, Fetter Lane, E.C., London.* 263, P.M., *1326*, P.Z. May 1897.

1657 **Leighton,** Alexander Robert. 183 *Calle Florida, Buenos Ayres.* P.Pres.D.B.G.P. October 1898.

1658 **Leins,** Dr. H. 37 *Ridge Road, Stroud Green, N., London.* 238. June 1903.

1659 **Lello,** Horace John. 467 *West Street, Durban, Natal.* 1937. May 1898.

1660 **Lemon,** Rev. Thomas William, D.D., Oxon. *Vicarage, Poughill, nr. Bude, North Cornwall.* P.P.G.W. P.Pr.G.J., Devonshire. September 1887.

1661 **Lena,** Joseph. 132 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C., London.* 11. November 1900.

1662 **Lennard,** George Hamilton. P.O. Box 3082, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 265 (I.C.) October 1902.

1663 **Letts,** Alfred Woodley. 2 *St. Wilfred's Road, New Barnet, Herts.* 2509. October 1898.

1664 **Levander,** Frederick William, F.R.A.S. 30 *North Villas, Camden Square, N.W., London.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.), Middlesex. Local Secretary for Middlesex and North London. January 1890.

1665 **Leversedge,** Robert Coram. 49 *Somerleyton Road, Brixton, S.W., London.* Pr.G.D., Pr.A.G.S., Middlesex. June 1900.

1666 ***Leveson,** Edward John. 6 *Queen's Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W., London.* **Past Grand Steward.** January 1901.

1667 **Levoy,** Louis G. *Webster, South Dakota, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, South Dakota.** Local Secretary for South Dakota. October 1893.

1668 **Levy,** George, F.R.C.I. Box 240, *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.* 1022. January 1903.

1669 **Lewis,** Arthur G. P., M.A. *Trenewydd, Llandaff, Cardiff.* P.P.G.S.W., E.Div., S. Wales. *36,* P.Z. May 1904.

1670 **Lewis,** Charles Edwardes. *Breda Street, Cape Town.* **Deputy Grand Master** (D.C.) Oct. 1892.

1671 **Lewis,** Rayner Blount. 37 *Anerley Park, S.E., London.* P.Pr.G.D., Hereford. November 1897.

1672 **Liebheim,** Dr. E. *Poetenweg,* 8, *Leipzig-Gohlis, Saxony.* Akazie am Saalestrande. Nov. 1903.

1673 **Lidgey,** William. *Devoran, Truro, Cornwall.* 589, P.M., *1006,* P.Z. October 1889.

1674 **Lightfoot,** Bruce. *Station Master, Shoreham, Kent.* 1915, P.M., *131.* March 1889.

1675 **Lightfoot,** Richard Henry. *Herberton, Queensland.* 737 (S.C.), P.M. May 1894.

1676 **Lindesay,** Crawford. *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 1976, P.M., *738,* P.H. May 1902.

1677 **Lindsay,** Thomas. 13 *Minerva Street, Glasgow.* **Grand Marshall,** *69,* P.J. October 1897.

1678 ***Lindsay,** Thomas A. *Carnoustie, N.B.* Pr.G.H., Angus and Mearns. May 1894.

1679 **Lininger,** George W. 224 *North 18th Street, Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest.** June 1902.

1680 **Linsell,** William Goode. *Little Waltham, Essex.* 1543. October 1900.

1681 **Lipscomb,** William Gull, M.A. *Hopefield, Chorley New Road, Bolton, Lancs.* 1479. March 1901.

1682 **Lister,** Colville Wm. *Railway Station, Grandchester, Queensland.* 755 (S.C.) *194* (S.C.) May 1893.

1683 **Littleton,** Joseph. 28 *Archfield Road, Cotham, Bristol.* P.Pr.G.St.B. March 1901.

1684 **Livingston,** Donald McKenzie. *B. & M. Railway, Beira, Portuguese East Africa.* 2678. May 1902.

1685 **Llewellyn,** W. Melville. 57 *Barker Road, Nether Edge, Sheffield.* 2647. May 1902.

1686 **Lloyd,** F. *Hillingdon, Botanic Garden Road, Durban, Natal.* 2426. October 1902.

1687 **Lloyd,** James John. *Roodepoort, Vaal River Colony.* 2486. January 1897.

1688 **Lloyd,** J. W. *Burma Police, Pyinmana, Upper Burma.* 614. June 1903.

1689 **Lloyd,** Dr. Samuel. 50 *Bloomsbury Street, W.C., London.* 1201, P.M. June 1898.

1690 **Lloyd,** William Thomas. *Roodeport, V.R.C.* 2539, P.M. Oct. 1894.

1691 **Lobingier,** Charles Sumner. *Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.A.* 25. Local Sec. for Nebraska. May 1900.

1692 **Lockwood,** Luke A. 115 *Broadway, New York, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, Connecticut, Grand Representative of England.** October 1894.

1693 **Lockwood,** William. 3 *Great Marlborough Street, W., London.* 795. May 1903.

1694 **Lodge,** Alexander John. *Hartshill Cottage, Stoke on-Trent.* 2149, *418.* May 1902.

1695 **Lodge,** W. R. 14 *Fern Terrace, Manningham, Bradford.* 2391. January 1901.

1696 **Lodholz,** Edward. 3103 *Diamond Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* 385. October 1904.

1697 **Loesch,** Frederick Ogden. *Goldfinch, Heathfield, Sussex.* 1184. October 1903.

1698 **Loewy,** Benno. 206 *Broadway, New York, U.S.A.* 209, *220,* P.H.P. Local Secretary for New York. May 1894.

1699 **Logan,** William. *Langley Park, Durham.* P.Pr.G.R., Durham. February 1887.

1700 **Logan,** William Charles. *Hendre, Penrhyndeudraeth, North Wales.* P.P.G.W., P.P.G.J. June 1895.

1701 **Lombard,** Rev. Bousfield S., M.A. *All Hallow's Vicarage, Courthope Road, N.W., London.* 889. June 1904.

1702 ***Long,** Geoffrey Rogers. *Moulmein, Burma.* 542, *542.* November 1896.

1703 **Long,** Hiram. 5 *Egerton Road, Greenwich, S.E., London.* 79, P.M., *79,* P.Z. January 1903.

1704 **Longman,** Henry. *Laurel Bank, Lancaster.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.So. January 1896.

1705 **Longman,** Val. J. Rod. 35 *Carleton Road, Tufnell Park, N., London.* 1328. January 1898.

1706 **Lonnon,** William, R.N. 93 *London Road, Portsmouth.* 349. May 1903.

1707 **Lord,** David Arthur. 2 *Balfour Road, Ilford, Essex.* 1687. May 1904.

1708 **Lord,** Paul Francis. 25 *Ramshill Road, Scarborough.* 1248. October 1902.

1709 **Loutit,** William F. *Naracoorte, South Australia.* 42, P.M. October 1900.

1710 **Lovegrove,** Henry, F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A. 18 *Foxgrove Road, Beckenham, Kent.* **Past Gr. Sword Bearer.** November 1887.

1711 **Lovell,** Arthur. 5 *Portman Street, W., London.* 1425. October 1898.

1712 **Lowder,** E. Gordon. *Pendennis, York Road, Woking.* 1912, *570.* May 1903.

1713 **Lowe,** F. J. *The Mount House, Shrewsbury.* 117. March 1898.

1714 **Lowe,** William Wallace. 16 *Pine Avenue, Long Beach, California, U.S.A.* 327, P.M. June 1903.

1715 **Luetchford,** George Harry. 16 *Beaumont Road, Hornsey Rise, N., London.* 1677. January 1903.

1716 **Lyell,** J. C. 55 *Victoria Street, S.W., London.* 2508. March 1902.

1717 **Lyons-Montgomery,** Foster Kynaster Walter. *Brit. S. A. Co., Cape Town.* 1331. Jan. 1898.

1718 **MacAlister,** Robert. *Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* 701 (S.C.), P.M. October 1895.

1719 ***Macartney,** Samuel Robert. *Lynton House, Gravesend.* Pr.G.Sec., Pr.G.Sc.E., Kent. June 1902.

1720 **Macaulay,** John James. *c/o Denham Bros., Rockhampton, Queensland.* 344 (I.C.) October 1902.

1721 **MacBride,** Andrew Somerville. 13 *Doune Terrace, Kelvinside, Glasgow.* D.P.G.M., Dumbarton. May 1893.

1722 **MacCalla,** W. A. Editor of "Keystone." 239 *Dock Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* March 1894.

1723 **MacCullough,** William. *Thames, New Zealand.* Pr.G.M., Dep.G.Sup.(R.A.) North Island. Mar. 1891

1724 **MacDonald,** Alexander. *Thornwood, Ardrishaig, Scotland.* 753, P.M., *69.* January 1893.

1725 **MacDonald,** John. *Bowen, Queensland.* 1175, P.M., *127* (S.C.), P.Z. Local Secretary for Bowen. November 1896.

1726 **MacDonald,** John Christopher. 21 *Nixon Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 541. March 1898.

1727 **MacDonald,** Robert. 37 *Marquis Street, Glasgow.* **Grand Steward, Scotland.** June 1891.

1728 **Macdonald,** George, M.D. *Calgary, Alberta, Canada.* P.D.D.G.M., Manitoba, *106,* P.Z. May 1904.

1729 **Macdonald,** Major F. W. P. *Lahore, Punjab.* 691 (S.C.), S.W. March 1904.

1730 **MacDonnell,** Adam John Pettigrew, B.A. *Cairns, North Queensland.* 2139. May 1901.

1731 **MacDowall,** Andrew. *Beaconsfield, Kircudbright, N.B.* Dep.Pr.G.M., Wigtown and Kircudbright, P.P.G.Sc.N., Berks. and Bucks. March 1893.

1732 **Mace,** Albert E. *Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.* 1036. March 1894.

1733 **Macfarlane,** John. 313 *Campbell Street, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 677 (S.C.) January 1902.

1734 **Macfarlane,** Rev. Peter. 281 *Fourth Avenue, New York City, U.S.A.* 454, 7. June 1901.

1735 **MacGee,** Robert. 34 *South Castle Street, Liverpool.* 1675, P.M. May 1892.

1736 **Machin,** Harry. *Fircroft, Walton-on-Thames.* 231, P.M., *2489.* March 1901.

1737 **Macintyre,** Richard Beech. *Gayudah, Queensland.* March 1895.

1738 **Mackay,** Wallace. 36 *High Street, Exeter.* 1254. June 1899.

1739 **Mackenzie,** Alexander F. 15 *Union Street, Inverness.* Pr.G.Treas., Pr.G.Scribe E. Local Sec. for Inverness. November 1893.

1740 **Mackenzie,** Arthur Colin, M.D. *Inverness House, Mount Morgan, Queensland.* 763 (S.C.), P.M. *227* (S.C.) October 1900.

1741 **MacKenzie,** James. *Belize, British Honduras.* 339 (S.C.), *115* (S.C.) November 1894.

1742 **MacKinnon,** Ludovic, Lieutenant, Derbyshire Regiment. *Chatham.* 1843. March 1898.

1743 **Mackley,** Thomas Joseph. 74 *St. Giles' Street, Norwich.* Pr.G.Treas. October 1902.

1744 **Mackway,** Sydney Frederick. *Bottling Stores, Linsey Street, Bermondsey, S.E., London.* 2310, P.M., *1216,* P.Z. May 1901.

1745 **MacLeod,** George. 4 *Bryants Cottages, off Miller Street, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.* Pr.G.S.W., *115,* H. January 1895.

1746 **MacLeod,** James Morrison. 6 *Freemasons' Hall, W.C., London.* Secretary R.M.I.B. **Past Grand Sword Bearer.** November 1890.

1747 ***MacMillan,** Major Frederick Douglas. Box 3004, *Johannesburg, Vaal River Colony.* **Past District Grand Master.** P.Z. November 1890.

1748 **MacNeill,** Percy Russell. 5 *Crossman Road, Kimberley, South Africa.* 1417. October 1894.

1749 **Macpherson-Grant,** John. *Milton Cottage, Kingussie, N.B.* Pr.Gr.Master, Inverness. **Senior Grand Warden, Scotland.** May 1894.

1750 **Mactaggart,** Major Charles, M.B., I.M.S. *Allahabad, India.* P.D.G.D., Bengal. March 1898.

1751 **Mager,** William Kelk. *Queenstown, South Africa.* P.M. May 1893.

1752 **Makeham,** Henry William Payne, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A. 330 *New Cross Road, S.E., London.* 1559, P.M., *1275*, P.Z. October 1896.

1753 **Malcolm,** Alexander George. 16 *Crompton Avenue, Glasgow.* 754. November 1896.

1754 **Malcolm,** John Cooper. 30 *Spencer Street, Leeds.* **Past Grand Deacon.** October 1896.

1755 **Manfield,** Harry. *Moulton Grange, Northampton.* **Past Grand Treasurer.** May 1889.

1756 **Mangles,** William Waring. 20 *Montpelier Square, Knightsbridge, S.W., London.* 811. June 1897.

1757 **Manley,** Herbert, M.A., M.B. *West Bromwich, Staffordshire.* 2385, P.M., *662*, P.Z. June 1896.

1758 **Mann,** Edgar Montague. 7 *Clifton Hill, Exeter.* 39, *112*. March 1892.

1759 **Mannering,** William Clarence. *Hendon Asylum, Colindale Avenue, Hendon, N.W., London.* 2353. May 1904.

1760 **Mansbridge,** Josiah. 32 *Birchington Road, West Hampstead, N.W., London.* October 1901.

1761 **Mansfield,** W. W. *Belle Vue House, Dean's Brook Lane, Edgware, Middlesex.* 1549, P.M., *1702*, P.Z. May 1898.

1762 **Manton,** James Odom. *Dis. Superintendent, Midland Railway, Brecon, South Wales.* P.Pr.J.G.W., P.Pr.G.Sc.N. March 1892.

1763 **Manuel,** Robert. 5 *Essex Court, Temple, E.C., London.* 1196, P.M., *1196*, P.Z. October 1893.

1764 **Mapleton,** Cuthbert Walter. 29 *Schubert Road, Putney, S.W., London.* 256. June 1890.

1765 **March,** Arthur N. *West Bank, Oakwood Avenue, Shortlands, Kent.* 1321. May 1898.

1766 **Margerison,** James Bell. 47 *Shear Brow, Blackburn, Lancashire.* 345, P.M. May 1897.

1767 **Markham,** Christopher A., F.S.A. *The Garth, Dallington Avenue, Northampton.* P.P.G.W. May 1892.

1768 **Marks,** Morris. 39 *Holly Avenue, West Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 2557, P.M., *991*, H. June 1903.

1769 **Marlow,** C. F. *Station Street, Birmingham.* 1551. May 1891.

1770 **Marples,** Robert Moffatt. 153 *Farringdon Road, E.C., London.* 754. June 1900.

1771 **Marr,** Robert. 29 *Corn Exchange Chambers, E.C., London.* 238. June 1896.

1772 **Marrian,** Charles J. 8 *Heathfield Park, Willesden Green, N.W., London.* 2489, P.M., *2489*, P.Z. June 1895.

1773 **Marrison,** Oswald S. *Patterson Street, Launceston, Tasmania.* **Past Gr. Director of Ceremonies.** January 1899.

1774 **Marriott,** Horace Bruce, Surg. R.N. *H.M.S. "Tribune," North American and West Indies.* 349. October 1903.

1775 **Marriott,** H. P. FitzGerald, F.R.G.S. *c/o H. S. King & Co., Pall Mall, S.W., London.* 5 (Sp.C.), *259* (S.C.) January 1897.

1776 **Marrs,** Henry John. *Casilla* 148, G.P.O., *Buenos Ayres.* D.Gr.Org., *2329*. June 1901.

1777 **Marrs,** John H. *Main Street, Concord Junction, Massachusetts.* Corinthian Lodge, P.M., Walden Chapter, P.H.P. October 1898.

1778 **Marshall,** Albert. *Griffiths Gold Mine, Coolgardie, West Australia.* 900 (S.C.) November 1903.

1779 **Marshall,** Augustine, M.D. *London Road South, Kirkley, Lowestoft.* 1452. January 1899.

1780 **Marshall,** James. 24 *Charing Cross, S.W., London.* 4, P.M., *50*. March 1892.

1781 **Marshall,** William Bayley, F.S.S., M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E. *Richmond Hill, Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.R., Warwickshire. June 1892.

1782 **Marshallsay,** Henry George. 120 *Victoria Road, Aldershot.* 723, P.M. March 1902.

1783 **Marsland,** Octavius. 15 *Seething Lane, E.C., London.* 19, P.M. November 1895.

1784 **Marsland,** Spencer. 13 *Flodden Road, Camberwell, S.E., London.* 19. October 1904.

1785 **Marson,** James Thomas. *Sandon Road, Stafford.* 2706, P.M., *726*. November 1893.

1786 **Marston,** Henry Charles. *Church Street, West Hartlepool.* P.Pr.G.St.B., Durham. March 1900.

1787 **Martin,** F. E. 14 *St. Andrew's Street, Dublin.* 261, P.M. May 1901.

1788 **Martin,** George. 19 *Eltham Road, Lee, Kent.* 829, P.M., *2099*, P.Z. October 1896.

1789 **Martin,** John. *Mornington Road, Woodford, Essex.* 1056. May 1899.

1790 **Martin,** Josiah. *Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand.* 1338, P.M., P.Z, D.G.Reg. October 1904.

1791 **Martin,** Richard Biddulph, M.A., M.P. 10 *Hill Street, W., London.* 1506, P.M. March 1902.

1792 ***Marty,** Francis Charles. *Casilla Correo* 32, *Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentine Republic.* D.J.G.D., *1553*. May 1898.

1793 **Masey,** Francis Edward. 41, *Adderley Street, Cape Town.* October 1899.

1794 **Mason,** Charles Letch. 40 *Womersley Road, Crouch Hill, N., London.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.H. June 1887.

1795 **Mason,** John. *The Storks, Ombersley, Droitwich.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** Oct. 1897.

1796 **Mason,** Richard Cogan. 18 *John Street, Bedford Row, W.C., London.* 2241. January 1901.

1797 **Massey,** Louis Conrad. *Orlando, Florida, U.S.A.* J.G.W., G.H.P. March 1898.

1798 **Masson,** Sir David Parkes. *Lahore, Punjab, E.I.* P.Dis.G.Treas., Punjab. June 1888.

1799 **Matalha,** E., Baron de. *Pretoria, Vaal River Colony.* 738, P.M., *738.* October 1889.

1800 **Mathews,** Robert Humphreys. *Cootamundra, New South Wales.* 185, P.M. November 1895.

1801 **Mathieson,** James. Box 1022, *Johannesburg, Vaal River Colony.* 570 (S.C.) March 1895.

1802 **Matier,** Charles Fitzgerald. *Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C., London.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** June 1888.

1803 **Matthew,** John. Box 92, *Pretoria, Vaal River Colony.* October 1896.

1804 **Matthews,** Edmund Harry. *Royal Bank of Queensland, Charters Towers, Queensland.* 768 (S.C.), *273* (S.C.) October 1899.

1805 **Matthews,** H. J. 2 *Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W., London.* 2509, P.M. Jan. 1899.

1806 **Matthews,** James Woodrow. 55 *Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Steward.** June 1899.

1807 **Matzinger,** Captain Theodore. 21 *Edith Road, West Kensington, S.W., London.* 174. May 1894.

1808 **Maughan,** T. *Egan Street, Kalgoorlie, West Australia.* Dep.Dis.G.M., *279,* Z. October 1902.

1809 **Maunsell,** Lieut.-Col. G. W. 1*st Royal West Kent Regiment, Malta.* P.D.G.D., Bengal. Nov. 1897.

1810 ***Maxwell,** John M. *Room* 1, *Chicago Block, East Fifth Street, Leadville, Colorado, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Colorado.** May 1890.

1811 **Maye,** William Bennett. *Abham, Buckfastleigh, Devon.* P.Pr.G.D.C., P.Pr.G.Std.B. (R.A.) Jan.1889.

1812 **Mayell,** Alfred Young. 50 *Elgin Crescent, Ladbroke Grove, W., London.* 2696. January 1904.

1813 **Mayell,** Herbert Young. 50 *Elgin Crescent, Ladbroke Grove, W., London.* 2696. January 1904.

1814 **Mayer,** Daniel. 18 *Great Marlborough Street, W.C., London.* **Past Grand Deacon.** May 1898.

1815 **Mayers,** William Henry Johnson. *Cairns, North Queensland.* P.D.G.D., D.G.So. January 1904.

1816 **Maylor,** William, jun., C.E. *The Grange, Hanley Castle, Worcesters.* 2188, P.M., P.D.G.D.C., Madras. June 1904.

1817 **Maynard,** John M. 8 *Empress Avenue, Cranbrook Park, Ilford, Essex.* 1364. May 1903.

1818 **McAllaster,** Ralph Clapp. 113-117 *Third Avenue South, Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.* 20, *19.* June 1904.

1819 **McCaw,** J. Dysart, M.D., F.R.C.S. *Newstead, Onslow Gardens, Wallington, Surrey.* 211 (I.C.) May 1897.

1820 **McCombie,** W. G. 32 *Cowcross Street, E.C., London.* 1232, Bourne, Lincolns. March 1898.

1821 **M'Cullough,** David Ballantyne. *Melbourne St., Brisbane, Queensland.* 2119, P.M., *908.* Oct. 1898.

1822 **McCullagh,** John Charles. *Abbey House, Waterford.* 935. May 1904.

1823 **McDowall,** Alexander. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678. October 1901.

1824 **McDowall,** G. A. *Jesmond, Plaistow, Essex.* 2291. January 1892.

1825 ***McIntyre,** Alexander Gordon. *Kokstad, East Griqualand.* 2299. October 1903.

1826 **McLaren,** Joseph Henry. Box 74, *Germiston, Vaal River Colony.* 31 (W.A.C.) May 1901.

1827 **M'Lean,** Hugh Gordon. *Hughenden, Queensland.* 2338. Local Sec. for Hughenden. March 1899.

1828 **McLean,** William. *Ardjour Church Street, Middle Brighton, Victoria.* 57, P.M., *17.* Pres. Board of General Purposes. May 1901.

1829 **McLennan,** John Paul. *Howie's Creek, Mansfield, Victoria.* 131, P.M., *64.* November 1899.

1830 **McMahon,** Major Arthur Henry, C.S.I., C.I.E. *Quetta, Baluchistan.* May 1902.

1831 **McMillan,** Donald. 12 *Willoughby Road, Hampstead, N.W., London.* 2408. May 1899.

1832 **McMurray,** Frederick Thomas. *Glencairn, Willis Road, Cambridge.* 2728, *88.* March 1901.

1833 **McNeill,** Bedford. 29 *North Villas, Camden Square, N.W., London.* 2127. October 1903.

1834 **Mead,** Arthur Charles. 9 *Cheyne Gardens, Chelsea, S.W., London.* 1420, P.M. March 1900.

1835 **Mead,** William Rayment. 33 *Wellington Square, Chelsea, S.W., London.* 1420, *1694.* March 1902.

1836 **Meade,** Francis Marshall. *Hill Side, Langport, Somerset.* 2038, *329.* March 1902.

1837 **Meek,** J. M. 6 *Nelson Terrace, Coatham, Redcar, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.R., Durham. October 1898.

1838 ***Mehta,** Roostumjee Dhunjeebhoy, J.P., C.I.E. 55 *Canning Street, Calcutta.* P.Dis.G.D. June 1891.

1839 ***Meikle,** John. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678, P.M., *2566.* November 1900.

1840 **Mejlaender,** Johan. *Stavanger, Norway.* St. Svithin, Dep.Mas. of Ceremonies. June 1903.

1841 **Mella,** Frederick. 66 *Edith Road, West Kensington, W., London.* Lodge Zum Stillen Temple. October 1902.

1842 **Mendelssohn,** Max. 244 *Camden Road, N.W., London.* 212, *1839.* January 1889.

1843 **Mendelssohn,** Sidney. 21 *Kensington Court Gardens, W., London.* 1409, P.M. Jan. 1889.

1844 **Menerey,** Samuel John. *East State School, Toowoomba, Queensland.* 901 (S.C.) June 1903.

1845 **Menzies,** James Herbert. 47 *Earl's Court Square, S.W., London.* May 1901.

1846 **Mercer,** Harry. 13 *Hartington Road, Ealing, W., London.* 382, P.M. November 1902.

1847 **Mercer,** Harry West. Box 6, *Barberton, Vaal River Colony.* 747 (S.C.), P.M. October 1898.

1848 **Mercer,** William Hill. *Victoria Street, Auckland, New Zealand.* 87. January 1904.

1849 **Meredith,** Sir James Creed, LL.D. *Clonevin, Pembroke Road, Dublin.* **Deputy Grand Master, Ireland.** March 1898.

1850 **Meredith,** Morgan. *Isis Junc., North Coast Railway, Queensland.* 330 (I.C.), P.M. Nov. 1896.

1851 **Merrick,** Rev. George Purnell, M.A., M.B. 110 *Belgrave Road, S.W., London.* P.Pr.G.Chap., Surrey. June 1891.

1852 **Mertens,** Constant. *Glenelg, Enfield, N., London.* May 1904.

1853 **Metcalf,** George Reuben, M.D. 110 *West Fourth Street, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.* 3, P.M. Local Secretary for Minnesota. March 1892.

1854 **Metcalfe,** William. *Mount Pleasant, Cheshunt, Herts.* 2372, P.M., *2372*, P.Z. November 1900.

1855 **Meyer,** Ernest Alfred. *Boksburg, Vaal River Colony.* Lodge Jubilee (D.C.) October 1898.

1856 **Meyer,** Frank. *Artesian Works, Bear Lane, S.E., London.* 1471. March 1895.

1857 **Meymott,** Sydney. *L. & S. W. Bank, Broadway, Ealing, Middlesex.* 847. November 1901.

1858 **Michael,** Dr. Gustave. 188 *Commercial Road, E., London.* 185. March 1901.

1859 **Michell,** Theo. *Windsor Lodge, Taunton, Somersets.* 260, P.M., P.D.G.S.Wks. November 1903.

1860 **Michelsen,** Michel Bernard. 47 *London Road, Enmore, Sydney, New South Wales.* 42. Oct. 1900.

1861 **Milburn,** Robert. 84 *Brae Side Street, Glasgow.* 87 (S.C.), P.M., *87*. March 1900.

1862 **Miles,** Charles George. *Grahamstown, Cape of Good Hope.* 711. Local Secretary for S. Africa, E. Div. March 1888.

1863 **Millar,** George W. 64 *Duane Street, New York.* 271, P.M., *241*. May 1897.

1864 **Miller,** Frederick Richard, F.R.C.S. 31 *Shepherd's Bush Road, W., London.* 753. January 1898.

1865 **Miller,** Harry Risch. 9 *Great St. Helen's. E.C., London.* 58. June 1899.

1866 **Miller,** James Cram. Box 109, *Cape Town.* 654 (S.C.), *291* (S.C.) Jan. 1904.

1867 **Miller,** John. *Quilmes, Buenos Ayres.* P.D.G.D., *2329*, H. January 1901.

1868 **Miller,** T. L. *Eyre Cottage, Jews' Walk, Sydenham, S.E., London.* 2105. January 1897.

1869 **Miller,** W. S. *Market Place, Witney, Oxon.* 1703, P.M. May 1899.

1870 **Miller,** William. 54 *Cottage Grove, Portsmouth.* P.P.D.G.D.C., P.P.A.G.D.C., Hants. March 1904.

1871 **Millington,** James. *Station Road, Horsforth, near Leeds.* 1221, P.M., *289*, P.Z. May 1893.

1872 **Millson,** Dr. G. B. *Borough Offices, Southwark, S.E., London.* P.P.G.D.C., Bucks. November 1902.

1873 **Millward,** Alfred A. 6 *St. George's Terrace, Primrose Hill, N.W., London.* 2168. May 1903.

1874 **Milton,** John Harold. 9 *Staple Inn, W.C., London.* 2511, P.M., *174*. May 1897.

1875 **Mitchell,** Albert George. *Public School, Corrimal, New South Wales.* 204, P.M. June 1900.

1876 **Mitchell,** Frederick William. *Riverdene, Victoria Avenue, Surbiton.* 1013. January 1896.

1877 **Mitchell,** William Taylor. *Armenian Street, Blacktown, Madras.* Pres.B.G.P. October 1894.

1878 **Mitchell,** Wilmot Wadsworth. *Medfield, Norfolk Co., Mass., U.S.A.* Meridian L., P.M., Putman C. March 1900.

1879 **Moar,** John Ingram. 15 *Beak Street, W., London.* 813, P.M. March 1898.

1880 **Mocke,** Petrus Johannes Keeve. *Mutual Buildings, Cape Town.* Goede Tronw Lodge. Jan. 1899.

1881 **Mold,** Charles Trevor. 760 *Calle Cuyo, Buenos Ayres.* **District Grand Master, Past Grand Scribe N., England.** Secretary for Argentine Republic. June 1894.

1882 **Mold,** Reginald. 682 *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Ayres.* **District Senior Grand Warden, Past District Grand Scribe E.** June 1901.

1883 **Molesworth,** Rev. Hugh Thomas. *Wynnum, Queensland.* P.Pr.G.W. (I.C.) October 1899.

1884 **Molloy,** Eustace Harper. *Toungoo, Burma.* 1095, P.M. May 1903.

1885 **Molloy,** Harry J. *Insein, Burma.* P.D.G.Sup.W., Madras. May 1898.

1886 **Moncrieff,** James, jun. *Carterton, Wairarapa, New Zealand.* 53 (N.Z.C.), P.M., *10*, N.Z.C. November 1903.

1887 **Monson,** Gilbert John, F.R.Hist.S. "*Lauriston,*" *Guildford, Surrey.* 1670. October 1903.

1888 **Montague,** John Henry. 101 *New Bond Street, W., London.* 2030, P.M. October 1896.

1889 **Monteith,** H. Campin. *Ipswich, Suffolk.* P.Pr.G.W. June 1898.

1890 **Monteith,** Robert. *State School, St. George, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.) October 1894.

1891 **Montesole,** E. W. *c/o King, King & Co, Bombay.* 2735, *64* (S.C.) June 1903.

1892 **Montesole,** Max. *Author's Club, 3 Whitehall Court, S.W., London.* 1766. June 1901.

1893 **Montgomery,** Thomas. *St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary.** May 1893.

1894 **Mooers,** Edwin. *Kingston, Ontario, Canada.* 70, *20*. March 1896.

1895 **Moon,** John G. *William Street, Sydney, New South Wales.* P.M. October 1896.

1896 **Moore,** Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Montgomery John, R.A., C.I.E. *Madras.* **District Grand Master, District Grand Superintendent, Madras.** May 1893.

1897 **Moorhouse,** Benjamin Michael, M.D. *Christchurch, New Zealand.* 2627, P.M. June 1900.

1898 **Moors,** Henry. 498 *Punt Hill, South Yarra, Victoria.* **Past Grand Deacon.** *1*, P.Z. Oct. 1892.

1899 **Morant,** W. 165 *Fentiman Road, Clapham, S.W., London.* 1624. March 1902.

1900 **Morecroft,** Arthur Hubert. 5 *Castle Street, Liverpool.* 2316. March 1890.

1901 **Moreno,** Alberto Arturo. Box 508, *San José, Costa Rica.* 3. October 1904.

1902 **Morgan,** Benjamin Branford. 3 *Redwell Street, Norwich.* P.P.G.Tr. October 1902.

1903 **Morgan,** T. Westlake. *Bangor, North Wales.* **Past Grand Organist** (Craft and R.A.) March 1901.

1904 **Morison,** William Hunter. *Longreach, Queensland.* P.Dis.G.Stew. October 1901.

1905 **Morland,** Charles Henry Duncan, M.B., F.R.C.S. *Swatow, China.* 945. January 1902.

1906 **Morland,** John Thornhill. *Bath Street, Abingdon, Berks.* Pr.G.M. June 1896.

1907 **Morphy,** Ferdinand Jamison. *Club de Residentes Estrangeros, Buenos Ayres.* **Past Grand Deacon,** Eng., P.D.D.G.M., G.Sup., Argentine Republic. March 1897.

1908 **Morrill,** Warren P. *Benton Harbour, Michigan, U.S.A.* 298, *72.* May 1901.

1909 **Morris,** John Jones. 24 *Lombard Street, Portmadoc, North Wales.* P.Pr.G.Reg. May 1894.

1910 **Morris,** Spencer William. 48 *Christchurch Road, Streatham, S.W., London.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Grand Standard Bearer.** January 1894.

1911 **Morrish,** Samuel William Furze, M.I.N.A. 1 *Pentamar Villas, Devonport.* 1593. March 1898.

1912 **Morrison,** Robert. 99 *Napiershall Street, Glasgow, N.B.* 413, P.Dep.M, *50*, P.Z. October 1888.

1913 **Morrison,** Robert Leopold. *Oakleigh, Broomfield Street, Taringa, Queensland.* 898 (S.C.) March 1902.

1914 **Morrison,** W. A. *Mondello, Eastbourne.* June 1903.

1915 **Morsbach,** Walter. *Calle Libertad 730, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentine Republic.* 1553, *1553.* January 1903.

1916 **Morton,** Francis William Watson. 39 *Brunswick Street, Fitzroy, Victoria.* **Past Grand Warden.** June 1896.

1917 **Mosely,** Edward Lewin. P.O. Box 1774, *Johannesburg, Vaal River Colony.* 2748, *2313.* Oct. 1903.

1918 **Moss,** William Edward. 7 *Rumford Street, Liverpool.* 357. March 1899.

1919 **Moulder,** Victor J., F.R.Hist.S. 110 *Hermitage Road, Finsbury Park, N., London.* 2694. Mar. 1900.

1920 **Moulder,** Warwick James. *Warwick Villa, Goldsmith Road, Friern Barnet, N., London.* 1366. January 1901.

1921 **Moutray,** Rev. John Maxwell, LL.D *Richmond Glebe, Ballygawley, Tyrone.* P.G.Ch. March 1895.

1922 **Moyle,** J. Copley. *Moulmein, Burma.* **District Grand Master, Grand Superintendent.** March 1893.

1923 **Moysey,** Thomas. 71 *Gresham Street, E.C., London.* 2128. January 1896.

1924 **Muckleston-Allen,** Major Francke. *Llanfachreth, Valley R.S.O., Anglesey.* 1861, *384.* Mar. 1893.

1925 **Mudie,** David Robertson. *Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.* 1938, P.M. October 1903.

1926 **Mugford,** Sidney Arthur, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 135 *Kennington Park Road, S.E., London.* 276, P.M., J. January 1901.

1927 **Muggeridge,** Richard William. *The Brewery, Park Street, Southwark, S.E., London.* 1704, P.M. P.Z. March 1894.

1928 **Mulchahey,** Edward I. 108 *Narragausett Avenue, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* 21, P.M., *1.* November 1902.

1929 **Muller,** Cornelius Johannes. *Cathcart Villa, Capetown.* P.Pr.G.Ins., Netherlands. March 1889.

1930 **Müller,** R. 121 *Oxford Street, W., London.* 238. March 1902.

1931 **Mulligan,** J. *Chief Jailer, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.* March 1901.

1932 **Mullins,** Arthur Ernest. 48 *Peckham Road, S.E., London.* 1446, P.M., *720*, P.Z. March 1893.

1933 **Munro,** John. P.O.B. 174, *Pretoria, Vaal River Colony.* 770 (S.C.), P.M. January 1894.

1934 **Murphy,** James Alexander. *Police Station, Coomera, Queensland.* 330 (I.C.), *194*, (S.C.) May 1894.

1935 **Murphy,** Major J. J. 25 *Wrottesley Road, Plumstead, Kent.* 913, P.M. June 1900.

1936 **Murphy,** J. Keogh, M.D., F.R.C.S. 16 *St. Petersburgh Place, Bayswater, W., London.* 2885. Jan. 1904.

1937 **Murray,** Alfred Alexander, LL.B., W.S., F.R.S.E. 20 *Warriston Crescent, Edinburgh.* 2, P.M. **Second Grand Principal, Representative Gr. Lodge of Norway.** March 1898.

1938 **Murray,** Donald. P.O. Box 4, *Boulder City, West Australia.* 902 (S.C.) January 1902.

1939 **Murray,** James. 246 *Whitehill Street, Denistoun, Glasgow.* 437, P.M., *50*, P.Z., Pr.G. Treas. Glasgow. March 1894.

1940 **Murray,** James Darling. *Mount Morgan, Queensland.* 763 (S.C.), *227* (S.C.) Local Secretary for Mount Morgan. October 1900.

1941 **Murray,** John Stewart. *Engineers' Institute, Penang.* 49 (S.C.) October 1902.

1942 **Murray,** Joseph. *Colombo Road, South Christchurch, New Zealand.* 4 (N.Z.C.) January 1903.

1943 **Murrow,** Baron. *Highbury House, St. Leonards.* 2189. March 1889.

1944 **Myers,** Gabriel. *Ficksburg, Orange River Colony.* Lodge Star of the Border (D.C.) Oct. 1895.

1945 **Myers,** Moss Phineas. 80 *Hamilton Terrace, N.W., London.* 2522. May 1896.

1946 **Myine,** Thomas. *Brisbane, Queensland.* **District Grand Master, Provincial Grand Superintendent** (S.C.), **Queensland.** March 1892.

1947 **Nadel,** Naley. *Mount Road, Madras.* P.D.A.G.Pt. *1198.* March 1897.

1948 **Nagel,** Sigmund. *Vienna I., Operngasse* 6. January 1902.

1949 ***Nairne,** Perceval Alleyn. 3 *Crosby Square, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Deacon.** March 1898.

1950 **Naoroji,** Dadabhai. *Washington House,* 72 *Anerley Park, S.E., London.* 1159, P.M. Jan. 1895.

1951 **Napper,** Sidney. 9 *Fenchurch Street, E.C., London.* 1471, P.M. March 1898.

1952 **Nash,** Frank Archibald. *Clovelly, Strawberry Hill, Middlesex.* 2581. January 1898.

1953 **Neighbour,** George. 102 *Evington Road, Leicester.* 523, P.M., P.P.S.G.W. October 1903.

1954 **Nellis,** Luther McAfee. 314 *West Fifth Street, Topeka, Kansas, U.S.A.* 17, P.M., *5.* Jan. 1904.

1955 **Nelson,** George Cawood. *Myrtle Villa, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* 651 (S.C.) June 1895.

1956 **Nelson,** William Cowper. *Todd Building, Louisville, Kentucky, U.S.A.* 1, *1,* P.H.P. May 1894.

1957 **Ness,** James Ross. *The Groves, Casal Bulzan, Malta.* 2755, *349.* March 1900.

1958 **Nethersole,** Capt. Alfred Ralph, I.S.C. *Waltair, Vizagapatam, Madras.* 150, *150.* March 1897.

1959 **Newman,** Alfred. Box 23, *Pretoria, V.R.C.* 770 (S.C.), P.M., *231* (S.C.), P.Z. October 1896.

1960 ***Newman,** Henry Field. 11 *Stanley Terrace, Occupation Street, Newcastle, Staffs.* 117. Oct. 1888.

1961 **Newman,** Rev. W. J. Hermann. *East Dean Vicarage, Chichester.* 175. March 1902.

1962 **Newport,** Howard Oliver. *Wamerunga, Cairns, North Queensland.* 2139, P.M., *2139,* H. Oct. 1904.

1963 **Newstead,** W. J. 128 *Lowden Road, Herne Hill, S.E., London.* 1973. November 1899.

1964 **Newton,** James. 23 *Silverwell Street, Bolton, Lancashire.* P.G.Sec., P.G.So.E., East Lancashire. **Past Grand Sword Bearer.** February 1887.

1965 **Newton,** John. *Wolstanton, Staffords.* 451, P.M. May 1902.

1966 **Newton,** William John. *Brightside, Heswall, Cheshire.* 1289, *537.* June 1898.

1967 **Nicholl,** Allan Hume. *St. Hilda's, Laurie Park, Sydenham, S.E., London.* 2744, P.M. June 1900.

1968 **Nicholls,** George H. 41 *Stanley Street, Southsea.* 2068, W.M. October 1904.

1969 **Nicholls,** Harry. *Rupert Cottage, Bedford Park, W., London.* **Grand Standard Bearer, Dep. Grand Director of Ceremonies.** November 1903.

1970 **Nichols,** H. Bertram. 41 *Thornton Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W., London.* 1180, P.M., *1016,* P.Z. May 1898.

1971 **Nickel,** Dr. August Ferdinand Alexander. *Perleberg, Germany.* Loge zur Perle. October 1895.

1972 **Nicklin,** John Bailey. *Chattanooga, Tennessee, U.S.A.* P.M. March 1892.

1973 **Nicolls,** J. B. *The Grange, Guernsey.* Pr.G.Sc. and Pr.G.So.E. Local Secretary for the Channel Islands. October 1901.

1974 **Nicol,** John Coulson. *Elmdon Lodge, Acocks Green, Birmingham.* 74, P.M. June 1899.

1975 **Nieuwoudt,** Gerrit, M.B., M.R.C.S. *Darling, Malmesbury, Cape Colony.* St. Jan. (D.C.), *56* (S.C.) October 1901.

1976 **Nightingale,** Charles. *Glover's Lodge, Reigate, Surrey.* 1362. January 1900.

1977 **Nilsson,** Pehr. *Waltham, Massachusetts, U.S.A.* Corinthian Lodge, Walden Chapter. May 1900.

1978 **Nixon,** Dr. Edward John. *Heidelberg, Vaal River Colony.* 2354, P.M. May 1898.

1979 **Nixon,** John Clarke. *West Riding Asylum, Menston, Leeds.* 1522. October 1899.

1980 **Noakes,** H. W. *Messrs. Stimson & Sons,* 8 *Moorgate Street, E.C., London.* 108, P.M., *749,* Z. May 1892.

1981 **Noakes,** J. Norman. *The Brewery, Bermondsey, S.E., London.* 92,P.M., *92,* M.E.Z. March 1901.

1982 **Noakes,** Wickham. *Selsdon Park, Croydon, Surrey.* 92, P.M., *92,* P.Z. March 1902.

1983 **Nock,** George Arthur. *National Provincial Bank of England, Hull.* 1896. January 1889.

1984 **Nock,** Guy Henry. *Lane Cottage, Shifnal, Salop.* 395. May 1901.

1985 **Noehmer,** C. W. 3 *Havelock Road, Croydon, Surrey.* 186, P.M. January 1895.

1986 **Norfolk,** Thomas. 9 *Manor Row, Roseberry Road, Bradford.* 600. January 1888.

1987 **Norman,** George. 12 *Brock Street, Bath.* 41, P.M., *41,* P.J.G.W., Somerset. November 1895.

1988 **Norris,** John. *Stratford Lodge, Wylde Green, Birmingham.* 1016, W.M., *1031.* March 1904.

1989 **Northcroft,** Henry. *Swansfield Lodge, Stone, Kent.* 46, W.M., *1305,* J. May 1904.

1990 ***Norton,** Eardley. *Château de l'Ile Blanche, Locquirec, Finistere, France.* 1189,W.M. Nov. 1895.

1991 **Norton,** James Stephen. 8 *Broad Street, Hereford.* P.Pr.G.J.D. March 1900.

1992 **Notcutt,** Ernest Toller Mursell. Box 552, *Cape Town.* P.D.D.G.M., S.Afr.W.Div. June 1903.

1993 **Nunn,** Richard Joseph, M.D. 5 *York Street, Savannah, Georgia, U.S.A.* 15, P.M., *3*, P.K. Nov. 1889.

1994 **Nunneley,** Frederick Pitcairn. *Oxford & Cambridge Club, S.W., London.* P.P.G.Pt., Oxon. January 1902.

1995 **Nuttall,** John Robert. 13 *Thornfield, Lancaster.* 1051, P.M., P.Z. Local Secretary for North Lancashire. May 1899.

1996 **Odell,** J. W. *Grove Farm, Stanmore, Middlesex.* 1549. March 1902.

1997 **O'Donnell,** Francis. 1570, *Grove Street, Oakland, California, U.S.A.* P.M., P.H.P. October 1900.

1998 **O'Duffy,** John. 58 *Rutland Square, Dublin.* 249, P.M., *93*, K. January 1899.

1999 **Oehley,** Oliver Charles. *Somerset East, Cape Colony.* 1585. October 1897.

2000 **Oetzmann,** Charles H. *Brighton Road, Surbiton, Surrey.* 2146. March 1898.

2001 **Officer,** William. 21 *Castle Street, Edinburgh.* **Past Grand Deacon.** October 1894.

2002 **O'Halloran,** George Michael. *Northam, West Australia.* 10 (W.A.C.) October 1902.

2003 **O'Hara,** James. 18 *Cope Street, Dublin.* LIII, *XI.* May 1904.

2004 **Öien,** Bertram. *Trondjhem, Norway.* June 1902.

2005 **Oliver,** Andrew. 5 *Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate, W., London.* 263, *2416.* May 1900.

2006 **Oliver,** Rev. Henry Francis. *The Vicarage, Fenny Stratford, Bucks.* 2086, P.M., P.P.G.Chap. May 1903.

2007 **Oppert,** Emile Daniel. 38 *Belsize Park, N.W., London.* P.M. November 1895.

2008 **Oram,** William Adams. *Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank, Bombay.* P.Dis.G.D., Japan. May 1897.

2009 **Oranje,** Pieter. *Barberton, Vaal River Colony.* Lodge Jubilee (D.C.), P.M. October 1898.

2010 **O'Rorke,** William Joseph. 22 *Lister Gate, Nottingham.* P.Pr.A.G.D.C. Local Secretary for Nottingham. January 1898.

2011 **Orttewell,** Richard. *Maldon, Essex.* 1024, P.M., *1024.* November 1894.

2012 **Osborne,** Edmund Arthur. *San José, Costa Rica.* **Grand Secretary,** Representative Grand Lodge, Montana. November 1901.

2013 **Osman,** Constant Edward. 132 *Commercial Road, E., London.* 2469, P.M. November 1898.

2014 **Overbeck,** H. E. 51 *Station Road, Finchley, N., London.* 216, P.M. May 1898.

2015 **Owen,** F. W. 168 *High Street, Stoke Newington, N., London.* 1981. March 1904.

2016 **Owen,** S. Walsh, L.R.C.P. 10 *Shepherd's Bush Road, W., London.* 901, *201.* October 1898.

2017 **Owen,** Walter Thomas, A.C.A., F.R.G.S. 22 *Colmore Row, Birmingham.* 925, 1016. Jan. 1903.

2018 **Owens,** Frederick Edward. 56 *Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.* 2433, P.M., *2433.* May 1898.

2019 **Oxland,** Rev. John Oxley. *Hill Crests, Gillets, Pine Town, Natal.* **District Grand Chaplain.** May 1888.

2020 **Packer,** Henry John. *Asylum, Toowoomba, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.), P.M., *194* (S.C.), P.Z. October 1894.

2021 **Page,** Alfred. 19 & 21 *Fowler Street, South Shields.* 2520, P.M., *240*, Sc.N. May 1895.

2022 **Page,** Alfred, J.P. *Long Row, Nottingham.* **Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Grand Standard Bearer.** January 1899.

2023 **Page,** Alfred. 25 *King Street, Cheapside, E.C., London.* 79, P.M. March 1899.

2024 **Page,** W. S. *Roding House, Woodford Bridge, Essex.* 186, P.M., P.G.S. of W. October 1894.

2025 **Page,** W. T. *Lynthorpe, Bromyard Road, Worcester.* **Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Grand Standard Bearer.** October 1896.

2026 **Paine,** Charles C. *Hillfield, Haverstock Hill, N.W., London.* 2242, P.M. January 1900.

2027 **Painter,** Edwin Richard. *St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street, E.C., London.* 766. May 1898.

2028 **Pakes,** John James. 2 *Cedar Road, Teddington.* 871, P.M., *140*, P.Z. January 1890.

2029 **Palmer,** Frank T. 12 *Montpellier Avenue, Cheltenham.* 246, P.M. January 1901.

2030 **Palmer,** Henry. *Manor House, Medomsley, Co. Durham.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.A.So. June 1899.

2031 **Palmer,** Rev. James Nelson. *Bembridge, near Ryde, Isle of Wight.* **Past Grand Chaplain and Past Grand Sojourner, England.** November 1888.

2032 ***Palmer-Thomas,** R. 5 *Horbury Crescent, Notting Hill Gate, W., London.* 1929, P.M., P.Z. June 1891.

2033 **Papenfus,** Herbert B. Box 1032, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* Star of the Rand Lodge. October 1891.

2034 **Papworth,** Oliver. 9 *St. Andrew's Hill, Cambridge.* Pr.G.Sec., P.Pr.G.H. June 1894.

2035 **Paramore,** David Lewis. *Snohomish, Washington, U.S.A.* **Past Grand High Priest.** October 1893.

2036 **Parker,** Frederick H., Judge, M.A., B.L., F.R.G.S. *Nikosia, Cyprus.* 2277, P.M., *2402*, P.Z. Local Secretary for Cyprus. November 1902.

2037 **Parker,** George Philip. 3 *Ormonde Terrace, N.W., London.* 1397, P.M. June 1898.

2038 **Parker,** Gerald Longley. *Government House, Perth, West Australia.* 2566, *2566*. March 1899.

2039 **Parker,** William Fox. *Armidale, New South Wales.* Dis.G.Insp.W. May 1895.

2040 ·**Parkin,** Henry. 64 *Devereux Road, New Wandsworth, S.W., London.* 2000. November 1903.

2041 **Parkinson,** Thomas James. *Argus Printing Co., Tudor Street, E.C., London.* 2528. May 1901.

2042 **Parolini,** Antonio. 5 *St. John's Lane, E.C., London.* 2687. June 1902.

2043 **Parson,** Charles H. *Golden, British Columbia, Canada.* 11. May 1904.

2044 **Partridge,** Samuel Steads. 91 *De Montfort Square, Leicester.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.) January 1889.

2045 **Pastfield,** John Robinson. *Princes Street South, St. Thomas, Exeter.* 39. March 1897.

2046 **Paterson,** Walter Saunders. *Dalla, Rangoon, Burma.* 1268, P.M. May 1901.

2047 ***Pattani,** Prabhashankar Dalpatram. *Dewan, Bhavnagar, India.* 2787. October 1904.

2048 **Patterson,** Dr. John N. *Lismore House, Earlestown, Lancashire.* P.Pr.D.G.D.C. March 1901.

2049 **Patterson,** J. W. 14 *Mitchell Street, West Hartlepool.* 2462. January 1903.

2050 **Patton,** Thomas R. *Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* **Grand Treasurer of Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania; Representative of Grand Lodge of England.** May 1887.

2051 **Pavitt,** G. W. 14 *Barking Road, Canning Town, E., London.* 860. May 1898.

2052 **Pawsey,** W. J. *Northwoods, Bridgemary, near Fareham, Hants.* 2153, P.M. May 1900.

2053 **Paxton,** George. 195 *Great Portland Street, W., London.* 435. January 1901.

2054 **Payne,** Garrett. 6 *Scrubbs Lane, Willesden, N.W., London.* 871. October 1904.

2055 ***Paynter,** Henry Harold. *Coolgardie, Western Australia.* 900 (S.C.), P.M., *287* (S.C.). Nov. 1902.

2056 **Pearce,** Christopher. 73 *Commercial Road, Bournemouth.* P.P.G.A.D. of C., Hants. and Isle of Wight (C. & R.A.) Local Secretary for Bournemouth. March 1901.

2057 **Pearce,** Gilbert P. *Mellanear House, Hayle, Cornwall.* P.Pr.G.W., Cornwall. Librarian of Coombe Masonic Library, Hayle. March 1887.

2058 **Pearce,** Herbert George. *Penhalonga, Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678. November 1900.

2059 **Pearse,** Albert, Capt. R.A.M.C. *Aldershot.* 1174. March 1899.

2060 **Pearson,** Ernest A. *Eton, Mackay, Queensland.* 2624, P.M. November 1896.

2061 **Pearson,** Thomas. *Adderstone Mains, Belford, Northumberland.* 424. October 1903.

2062 **Peart,** Thomas W. 24 *St. Kilda's Road, Stoke Newington, N., London.* 11, P.M. June 1902.

2063 **Peck,** Allen Millard. 82 *Elm Street, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* 36, P.M. May 1893.

2064 **Peck,** Andrew. 1345 *Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.* 719, *209*. October 1891.

2065 **Peck,** Michael Charles. *Park Villa, The Valley, Scarborough.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Past Grand Assistant Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) March 1892.

2066 ***Peek,** Rev. R. *Drewsteignton, Newton Abbot, Devon.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** May 1888.

2067 **Pellon,** José F. *Cienfuegos, Cuba.* **Grand Master.** May 1893.

2068 **Pemberton,** W. A. *Dio. Boy's School, Naini Tal, N.W.P., India.* P.D.G.J.W., Bengal, D.G.Sc.N. Local Secretary for the N.W. Prov. and Oudh. March 1898.

2069 **Pembroke,** R. W. 45 *Carson Road, West Dulwich, S.E., London.* 1155. May 1901.

2070 **Penley,** W. S. *The Vines, St. John's, Woking, Surrey.* **Past Grand Treasurer.** March 1904.

2071 **Penn,** Alex Streathern. *Masonic Club, Singapore.* 1555. October 1902.

2072 **Penny,** Major J., I.M.S. *Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Parliament Street, S.W., London.* 542. March 1901.

2073 **Pentz,** Henry Home Ley. *Athens Villa, Mouille Point, Cape Town,* L. De Goede Hoop. Jan. 1899.

2074 **Pepper,** J. F. *Handsworth, Birmingham.* **Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies** (C. & R.A.) March 1898.

2075 **Perceval,** John James. *West Gate House, Wexford, Ireland.* Dep.Pr.G.M. May 1899.

2076 **Percival,** Michael Passawer. *I Opernüng 3, Vienna.* 357. January 1903.

2077 **Perkins,** Edward Payson. *Chester Hill, Woodchester, Gloucestershire.* 2709. March 1903.

2078 **Perrott,** Robert Rees. *c/o Harbour Board, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* 711, P.M. May 1902.

2079 **Peschek,** Julius. 44 *Wellington Road, Charlton, S.E., London.* 1681. January 1904.

2080 **Peters,** Frederick William. Box 747, *Johannesburg, Vaal River Colony.* January 1889.

2081 **Peters,** Herbert William. *West End, Kimberley, South Africa.* D.G.Sec., C.S. Africa. June 1888.

2082 **Petherbridge,** Robert. 13 *Belsize Park Gardens, N.W., London.* 183. May 1901.

2083 **Petrie,** David. Box 152, *Pretoria, Vaal River Colony.* October 1896.

2084 **Pettigrew,** George Attwood. *Sioux Falls, South Dakota, U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary.** Oct. 1894.

2085 **Phelps,** W. E. 6 *Diamond Terrace, Blackheath, S.E., London.* 1670, P.M., *2395.* January 1898.

2086 **Phillipson,** Ferdinand. *Tordenskjoldsgade 24, Copenhagen.* L. Ferdinande Caroline, Hamburg. May 1893.

2087 **Phillips,** Ebenezer S. 1120 *Kossuth Street, Bridgeport, Connecticut, U.S.A.* 3, *13.* March 1894.

2088 **Phillips,** George Thorne. *Wokingham, Berks.* 2437. June 1896.

2089 **Phillips,** Joseph. *St. George's Studio, Altrincham, Cheshire.* 339. June 1902.

2090 **Phillipps,** W. Herbert. *Adelaide, South Australia.* 38. May 1898.

2091 **Philon,** Nicholas. *Piraeus, Greece.* **Grand Secretary, Greece.** Local Secretary for Greece. March 1890.

2092 **Pickering,** George Alfred. *Guildhall, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Steward.** March 1892.

2093 **Pickering,** Thomas. 42 *Osborne Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 24, *24.* June 1892.

2094 **Pickersgill,** Charles Phillips. 3 *Marlborough Terrace, Dewsbury, Yorks.* 827, P.M. Oct. 1898.

2095 **Pickett,** Jacob, M.D. 49 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C., London.* 766, P.M. January 1895.

2096 **Pickett,** John. *Stratford, Taranaki, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Steward.** May 1893.

2097 **Pickford,** Alfred. *New Delph, near Oldham.* P.P.G.Treas., P.P.A.G.So.E., West Lancashire. June 1898.

2098 ***Pierce,** W. Frank. *Crocker Building, San Francisco, California.* **Deputy Grand High Priest, California.** January 1897.

2099 **Pike,** E. H. *Fire Engine Station, Upper Street, Islington, N., London.* 2374. March 1903.

2100 **Pike,** Herbert Watson, I.C.S. *Sitapur, India.* 391, 1204, P.M., *891,* P.H. October 1896.

2101 **Pilcher,** Herbert Catchpool. *S. Brit. Ins. Co., Cape Town.* 398 (S.C.) January 1901.

2102 **Pilkington,** Rev. J. Holme. *The Rectory, Framlingham, Suffolk.* **Grand Chaplain.** June 1903.

2103 **Pillow,** Edward. *Le Grange, Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich.* 1500. October 1902.

2104 **Pimlott,** William Henry. *King's Creek, Clifton, Queensland.* 901 (S.C.), P.M. October 1895.

2105 **Pinckard,** George Josiah. P.O.B. 1759, *New Orleans, U.S.A.* **Past Grand High Priest, Representative of Grand Lodge of England at Grand Lodge, Louisiana.** May 1887.

2106 **Pinwill,** William Richard. *8th King's Regiment, Holywood, Belfast.* 2477. June 1897.

2107 **Piper,** Arthur W. *Cowra Chambers, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.* 38. January 1904.

2108 **Pirie-Gordon,** H. *Gwernvale, Crickhowel, South Wales.* 357. October 1903.

2109 **Pittman,** J. J. 59 *Dingwall Road, Croydon, Surrey.* 538, P.M. March 1897.

2110 **Pitts,** Alvah Grenelle. 111 *Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.* 357, *133.* Local Secretary for Michigan. March 1899.

2111 **Piza,** Benjamin Emil. *San José, Costa Rica.* 3 (C.R.C.) November 1901.

2112 **Plews,** William John. *Thornville, Darlington.* 2610, P.M., *111.* November 1901.

2113 **Pleydell-Bouverie,** The Hon. Stuart. *High Barn, Godalming, Surrey.* 1591. June 1904.

2114 **Plumbe,** Rowland, F.R.I.B.A. 13 *Fitzroy Square, W., London.* **Past Grand Superintendent of Works.** June 1896.

2115 **Plummer,** H. B. W., M.D. *West Bromwich, Staffords.* 2784. March 1903.

2116 **Pocklington,** W. H. 5 *Arthur Road, Holloway, N., London.* 1258, P.M. May 1898.

2117 **Pocock,** F. Ernest, M.D. *The Limes, St. Mark's Road, North Kensington, W., London.* **Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies.** June 1904.

2118 **Pocock,** James Charles. *Military Telegraphs, Pulau Brani, Singapore.* 224, P.M., *508,* J. Mar. 1893.

2119 **Poirin,** Napoleon Vincent Phillipe. *Beckington, Burnt Ash Road, S.E., London.* 2579. Jan. 1898.

2120 **Polasky,** Dr. A. 418 *West Walnut Street, Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A.* 210, *14,* P.H.P. Oct. 1901.

2121 **Pollard,** Joseph. 51 *Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, W., London.* P.P.G.W., Surrey. Oct. 1899.

2122 **Polson,** Thomas Andrew. *Dudley Lodge, Malden, Surrey.* 1826, P.M., *2000.* January 1901.

2123 **Pond,** Samuel. *Blandford, Dorset.* 1266. January 1897.

2124 **Pontifex,** Reginald Dudley. *London & Brazilian Bank, Buenos Ayres.* 901. May 1904.

2125 **Pool,** Arthur G. *North Parade, Penzance, Cornwall.* 121. January 1903.

2126 **Poole,** Clement Vaughan. 32 *Grove Road, Norwich.* 93. October 1902.

2127 **Poole,** William George. *Leighland, Grange Road, Sutton, Surrey.* 860, P.M., *860,* P.Z. Jan. 1894.

2128 ***Pope,** Edward Barfoot George. 4 *Rua da Estrella, Lisbon, Portugal.* 617, *617.* May 1892.

2129 **Pope,** Seth L. Box 256, *Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.* **Past Grand High Priest.** Jan. 1899.

2130 **Postlewaite,** William H. 1233 *South 15th Street, Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.* 84. January 1900.

2131 **Poston,** Henry. 39 *Lombard Street, E.C., London.* 19, P.M. March 1892.

2132 **Potter,** Robert. 9 *Crossley Street, Halifax.* 275, P.M., *61,* P.Z. June 1900.

2133 **Pound,** Roscoe. 1969 *A Street, Lincoln, Nebraska, U.S.A.* 54. June 1902.

2134 **Pounder,** Festus Kelly. *St. John's Terrace, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford.* 210, P.M., *935*, P.K. May 1904.

2135 **Powell,** Arthur Cecil. *The Hermitage, Weston-super-Mare.* P.P.G.S.Wks., Bristol, *187*, P.Z. November 1902.

2136 **Powell,** F. A., F.R.I.B.A. 344 *Kennington Road, S.E., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) November 1887.

2137 **Powell,** J. W. 12 *Priory Court Mansions, Mazenod Avenue, West Hampstead, N.W., London.* 2098. January 1904.

2138 **Powis,** George Trigance. 78 *Loop Street, Cape Town.* De Goede Hoop Lodge. May 1899.

2139 **Powley,** George Henry. *Norfolk House, Hamilton Road, Ponsonby, Auckland, New Zealand.* **Past Deputy Grand Master, Past Grand Zerubbabel, New Zealand.** Oct. 1891.

2140 **Pownall,** Wright D. 400 *Broadway, New York City, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** May 1900.

2141 **Prenzlau,** Julius. *Bosjes Spruit, Brandfort, O.R.C.* 1022 Lodge Unity (D.C.) March 1895.

2142 **Preston,** Donald William. *Penryn, Knyveton Road, Bournemouth.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.So. Mar.1899.

2143 **Pretty,** Edward. *St. George's Terrace, Perth, West Australia.* P.D.G.S.W. (W.A.C.) June 1900.

2144 **Prewett,** Walter Stevens. *Cairns, North Queensland.* P.D.G.D.C. May 1902.

2145 **Pride,** Edwin Dawson. 21 *E. Quarters, H.M. Prison, Dartmoor.* 1037. November 1902.

2146 **Prillevitz,** Johannes Marius. *Broadstreet House, E.C., London.* St. Jan. (D.C.) January 1904.

2147 **Prior,** Ephraim. 303 *Fulwood Road, Sheffield.* 1794. January 1898.

2148 **Probyn,** Lieut.-Col. Clifford. 55 *Grosvenor Street, W., London.* **Past Grand Treasurer.** May 1897.

2149 **Procter,** Alfred. 28 *Gillygate, York.* 236, P.M., *236*. January 1897.

2150 **Proctor,** Frederick Stephen. *Qu'Appelle, Assa, Canada.* **Past District Deputy Grand Master, Manitoba.** October 1896.

2151 **Proctor,** John James Beauchamp. *South African College, Cape Town.* P.D.G.W. May 1899.

2152 **Proudfoot,** William James Crumpton Dallas. Box 11 *St. Vincent, West Indies.* **Past District Grand Assistant Secretary and Registrar, Barbados.** June 1901.

2153 **Prynn,** Fred. *New Union Street, Moor Lane, E.C., London.* 334. June 1898.

2154 ***Pryce,** Thomas Lawrence. P.O.B. 247, *Johannesburg, Vaal River Colony.* 828, *2313*. Local Secretary for Johannesburg. May 1890.

2155 **Pudsey,** Colonel Henry Fawcett. *Anlaby Road, Hull.* P.G.S.W., P.G.H. June 1889.

2156 **Pugh,** W. F. 1 *Snowdon Villas, Upper Bangor, North Wales.* 998. March 1903.

2157 **Pullen,** John. 5 *Heber Road, Dulwich, S.E., London.* 1539. March 1904.

2158 **Pulvermann,** Martin. 26 *Minories, E.C., London.* 19. October 1895.

2159 **Purdie,** Alexander, M.A. *Pine Street, Perth, West Australia.* 7 (W.A.C.) November 1902.

2160 **Purey-Cust,** the Very Rev. Arthur Perceval, Dean of York. *The Deanery, York.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** January 1888.

2161 **Purton,** John Frederick. *Tenby House, Palace Road, Hornsey, N., London.* 1541, P.M., *1269*. March 1901.

2162 **Purvis,** Rev. A. E. 1 *De Vaux Place, Salisbury.* 379, P.M., Pr.G.Chap. March 1897.

2163 **Puxty,** Charles Ivor. Box 575, *Cape Town.* 334, *334*. June 1903.

2164 **Pyle,** William. 46 *Denmark Hill, S.E., London.* 1475, J.W. May 1904.

2165 **Pym,** Edward Ferriter Lucas. *Longreach, Queensland.* 2746, P.M. October 1899.

2166 **Quayle,** Mark. P.O.B. 919, *New Orleans, U.S.A.* 1, P.M. October 1889.

2167 **Quinn,** Robert Nicholas Fernehough. *Kent Street, Teneriffe, Brisbane, Queensland.* 898 (S.C.), *248* (S.C.) March 1902.

2168 **Raby,** Frederick. 14 *Elderslie Road, Eltham, S.E., London.* 1973. January 1903.

2169 **Rahman,** the Hon. Abdul Dato Sri Amar d'Raja, C.M.G. *Johore, Bahru, Johore, Straits Settlements.* 1152. November 1893.

2170 **Rainey,** James Jarvis. *Spilsby, Lincolnshire.* 426, *721*. March 1890.

2171 **Ralling,** Thomas John. *Winnock Lodge, Colchester, Essex.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Sword Bearer.** January 1890.

2172 **Ramsay,** William Boswell. Box 258, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 851 (S.C.), P.M. October 1899.

2173 **Ramsden,** Ernest Western. *Burrundie, v/ Port Darwin, South Australia.* 294. October 1903.

2174 **Randolph,** Lieut.-General Charles Wilson. 76 *Chester Square, S.W., London.* **Grand Superintendent, Sussex.** May 1893.

2175 **Ranken,** Hugh Bullen. *Bank of Australia, Hughenden, Queensland.* 2167. March 1900.

2176 **Ratcliffe,** Charles. 13 *Rufford Road, Elm Park, Fairfield, Liverpool.* 216, P.M., P.Z. May 1892.
2177 **Rawson,** Robert. *Ryedale Terrace, Dumfries, N.B.* 53 (S.C.), P.M. January 1902.
2178 **Raymond,** Henry Francis. *Garryowen, Victoria Park, Dorchester.* P.Pr.G.D. March 1888.
2179 **Raymond,** Percy Miles. Box 554, *Sacramento, California, U.S.A.* 51. January 1896.
2180 **Rayner,** Felix Reuben. *East London, South Africa.* 1790. November 1900.
2181 **Read,** R. S. *Beaumont, St. Ives, Cornwall.* 1272, P.M. January 1895.
2182 **Read,** Richard Charles. 10 *Finsbury Square, E.C., London.* P.P.G.D., Middlesex. June 1902.
2183 **Rebman,** Francis Joseph. 129 *Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C., London.* 1768, P.M., *2000.* Jan. 1897.
2184 **Redfearn,** Thomas Butler. 20 *Scale-Lane, Hull.* P.P.G.W., A.P.G.Sec., A.P.G.Sc.E. Jan. 1895.
2185 **Reed,** George William. 92 *Ritherden Road, Upper Tooting, S.W., London.* 13, P.M. March 1899.
2186 **Reed,** W. H. *Dawleigh, Aylesbury Road, Boscombe, Hants.* 382. January 1893.
2187 **Reep,** John Robertson. *Franklin House, South Norwood, S.E., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) June 1890.
2188 **Rees,** S. P. 25 *Bartholomew Road, N.W., London.* 1446, *2416.* November 1903.
2189 ***Rees,** Thomas Ernest. Box 691, *Cape Town.* 1366. March 1898.
2190 **Rees,** W. Burt. 317 *North Soto Street, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.* January 1903.
2191 **Reeve,** William. 65½ *York Street, Westminster, S.W., London.* 901. May 1900.
2192 **Reid,** Arthur Henry, F.R.I.B.A. Box 120, *Cape Town.* P.Dis.G.Sup. of W., Transvaal and Eastern Division, South Africa. October 1889.
2193 **Reid,** Lieut. George S. B. *Cape Police, Colesberg, Cape Colony.* 2252, *2252.* May 1902.
2194 **Reid,** Herbert Cartwright, M I.C.E. *Admiralty, H.M. Dockyard, Malta.* 2913, P.M. March 1903.
2195 **Reid,** John. Box 1760, *Johannesburg, Vaal River Colony.* 1022. January 1899.
2196 **Reinthaler,** James E., M.D. 802 *81st Street, New York, U.S.A.* 279, P.M. June 1904.
2197 **Reizenstein,** Henry. 277 *Winchester House, E.C., London.* 2075. June 1903.
2198 **Rendell,** Arthur Paige. 1 *Lindum Terrace, Bradford.* 974, *974.* March 1893.
2199 **Rendle,** Rev. Alfred James, M.A. *The Rectory, Rondebosch, Cape Town.* P.Dis.G.Ch. March 1899.
2200 **Rennie,** John. *Spey Street, Invercargill, New Zealand.* 9 (N.Z C.) October 1903.
2201 **Retallack-Moloney,** Joseph Henry. 199 *Romford Road, E., London.* P.P.G.Sup.W., *933,* P.Z. November 1894.
2202 **Reubelt,** John Herbert. 339 *Hamilton Street, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.* May 1902.
2203 **Reynolds,** Captain Cecil Edwards, R.A. *Chesterford Park, Great Chesterford, Essex.* 488, P.M. *488.* October 1888.
2204 **Rice,** Obadiah Handford. 67 *Pitt Street, Norwich.* 213. October 1902.
2205 **Rich,** Harry Nelson. *Ladner, British Columbia, Canada.* 9, P.M. January 1896.
2206 ***Richards,** George. 3 *Kensington Palace Gardens, W., London.* **District Grand Master, Transvaal.** October 1888.
2207 **Richards,** Thomas George. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2459. October 1902.
2208 **Richardson,** Arthur Connor. *Granville House, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 1624, *1664,* March 1898.
2209 **Richardson,** Harry, C.E. 5 *Somerset Road, Handsworth Wood, Birmingham.* 482. June 1900.
2210 **Richardson,** Henry. 4 *Church Street, Greenwich, S.E., London.* 140, P.M. March 1892.
2211 **Richardson,** William. *Guisborough, Yorks.* P.D.W., North and East Yorks. January 1898.
2212 **Riches,** H. J. *North Terrace, Boulder City, West Australia.* *219* (S.C.) November 1902.
2213 ***Richmond,** A. E. 28 *Nelson Road, Great Yarmouth.* 100. January 1903.
2214 **Rickon,** Frederic John Henry. Room 236, *Phelan Building, San Francisco, U.S.A.* 2, P.M., P.H.P. March 1897.
2215 ***Rideal,** George Samuel. Box 1130, *Johannesburg, Vaal River Colony.* 744 (S.C.) May 1895.
2216 **Rider,** Rev. W. Wilkinson. *Musgrave Road, Beara, Durban, Natal.* 711, P.M. March 1894.
2217 **Rigg,** Richard, M.P. *Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W., London.* 2217, W.M. May 1904.
2218 **Riley,** Henry. *Victoria Mansions,* 28 *Victoria Street, S.W., London.* 2128. November 1894.
2219 **Rimell,** George. 7 *Bentinck Mansions, Manchester Square, W., London.* 2492. March 1899.
2220 **Rivington,** Edward. *Chappel, Earl's Colne, R.S.O., Essex.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Jersey. Oct. 1896.
2221 **Robbins,** Alfred Farthing. *Dunheved, Villa Road, Brixton, S.W., London.* 1928, P.M., *1928.* January 1899.
2222 **Robbins,** Joseph. *Jacksonville, Illinois, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** January 1893.
2223 **Robert,** Thomas Bullock. 9 *Ravenslea Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W., London.* 55, P.M. November 1902.

2224 **Roberts,** Rev. C. E., M.A. *Halton, Tring, Herts.* **Past Grand Chaplain, Past Principal Grand Sojourner.** January 1900.

2225 **Roberts,** Edward, M.A. *Plas Maesinclu, Caernarvon, North Wales.* Dep.Pr.G.Master. **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer.** March 1894.

2226 **Roberts,** Hugh Jones, Surgeon, J.P. *Gwyddfor, Penygroes, R.S.O., Caernarvon.* 606, P.M. May 1901.

2227 **Roberts,** John. Box 321, *Cape Town.* P.Dis.G.W., Dis.G.J., S. Africa, W. Division. June 1890.

2228 **Roberts,** William Field. *Fern Bank, Gainsborough Road, Bedford Park, W., London.* 1471. March 1898.

2229 **Robertson,** Rev. Arthur George Lennox. 59 *Granville Park, Lewisham, S.E., London.* 2329, P.M. *617*, P.Z., P.Dis.G.Chap., Argentine Republic. September 1887.

2230 **Robertson,** George. *Wellington, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Secretary, New Zealand. Representative of the Grand Orient of Italy.** Local Secretary for Wellington New Zealand. May 1892.

2231 **Robertson,** Major J. R. *Johannesburg, Vaal River Colony.* 1413. June 1889.

2232 **Robertson,** Robert. 106 *North High Street, Musselburgh, N.B.* 415, P.M. June 1902.

2233 **Robertson,** Walter W. *Wardie Bank, Trinity, Edinburgh.* **Past Grand Architect, Past Grand Recorder.** May 1900.

2234 **Robeson,** John Granville. *Carlsruhe, Dickenson Road, Crouch End, N., London.* 192, P.M. October 1896.

2235 **Robin,** Rev. Leonard Philip. *Church House, Westminster, S.W., London.* 367, *1388* (N.Z.C.) October 1900.

2236 **Robinson,** A. A. 101 *Bow Road, E., London.* 2549. June 1899.

2237 **Robinson,** Charles. 8 *Baker Street, Portman Square, W., London.* 1541, P.M. January 1896.

2238 **Robinson,** Edward Arthur. *Boydell House, Avenue Road, Aston, Birmingham.* 1163, *1031.* March 1901.

2239 **Robinson,** Frederick Cuthbertson. *Yorkshire Penny Bank, Manchester Road, Bradford.* P.P.G.D., P.Pr.G.So., West Yorks. May 1889.

2240 **Robinson,** George Herbert. *The Cottage, Lee-on-Solent, Hants.* 2101, *777.* March 1900.

2241 **Robinson,** John. 33 *High Road, Darlington, Durham.* P.Pr.G.W., *111*, P.Z. January 1896.

2242 ***Robinson,** John. *The Flow, Cattogs, Comber, Co. Down.* P.Pr.G.D., Antrim. October 1896.

2243 **Robinson,** John Peter. 17 *Gower Place, W.C., London.* October 1904.

2244 **Robinson,** Percy. 72 *Albion Street, Leeds.* 1221. June 1901.

2245 **Robson,** Allan. 8 *Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 1626, *1664.* May 1904.

2246 **Rodriguez,** Francisco de Paula. 20 *Estrella, Havana, Cuba.* **Grand Secretary General Supreme Council, 33° A.A.S.R. Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Cuba.** May 1893.

2247 **Roehrich,** Edward. 3 *Copthall Chambers, E.C., London.* **Past District Grand Director of Ceremonies.** June 1904.

2248 ***Roffey,** James Richard. 106 *Leeds Street, Liverpool.* 1937. March 1889.

2249 **Rogers,** Edward. "*The People," Milford Lane, Strand, W.C., London.* 2948. January 1904.

2250 **Rogers,** William. 93 *Chancery Lane, W.C., London.* 1339, P.M. March 1896.

2251 **Ronaldson,** Rev. W. *Dunedin, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Secretary.** Local Sec. for Otago. May 1888.

2252 **Rooth,** Edward. *Pretoria, Vaal River Colony.* 1747. June 1894.

2253 ***Roper,** John. *Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland.* 1974. March 1893.

2254 **Rose,** Max. 66 *Kennington Road, S.E., London.* 1558. March 1904.

2255 **Rosenbaum,** Rev. Morris. 6 *Westmoreland Road, Newcastle on-Tyne.* 2557. October 1903.

2256 **Rosenskjar,** Christian Martin. *Hughenden, Queensland.* 2176. May 1902.

2257 **Ross,** George. *Railway Station, Maryborough, Queensland.* 752 (S.C.), P.M., *246* (S.C.), P.Z. October 1895.

2258 **Ross-Johnson,** Dennis. *Central Station, Madras.* P.D.G.W., P.D.G.D.C. (R.A.) October 1893.

2259 **Roundell,** Christopher Foulis. 17 *Buckingham Gate Gardens, S.W., London.* 357. May 1899.

2260 **Roux,** Adrian J. T. *Malmesbury, Cape Colony.* Lodge San Jan (D.C.), P.M. May 1898.

2261 **Rowbotham,** Thomas. *Netherton House, Kenwood Park Road, Sheffield.* 1239, P.M. Nov. 1901.

2262 **Rowell,** Benjamin, W. 206 *Masonic Temple, Boston, Massachusetts.* May 1898.

2263 **Rowe-Rowe,** H. Box 769, *Cape Town.* P.D.G.St. June 1898.

2264 **Rowley,** Walter, M.I.C.E., F.S.A., F.G.S. *Alderhill, Meanwood, Leeds.* 289. March 1888.

2265 **Rowsell,** Alfred William. *Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* P.D.G.D. October 1889.

2266 **Rowsell,** Ebenezer William. *Glenavon, Neston Avenue, Withington, near Manchester.* 2359, W.M. March 1904.

2267 ***Roy,** Robert. *2 Garden Court, Temple, E.C., London.* P.Pr.G.Pt., Cambridge. November 1888.

2268 **Royston,** Joseph. *22 Newmarket Road, Cambridge.* 441, P.M., P.Z. October 1903.

2269 **Royston,** Rev. Peter. *Orton, Longueville, Peterborough.* P.P.G.Chap., Norths & Hunts. May 1897.

2270 **Ruby,** William Harry. *Maybury Lodge, Yorke Road, Reigate, Surrey.* 1362. May 1899.

2271 **Rudd,** John. *172 Palatine Road, West Didsbury, Manchester.* 2688, *1045.* June 1899.

2272 **Rudderow,** Samuel Glover. *Front and Market Street, Camden, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 15, P.M., *19*, P.H.P. March 1904.

2273 **Rumble,** Thomas William. *18 Aldermanbury, E.C., London.* 134, *2147.* June 1903.

2274 **Rupp,** George P. *Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* Grand Librarian Pennsylvania. Local Secretary for Pennsylvania. October 1903.

2275 **Rush,** James Walker. *94 Leadenhall Street, E.C., London.* 1531. June 1903.

2276 **Rush,** Conductor John Shipman. *Cordite Factory, Aruvankad, Nilgiri Hills, India.* P.D.G.D.C., P.D.G.S.B. (R.A.), Burma. January 1895.

2277 **Rushforth,** Robert Henry. *High Street, Amersham, Bucks.* March 1901.

2278 ***Rushton,** W. H. *Agra Canal, Muttra, North West Provinces, India.* 413. June 1895.

2279 **Rushton,** William. *32 Harley Street, W., London.* 2528. November 1899.

2280 **Russack,** W. J. C. *Marine Hotel, St. Andrew's, N.B.* May 1899.

2281 **Russell,** Francis Duncombe Astley. *1st Cheshire Regiment, Colaba, Bombay.* 691 (S.C.) Sub.M. June 1903.

2282 **Russell,** Joseph. *27 Milk Street, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** March 1898.

2283 **Rust,** George Robert Dewey. *Kingston, Jamaica.* D.G.S.B., Jamaica. Local Secretary for Jamaica. October 1900.

2284 ***Rustomjee,** Cursetjee, I.C.S. *Moradabad, North West Provinces, India.* 2018. October 1898.

2285 **Rutherford,** George. *38 Lombard Street, E.C., London.* 1531. June 1903.

2286 **Rutt,** Pattisson Talfourd. *Tasmania.* 20, P.M. October 1904.

2287 **Ryan,** John Hugh McAuley. *High Court Chambers, Madras.* 150, *150.* October 1896.

2288 **Ryley,** Dr. Beresford. *27 Welbeck Street, W., London.* **Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies.** May 1903.

2289 **Ryley,** Robert Acherly. *Newcastle, Natal.* 2097, W.M., *276*, H. March 1904.

2290 **Rymer,** Sir Joseph Sykes. *17 Park Place, York.* P.Pr.G.R., P.P.G.H., North and East Yorks. November 1888.

2291 **Salter-Whiter,** James. *Sunny Bank, Wallington, Surrey.* 1892, P.M., *1347.* March 1898.

2292 **Samuelson,** Frederick, C.E. *Mora, Clifton Road, Rugby.* 2562. June 1898.

2293 **Sanders,** John D. *Waynesboro, Georgia, U.S.A.* 274, *76.* June 1899.

2294 **Sanders,** Rev. Canon Samuel John Woodhouse, LL.D., M.A., F.G.S. *St. Martin's Vicarage, Leicester.* **Past Grand Chaplain and Past Grand Sojourner.** January 1890.

2295 **Sanderson,** Charles Edward Fenwick. *Singapore, Straits Settlements.* Dis.G.W., *508.* Oct. 1894.

2296 **Sandford,** James Benjamin. *Qu'Appelle, Assa., Canada.* 32. March 1898.

2297 **Sandham,** Robert. *16 Littledale Road, Seacombe, Cheshire.* 2876. January 1902.

2298 **Sansom,** Dr. Arthur Ernest. *84 Harley Street, W., London.* **Senior Grand Deacon.** June 1902.

2299 **Sargeant,** J. W. H. *Webb's Mines, Emmaville, New South Wales.* 119, W.M. October 1904.

2300 **Sarson,** Henry Logsdail. *Vinegar Works, City Road, S.E., London.* *2000.* October 1896.

2301 **Saulez,** Rev. Wilberforce. *Little Milton, Wallingford, Berkshire.* 1753. May 1898.

2302 **Saunders,** Alexander. *1 Canning Street, Birkenhead.* P.Pr.G St.B., Pr.G.J. (R.A.) October 1896.

2303 **Saunders,** Alfred. *Erin Villa, Burston Road, St. John's Road, Putney, S.W., London.* 144, P.M. January 1900.

2304 **Saunders,** George Richard. *Heathside, Worcester Gardens, Sutton, Surrey.* 1347, *1347.* June 1901.

2305 **Saunders,** John. *Sea Cliff House, near Cape Town, South Africa.* P.Pr.G.Sup., Cape (S.C.) October 1888.

2306 **Saunders,** Col. Robert J. Pratt, C.B. *Saunders Grove, Baltinglass, Ireland.* **Prov. Grand Master, Wicklow and Wexford.** March 1898.

2307 **Saunders,** Sibert. *Springfield House, Canterbury Road, Whitstable, Kent.* P.Pr.G.Reg., P.P.G.J. November 1887.

2308 **Saunders,** William John H. P.O.B. 537, *Grand Haven, Michigan, U.S.A.* 139, P.M. May 1887.

2309 **Saunion,** Henri. *129 Lower Thames Street, E.C., London.* 1423, P.M. March 1902.

2310 **Sawkins,** Arthur Wise. *Rondebosch, Cape Town.* 2220, *334.* January 1892.

2311 **Sawyer,** Charles L. 1916 *Columbus Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S.A.* 19, P.M., *9.* June 1903.

2312 **Sayers,** Herbert Thomas Ford. Box 32, *Broken Hill, New South Wales.* 199, *10.* Nov. 1901.

2313 **Schartau,** Herbert William. *7 Loughborough Road, S.W., London.* 1261, P.M., P.P.G.O., M'sex. October 1904.

2314 ***Schaufuss,** Camillo Festivus Christian. *Cölln Elbe, Saxony.* Lodge zur Akazie. November 1899.

2315 **Schaul,** Lewis Julius. *Augusta, Georgia, U.S.A.* 1, *2.* March 1898.

2316 **Schiller,** Ferdinand P. M. 3 *Hare Court, Temple, E.C., London.* 357. June 1891.

2317 **Schmerl,** Augustus. 4 *Victoria Mansions, West Hampstead, N.W., London.* 188. November 1903.

2318 **Schmidt,** Clarence R. M. *Ootacamund, India.* 1285, *1285.* October 1898.

2319 **Schneider,** Frank Louis. 15 *Irving Mansions, Queen's Club Gardens, W., London.* 2512. June 1898.

2320 **Schoder,** Anthony. *Woodbridge, New Jersey, U.S.A.* **Past Grand High Priest.** June 1897.

2321 **Schonberger,** B. 4 *Whitehall Court, S.W., London.* 2108. June 1897.

2322 **Schott,** Charles Jacob. 44 *Laisteridge Lane, Bradford, Yorks.* 302, *302.* November 1888.

2323 **Schultz,** Edward T. 215 *West German Street, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Warden and Past Grand Deputy High Priest, Maryland.** June 1888.

2324 **Schuyling Van Doorn,** Herman Jan. *Boksburg, Vaal River Colony.* 2480. May 1896.

2325 **Scott,** Hugh Jamieson. *Middleburg, Vaal River Colony.* 2479. November 1900.

2326 **Scott,** John Henry Francis Kinnaird, of Gala. *Gala House, Galashiels, N.B.* Pr.G.S.D., *128.* March 1902.

2327 **Scott,** Mark. *Micklegate, Selby, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.W., Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.), North and East Yorks. May 1892.

2328 **Scott,** Owen Stanley. *Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle, Co. Durham.* 1230. May 1897.

2329 **Scott,** William H. *Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* **Grand Master, Representative Grand Lodge of Ohio.** Local Secretary for Rhode Island. June 1889.

2330 **Scott-Hall,** Rev. William E., F.S.A., Scot. *Oxford Union Society, Oxford.* Local Secretary for North Wales. 755. March 1893.

2331 **Scurrah,** William Alfred. 12 *Rutland Street, Regent's Park, N.W., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** March 1890.

2332 ***Seamon,** William Henry. *Charlottesville, Virginia, U.S.A.* **Past Grand High Priest.** May 1890.

2333 **Searle,** Edward. *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* 711. May 1896.

2334 **Searle,** William. *East London, South Africa.* March 1904.

2335 **Seehoff,** J. Box 47, *Krugersdorp, Vaal River Colony.* Lodge Libertas, P.M. May 1898.

2336 **Seeligson,** L. *Colonial Mutual Chambers, St. George's Terrace, Perth, West Australia.* 859 (S.C.), P.M., *274* (S.C.) November 1903.

2337 **Selflow,** Max. 25 *Savage Gardens, E.C., London.* 238. January 1902.

2338 **Seligmann,** Charles Gabriel, M.B. 23 *Vincent Square, S.W., London.* 2330. March 1902.

2339 **Semans,** Dr. William M. *Delaware, Ohio, U.S.A.* 18. October 1899.

2340 **Setna,** Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy. *Hong Kong.* 1165, 618 (S.C.) May 1889.

2341 **Severs,** William. *Wilmslow, Cheshire.* 1565. May 1899.

2342 **Sexton,** Henry. *Town Close Road, Newmarket Road, Norwich.* 213. October 1902.

2343 **Seymore,** William Byron. *Charleston, Washington, U.S.A.* 117. March 1904.

2344 **Shallcrass,** G. 2 *Gilstead Road, Singapore.* 110. May 1898.

2345 **Shanks,** Frederick Hemsley, M.D. G.P.O., *San Francisco, U.S.A.* 105, *281* (S.C.). May 1901.

2346 **Sharp,** G. Harold. 20 *Bromwood Garden, Clapham Common, West Side, S.W., London.* 183. May 1902.

2347 **Sharp,** H. J. 60, *Main Street, Yokohama, Japan.* **District Grand Secretary, Japan.** June 1903.

2348 **Sharpe,** Wallace William Jessop. *Florence Terrace, Falmouth.* 75. January 1892.

2349 **Sharratt,** Albert Varey. 6 *King's Drive, Heaton Moor, near Stockport.* 1375, W.M. March 1899.

2350 **Shaver,** George David, M.D. 920 *Yakima Avenue, Tacoma, Washington, U.S.A.* 22, P.M., *4,* P.H.P. January 1894.

2351 **Shaver,** William Mitchell. *Topeka, Kansas, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Grand Secretary** (R.A.) January 1903.

2352 **Shaw,** B. 65 *King William Street, E.C., London.* 1950. March 1901.

2353 **Shaw,** Benjamin. *Wharfedale, Carlborne Terrace, Menston, Leeds.* 2669. October 1902.

2354 **Shaw,** James. 115 *High Street, Oxford.* 1515. October 1904.

2355 ***Shaw,** Robert Barclay. 94 *Commerce Street, Glasgow.* 3 bis, *50.* June 1895.

2356 **Sheffield,** Lieut.-Col. Frank. *Palaspai, Daleham Gardens, Hampstead, N.W., London.* 2029, P.M. June 1894.

2357 **Shelbourne,** Hugh John. *70 Fenchurch Street, E.C., London.* 2652. June 1904.

2358 **Shephard,** Walter. *Fern Bank, Louth, Lincolnshire.* P.P.G.D., P.P.G.So. May 1889.

2359 **Shepherd,** Edward L. *The Lindens, Abingdon, Berkshire.* P.P.G.W. November 1893.

2360 **Sheppard,** Richard John. *Parsonstown, Ireland.* Prov. Gr. Sec., Midland Counties. May 1899.

2361 **Sher,** Frederick Paul. 1216 *North 8th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.* 368, P.M., *91*, P.H.P. October 1904.

2362 **Sherman,** William Ross. 4 *Westminster Street, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* **Senior Grand Steward.** May 1893.

2363 **Sherris,** Frederick Alex. 6 *Rochester Row, Westminster, S.W., London.* 1608, *2030.* March 1901.

2364 ***Shields,** Isaac Mann. 26 *Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., London.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.) May 1900.

2365 **Shirk,** George H. *Hanover, Pennsylvania.* Dis.Dep.G M., Pennsylvania. October 1891.

2366 **Shirreffs,** Robert Archibald. 451 *Grier Avenue, Elizabeth, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 33, P.M., *6*, P.H.P. Representative Grand Lodge of S. Carolina. Local Secretary for New Jersey. May 1895.

2367 **Shone,** Isaac. 47 *Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., London.* 2108. May 1901.

2368 **Short,** William Henry. *Nelson, New Zealand.* 40, P.M. October 1892.

2369 **Shread,** George. *Cambridge House, Trinity Road, Birchfield, Birmingham.* P.P.G.D. May 1893.

2370 **Shryock,** Thomas J. *Masonic Temple, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master of Maryland.** May 1890.

2371 **Shuttle,** Joseph. 41 *Westover Road, Wandsworth, S.W., London.* 1329. May 1904.

2372 **Shuttleworth,** Thomas Ernest, B.A. 5 *Park Avenue, Riverdale Road, Sheffield.* 2268. March 1904.

2373 **Sibthorpe,** John. 33 *Molesworth Street, Dublin.* 4 (I.C.), P.M. March 1900.

2374 **Side,** Arthur Orsini. 34 *Lorne Road, Brixton, S.W., London.* 183, P.M. May 1893.

2375 **Sidwell,** Rev. Canon H. Bindley, B.A. Box 558, *Pretoria, V.R.C.* 794 (S.C.) March 1894.

2376 **Silberbauer,** Charles Frederick. *Rondebosch, Cape Town.* 828. October 1891.

2377 **Silberbauer,** Conrad Christian. P.O.B. 263 *Cape Town.* Dep.Pr.Gr.M. (D.C.) March 1889.

2378 **Silley,** Alfred Charles. *Constantinople.* 687, P.M. October 1903.

2379 ***Sim,** Henry Alexander, I.C.S., C.I.E. *c/o H. S. King & Co.*, 9 *Pall Mall, S.W., London.* P.Dis.G.W. June 1896.

2380 **Simcox,** A. H. A., I.C.S. *Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., Bombay.* D.G.W., *757*, H. March 1904.

2381 **Simcox,** Joseph Jonathan. *Saunderton House, High Wycombe, Bucks.* Pr.G.Tr. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) January 1899.

2382 **Simkin,** Lingard. *Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.* 2207. October 1899.

2383 **Simmons,** J. R. 42 *Stanley Road, Bromley, Kent.* 2647. November 1901.

2384 **Simner,** Abel. 3 *Grosvenor Court,* 137 *Victoria Street, S.W., London.* P.A.G.D.C., P.G.St.B. October 1902.

2385 **Simon,** L. 1 *Aldersgate Buildings, E.C., London.* 1693, P.M., P.Z. May 1898.

2386 **Simonsen,** Sophus Heimann. *St. Kiobmagergade* 14, *Copenhagen.* Lodge zur Bruderkette Hamburg. Local Secretary for Denmark. June 1887.

2387 **Simpkin,** Harry. *High Bank, New Road, Whitefield, near Manchester.* 266. January 1903.

2388 **Simpson,** George Palgrave. 24 *Howe Street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.* 2087, P.M., *1538.* June 1903.

2389 **Simpson,** H. R. *Skagway, Alaska, U.S.A.* 133 (Wash C.) October 1903.

2390 **Simpson,** John. *South Mount, Cameron, Tasmania.* 4. June 1891.

2391 **Sinclair,** Hugh William. 443 *Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Grand Treasurer, Past Grand Joshua.** Local Secretary for Melbourne. October 1895.

2392 **Sinclair,** Robert. P.O. *Wellington South, New Zealand.* 816, (S.C.) March 1896.

2393 **Sinner,** F. A. *Rockingham, Blessington Road, Blackheath, S.E., London.* 1851. October 1904.

2394 **Sirr,** Harry. 50 *Twisden Road, Highgate Road, N.W., London.* 2416. May 1904.

2395 **Skelton,** H. J. *Boreham Wood, Elstree, Herts.* 231, P.M. May 1901.

2396 **Skelton,** Richard George. *Stafford, via Brisbane, Queensland.* P.D.G.J.W., *190* (S.C.) March 1895.

2397 **Skerrett-Rogers,** Charles Campbell. *Foochow, China.* 1912, P.M. June 1903.

2398 **Skirving,** J. B. *Potchefstroom, Vaal River Colony.* 2354. June 1897.

2399 **Skog,** Emil Christian. *Christchurch, New Zealand.* Dist.G.Sup.W. May 1899.

2400 **Slack,** Arthur William. *Beechwood, Buxton, Derbyshire.* P.Pr.G.R. January 1891.

2401 **Sladden,** Robert. *Townsville Street, Queenton, Charters Towers, Queensland.* 2613, P.M. Local Secretary for Charters Towers. June 1898.

2402 **Slade,** Charles Joseph. *Roke Villa, Millway Road, Andover.* P.A.G.D.C., Surrey. May 1901.

2403 **Small,** James Scott. *Innerleithen, Scotland.* 856. May 1898.

2404 **Smailes,** Dr. Robert. *Glen Esk, Alma Road, Headingley, Leeds.* 1311. Local Secretary, West Riding, Yorks. January 1899.

2405 **Small,** Harry Gordon. *Wythburn, Heaton Moor, Stockport.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.H. (R.A.), Cheshire. November 1897.

2406 **Small,** James Miln. 17 *Victoria Street, S.W., London.* 708, P.M., *1691*, P.Z. May 1899.

2407 **Smee,** Frederick Fuller. *Billiter Square Buildings, E.C., London.* 23. October 1899.

2408 **Smiles,** James Thomas. *Dept. of Mines, Sydney, New South Wales.* P.M. June 1897.

2409 **Smit,** Frederick Simon. Box 136, *Cape Town.* June 1899.

2410 **Smith,** A. C. K. 34 *Brazennose Street, Manchester.* 316, P.M., P.P.G.R., Craft and R.A., East Lancashire. November 1899.

2411 **Smith,** Alfred Edwin. *Dee Street, Invercargill, New Zealand.* 9 (N.Z.C.), P.M. October 1903.

2412 **Smith,** Arthur H. *Aldershot.* 723, P.M., *723.* May 1901.

2413 **Smith,** Benjamin Edwin. 10 *Elphinston Road, Poona, India.* 2532, P.M., *1198*, P.Z. Oct. 1894.

2414 **Smith,** Charles. 65 *Birdhurst Rise, South Croydon, Surrey.* 19. October 1895.

2415 **Smith,** Charles Winlove. 50 *High Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk.* 107, *107.* October 1891.

2416 **Smith,** Cornwell. 57 *Manor House Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 481, P.M., *481.* November 1903.

2417 **Smith,** D. Crawford. 10 *Queen Street, Perth, Scotland.* 3, P.M. March 1898.

2418 **Smith,** Donald. *St. Helena, Brisbane, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.) June 1900.

2419 **Smith,** E. J. Jervis, Lieut. *85th Battery R.F.A., Harrismith, O.R.C.* 357. January 1903.

2420 **Smith,** George. *Te Kowai, Mackay, Queensland.* 819 (S.C.) Local Sec. for Mackay. Mar. 1897.

2421 **Smith,** George Frederick. *Seabourne, Bonham Road, Brixton Hill, S.W., London.* **Past Grand Organist.** June 1899.

2422 **Smith,** Herbert. *The Orchards, College Road, Cheshunt, Herts.* 2948, P.M. January 1904.

2423 **Smith,** H. Squire. *King William's Town, Cape.* 1800, P.M., *853.* November 1898.

2424 **Smith,** James. *Commercial Bank House, Markinch, Fife, N.B.* P.Pr.G.Treas., Dumfries. **Grand Chancellor.** Representative Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter Missouri. October 1891.

2425 **Smith,** John. *Salford Works, Richard Street, Birmingham.* 1782, P.M., *587.* October 1901.

2426 **Smith,** John, B.E., M.I.C.E. *County Surveyor, Ballinasloe, Ireland.* Pr.J.G.W., South Connaught, *137*, P.K. March 1892.

2427 **Smith,** General John Corson. 65 *Sibley Street, Chicago.* **Past Grand Master.** May 1889.

2428 **Smith,** John Moore, F.S.I. 96 *Romford Road, Stratford, E., London.* 2291. October 1894.

2429 **Smith,** Joseph Collett. *Snow Hill Buildings, E.C., London.* 1965. May 1898.

2430 **Smith,** Montague Howard. 19-21 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C., London.* 280, *280.* March 1895.

2431 **Smith,** Norman. *Suva, Fiji.* 1931, P.M. January 1902.

2432 **Smith,** Robert, jun. *Newcastle, Natal.* P.D.G.D.C. May 1898.

2433 **Smith,** Robert George. *Rostrevor, Newmarket Road, Norwich.* Pr.G.Sup.W. October 1902.

2434 **Smith,** Rev. Samuel George, D.D, LL.D. 125 *College Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.* 3 (Minn. C.) March 1900.

2435 **Smith,** Sydney Frederick. *Suva, Fiji.* 1931. June 1903.

2436 **Smith,** William Ferguson. *Stores Department, B. & M. Railway, Beira, Portuguese East Africa.* 2538. May 1904.

2437 **Smith,** William Henry, B.A. *State School, Monkland, Gympie, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.), P.M., *194*, (S.C.) Local Secretary for Gympie. May 1891.

2438 **Smith,** W. Price. *York House, Bangor, North Wales.* Pr.G.A.P. March 1901.

2439 **Smithies,** William Edward. *Springfield, Elland, Yorkshire.* P.P.G.D.,P.P.G.St.B.(R.A.) Oct. 1888.

2440 **Smyth,** William Henry. *Elkington Hall, Louth, Lincolnshire.* **Past Provincial Grand Master.** May 1890.

2441 **Snashall,** Percy Barden. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2479. October 1901.

2442 **Snelling,** William Walton. 106 *Baxter Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.* 1541, P.M., *1269*, P.Z. March 1893.

2443 **Snowball,** Fitzgerald. *Stanwix, St. Aubyn's Avenue, Caulfield, Victoria.* 752 (E.C.) June 1892.

2444 **Snowball,** Oswald Robinson. 19 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.* P.M. June 1892.

2445 **Soley,** Alexis. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 786. June 1901.

2446 **Solomons,** Maurice E., J.P. 26 *Waterloo Road, Dublin.* **Representative Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, Past Reg. R.A. Instruction.** March 1901.

2447 **Soltau,** William Edward. *South Hayling, Havant.* 257, P.M. May 1903.

2448 ***Songhurst,** William John. 9 *Cromwell Place, Highgate, N., London.* 227, P.M., 7. January 1894.

2449 **Soole,** William. *Dunstable Lodge, Sheen Road, Richmond, Surrey.* 946. June 1903.

2450 **Sorrell,** John Edward, R.N.R. 18 *Wynndale Road, South Woodford, Essex.* 19. May 1900.

2451 **Sounes,** Clarence. *Woodlawn, Vanbrugh Park Road East, Blackheath, S.E., London.* 723, *723.* October 1902.

2452 **South,** Benjamin Herbert. *Grahamstown, Cape.* 651 (S.C.), P.M., *118* (S.C.), P.Z. March 1895.

2453 **Southwell,** William Lascelles. *Astbury Hall, Bridgnorth, Salop.* **Past Senior Grand Deacon, Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** May 1889.

2454 **Spafford,** Frederick Angier. *Flandreau, South Dakota, U.S.A.* 11, P.M., *19.* May 1895.

2455 **Spalding,** Edmund S. 5 *Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.* St. John's. March 1903.

2456 **Spalding,** Frank Wilby. 47 *Newmarket Terrace, Newmarket Road, Norwich.* 213, W.M. Oct. 1902.

2457 **Spalding,** John Tricks, J.P. 22 *Villa Road, Nottingham.* P.Pr.G.W., Pr.G.H., Notts. May 1894.

2458 **Sparks,** Alfred. *Bowmanville, Bromley Common, Kent.* 1987. May 1895.

2459 **Sparks,** Henry James. *Earlham Hall, Norwich.* **Past Grand Deacon.** P.D.D.G.M., Bengal. March 1893.

2460 **Spaul,** H. B. 10 *Broadway, Ludgate Hill, E.C., London.* 145, P.M. November 1901.

2461 **Speak,** Arthur. *Woodbine House, Bishop Auckland, Durham.* 1121, *1121.* March 1904.

2462 **Spencer,** Robinson. *Frankton, Waikato, Auckland, New Zealand.* 101. May 1896.

2463 **Spencer,** Thomas. 3 *Brookfield Terrace, Ashton Old Road, Fairfield, near Manchester.* 1774. January 1900.

2464 **Spiers,** James. *Mary Street, Toowoomba, Queensland.* Dep.Dis.G.M., Prov.G.H. January 1891.

2465 **Springett,** Bernard H. 20 *Tudor Street, E.C., London.* 2430, P.M., *19.* November 1903.

2466 **Sponneck,** Count Carl Waldemar. *Hop Exchange, London Bridge, S.E., London.* 2105. May 1901.

2467 **Squier,** Hamilton R. 206 *Broadway, New York, U.S.A.* 454. March 1899.

2468 **Squires,** William. *The Hollies, Pannal, Leeds.* 1221. March 1901.

2469 **Stacy,** Jonathan Sargeant. 164 *Shoreditch, E.C., London.* 1572, P.M. March 1904.

2470 **Stackard,** Stephen Frank. 36 *Duke's Avenue, Muswell Hill, N., London.* 807, P.M. Jan. 1899.

2471 **Stanley,** Thomas Compton. 3 *Bellefields Road, Brixton, S.W., London.* 435. March 1897.

2472 **Starkey,** John W. *Gas Office, La Valletta, Malta.* P.Dep.G.M., D.G.H., Malta. Local Secretary for Malta. January 1888.

2473 **Starkey,** Richard Ball. *Ankerstead, Leicester.* 2429. October 1900.

2474 **Statter,** William Aked. *Thornhill House, Wakefield, Yorks.* 154, P.M., *154*, P.Z. March 1890.

2475 **Stauffer,** William Ferdinand. 298 *Hoe Street, Walthamstow, Essex.* 19. May 1893.

2476 **Staynes,** William Henry. *The Ferns, Belgrave, Leicester.* P.P.G.St.B. March 1902.

2477 **St. Clair,** Ernest. 48 *Hatton Garden, E.C., London.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** May 1895.

2478 ***Steavenson,** Joseph, B.A. *London.* P.D.G.W., P.D.G.R. (R.A.), Madras. January 1893.

2479 **Stevenson,** James Dunlop. *Freemasons' Hall, Perth, West Australia.* **Grand Secretary.** October 1900.

2480 **Stecker,** Adam A. 74 *Pearl Street, New York.* 588, P.M. May 1898.

2481 **Stecker,** Ernest. *c/o B.S.A. Co., Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 2479, P.M. November 1900.

2482 **Steeds,** Herbert William Pilditch. *Johannesburg, Vaal River Colony.* Jubilee Lodge (D.C.), P.M., *220* (S.C.) October 1891.

2483 **Steele,** Lawrence. *Lime Wood, Hill Lane, Southampton.* 359, P.M. November 1891.

2484 **Steele,** William Frederick. *Underleigh, Darwen, Lancashire.* 381. March 1898.

2485 **Steggles,** William Henry. *Westbrook, Godalming, Surrey.* 2101, P.M. June 1902.

2486 **Stephens,** Edwin. 36 *Bridge Street, Hereford.* 120, P.M., *120,* P.Z. January 1903.

2487 **Stephens,** Isaac Robert. 2 *Orwell Terrace, Langer Road, Felixstowe.* 2371. March 1896.

2488 **Stephens,** John Naylor. 7 *Holmesdale Road, Sevenoaks, Kent.* 1718, P.M. *141.* October 1897.

2489 **Stephens,** Samuel George. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* P.D.G.S.B. October 1895.

2490 **Stephenson,** Charles. *Bank House, Consett, Co. Durham.* 2135, P.M. May 1897.

2491 **Stephenson,** William Henry. *Messrs. Sargood & Co., Melbourne, Victoria.* 2530. March 1902.

2492 **Stevens,** Albert Clark. *Paterson, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 88, P.M., *33*, P.H.P. May 1895.

2493 **Stevens,** Charles. *Shuttesdraai, Ficksburg, Orange River Colony.* 2522. March 1899.

2494 ***Stevens,** Daniel Collenette, F.R.G.S., F.R.C.I. *City Club, Cape Town.* 1409. May 1889.

2495 ***Stevens,** Frank, M.I.C.E. 109 *The Grove, Ealing, W., London.* P.D.G.S.B., Madras. March 1895.

2496 **Stevens,** F. J. 174 *Waller Road, New Cross, S.E., London.* 2272. June 1904.

2497 **Stevens,** George. 20 *Old Mill Road, Plumstead, Kent.* 19. May 1893.

2498 **Stevens,** John Thomas. *Fairlawn, Southall, Middlesex.* 2675. March 1902.

2499 **Stevens,** John William, A.R.I.B.A. 21 *New Bridge Street, E.C., London.* 2234. June 1891.

2500 **Stevenson,** Arthur G. *Harlow Oval, Harrogate, Yorks.* 2328. January 1898.

2501 **Stevenson,** C. M. *Kiama, New South Wales.* **Past Dep. Grand Insp. Working.** Jan. 1898.

2502 **Steward,** J. A. 27 *High Street, Worcester.* 280, P.M., P.P.J G.D. October 1904.

2503 **Steward,** Joseph Ellis. *Lane Ends, Maple Bridge, near Stockport.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.H., Cheshire. January 1899.

2504 **Stewart,** Alan McKenzie. *Morden, Manitoba, Canada.* D.D.G.M. March 1900.

2505 **Stewart,** Charles H. *Melbourne, Florida, U.S.A.* **Grand Deacon,** *5.* March 1899.

2506 **Stewart,** John. 147 *West 94th Street, New York, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** *184.* Nov. 1902.

2507 **Stewart,** Robert. 13 *Oxford Terrace, Gateshead, Durham.* 428, P.M., *48*, P.Z. November 1895.

2508 **Stidolph,** Edward Spencer. *Langdale House, Greenwich, S.E., London.* 1544, P.M., *1544.* Nov. 1895.

2509 **Stillson,** Henry Leonard. *Bennington, Vermont, U.S.A.* 13, P.M., *39.* March 1892.

2510 **Stimson,** Edward. 52 *Brixton Hill, S.W., London.* 15 P.M. May 1898.

2511 **Stimson,** Edward Charles, A.R.I.B.A. 22 *Atherton Road, Forest Gate, E., London.* 2376. Jan. 1896.

2512 **Stitt,** Rev. Samuel Stewart, M.A. *Red House, Barton Road, Cambridge.* P.Pr.G.Chap., Hants and Isle of Wight. March 1896.

2513 **Stiven,** James. *Annandale, Reigate.* **Past Grand Deacon.** June 1893.

2514 **Stivers,** George Edwin Waring. 52 *West 95th Street, New York, U.S.A.* 454. **Past Grand High Priest.** June 1903.

2515 **St. John,** Louis Frederick. *Abbey Lodge, Linton Road, Hastings.* 1184, *40.* Local Secretary for East Essex. May 1894.

2516 **Stockings,** William F. 22 *Newmarket Road, Norwich.* 943, P.M. October 1902.

2517 **Stocks,** William Henry. *St. David's, Carson Road, West Dulwich, S.E., London.* **Past Grand Organist.** March 1902.

2518 **Stohwasser,** Lieut.-Col. Francis Joseph. 103 *Priory Road, West Hampstead, N.W., London.* 569. June 1903.

2519 **Stokes,** Charles. *Cecil House, Highfields, Sheffield.* 1239, P.M. October 1900.

2520 **Stokes,** John, M.D. *Eccleshall Road, Sheffield.* 139, P.M. May 1898.

2521 **Stone,** Walter Henry. 24 *Raleigh Gardens, Brixton Hill, S.W., London.* 2617, P.M., *2899.* November 1896.

2522 **Storey,** Robert. *Dean Street, Shildon, R.S.O., Co. Durham.* 2415. January 1901.

2523 **Storey,** R. B. 103 *Windsor Road, Forest Gate, E., London.* 2694. May 1902.

2524 **Story,** John Alexander. 84 *Oxford Street, W., London.* 1287. March 1903.

2525 **Stoetzer,** Frederick. 195 *Upper Thames Street, E.C., London.* 238, P.M. January 1902.

2526 **Stout,** Thomas Sartori. 478 *City Hall, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* 444, P.M., *169*, P.H.P. Oct. 1904.

2527 ***Strangways,** Leonard R., M.A. *Merton, Cullenswood, Dublin.* 357, *33.* March 1898.

2528 **Stratton,** Buchan Francis. 55 *Barrowgate Road, Chiswick, S.W., London.* 49, P.M., *22*, P.Z. November 1895.

2529 **Stratton,** William Joseph. 12 *Algernon Road, Kilburn, N.W., London.* P.Pr.G.D.C., Bucks. March 1899.

2530 **Stringfellow,** F. J. *Crewkerne, Somersetshire.* P.Pr.G.Std.B., Somerset. June 1892.

2531 **Strohecker,** John Paul. 1 *Pitt Street, Charleston, South Carolina, U.S.A.* 76, P.M. June 1904.

2532 **Stuart,** Alick Graham. *Mackay, Queensland.* 737 (S.C.) November 1900.

2533 **Stubbs,** Dr. Percy Belford Travers, J.P. *Wynberg, Cape Town.* 2577, P.M. March 1897.

2534 **Stubington,** Arthur Stuart. 15 *Kinnoull Mansions, Rowhill Street, Clapton, N.E., London.* 1347. November 1898.

2535 **Sturrock,** Capt. G. C., R.A. *Cordite Factory, Wellington, India.* Dio Dante Dedi. October 1903.

2536 **Stuttaford,** William Foot. *Cleveland, Worcester Park, Surrey.* P.D.G.Tr., W.D.S.A. June 1897.

2537 **Subrahmanyam,** N. Barrister, Gov. Pleader. *The Luz, Madras.* Dis.G.Treas. June 1893.

2538 **Sudlow,** Robert Clay. *Snow Hill Buildings, E.C., London.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) October 1892.

2539 **Sudworth,** Samuel. 33 *Greenside Road, West Croydon, Surrey.* 871, W.M. January 1903.

2540 **Sumner,** Reginald Philip. *Clovelly, Wotton Hill, Gloucester.* P.P.G.W. January 1895.

2541 **Sundstrom,** Carl Alfred. *4444 Main Street, Manayunk, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* 444, P.M., *175,* P.H.P. October 1904.

2542 **Sutherland,** William G. P.O.B. 75, *Pretoria, Vaal River Colony.* 770 (S.C.) March 1894.

2543 **Sutton,** S. John. *Darabe, via Emtento, Tembuland, South Africa.* October 1894.

2544 **Sweatman,** J. A. 14 *Great St. Thomas Apostle, E.C., London.* 183. March 1901.

2545 **Sweeney,** William Duncan. 101 *Grey Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 1712, P.M., *24.* Nov. 1900.

2546 **Sweet,** John Thomas. 7 *Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C., London.* 2721, P.M. June 1897.

2547 **Swinden,** Francis George. 27 *Temple Street, Birmingham.* Pr.G.Sec. **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). January 1893.

2548 ***Swinn,** Charles. 125 *Upper Moss Lane, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.Sw.B. (R.A.) June 1894.

2549 **Sykes,** Edwin. *Royal Chambers, St. George's Square, Huddersfield.* 1783. January 1904.

2550 **Sykes,** Godfrey. 29 *Park Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W., London.* 165, P.M. June 1902.

2551 **Sykes,** Walter. *Copley Square Hotel, Huntingdon Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.* 1783, *582.* June 1902.

2552 ***Symns,** Robert Corser Montfort, I.C.S. *c/o A. Scott & Co., Rangoon, Burma.* D.G.J.W., D.G.P.J. March 1901.

2553 **Symons,** William. *Callington, Cornwall.* P.P.G.D. of C. (C. & R.A.). June 1896.

2554 **Symonds,** George John. 76 *Whitehall Park, N., London.* 183, P.M. June 1897.

2555 **Tackley,** Rev. Frederick James, M.A. *The Vestry, Parish Church, Bradford.* P.D.G.Chap., 2538. October 1898.

2556 **Tailby,** William. 89 *Herbert Road, Plumstead, Kent.* 13, P.M., *13,* P.Z. May 1893.

2557 **Tallent-Bateman,** Charles Tallent. 40 *Brazenose Street, Manchester.* 1375. March 1900.

2558 **Tarnay,** Henri. *Zelinka Gasse, Vienna.* Schiller Lodge. October 1899.

2559 **Tarrant,** Herbert. *Colombo, Ceylon.* 2170. March 1899.

2560 **Tarrant,** W. H., jun. *Witney, Oxon.* 1703, P.M. January 1897.

2561 **Tate,** Clement John Gifford. *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.* 1022, P.M. January 1899.

2562 **Tate,** John. *Edgewood, Greencastle, Belfast.* **Past Grand Deacon.** P.Dep.Dis.Gr.Master, Bombay. October 1893.

2563 **Tate,** Leonard George. 20 *Bucklersbury, E.C., London.* 1351, *19.* March 1904.

2564 **Taubman,** Edward Teare. *Aberdeen, South Dakota, U.S.A.* 38, P.M., *14.* May 1895.

2565 **Taylor,** Albert. 88 *Chestnut Grove, Balham, S.W., London.* 2664. March 1899.

2566 **Taylor,** Charles Clement Jennings. *Derby Villa, Derby Road, Kenilworth, Cape Town.* 1409, *153* (S.C.). March 1889.

2567 ***Taylor,** Edward Reginald. *Medomsley, Sidcup, Kent.* 190. March 1900.

2568 ***Taylor,** George William, A.I.N.A. 116 *Cannon Street, E.C., London.* 171, *140.* October 1889.

2569 **Taylor,** Henry, F.S.A. 12 *Curzon Park, Chester.* 425, P.M., Pr.G.Reg. March 1901.

2570 **Taylor,** Hugh Taylor. 24 *Westwick Gardens, W., London.* 2000, P.M. May 1901.

2571 **Taylor,** John, J.P., F.L.S., F.C.S. 15 *Lucius Street, Torquay.* P.Pr.G.R., P.Pr.G.Sc.N. Jan. 1888.

2572 **Taylor,** Robert William. *Skagway, Alaska, U.S.A.* 113 (Wash. C.), P.M. October 1903.

2573 **Taylor,** Thomas. *Rosendale, The Brampton, Newcastle, Staffordshire.* **Past Junior Grand Deacon, Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.) May 1900.

2574 **Taylor,** William. 54 *Earlesfield Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W., London.* 2455. Nov. 1903.

2575 **Taylor,** W. A. *Waimate, Canterbury, New Zealand.* 99, P.M. October 1904.

2576 **Taylor,** William Campbell. 1 *Horseguard's Avenue, S.W., London.* 913, P.M., P.Z. March 1898.

2577 **Taylor-Brown,** Dr. J. Box 63, *Jeppestown, Vaal River Colony.* 265 (I.C.), P.M. June 1898.

2578 **Temple,** Dr. Thomas Cameron. *Shefford, R.S.O., Bedfords.* 2620. May 1901.

2579 **Tennant,** David, jun. Box 232, *Cape Town.* De Goede Hoop Lodge. November 1898.

2580 **Terry,** Major General Astley. *The Hermitage, Headington, Oxford.* **Past Grand Sword Bearer.** October 1897.

2581 **Terry,** Major Astley Herbert, A.S.C. *The Hermitage, Headington, Oxford.* P.Z., P.G.W., Guernsey and Alderney. March 1899.

2582 **Terry,** James. 143 *Tufnell Park Road, N., London.* **Past Grand Sword Bearer.** June 1888.

2583 **Terry,** John Albert. *Melrose House, Hamlet Court Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.* 975. March 1902.

2584 **Tharp,** Henry Walter. *Mexboro House, Knighton Drive, Leicester.* 49. May 1895.

2585 **Tharp,** John Alfred. 9 *Norton Folgate, Bishopsgate, E.C., London.* 1228, *55.* November 1895.

2586 **Tharp,** William Anthony. 86 *Ladbroke Grove, W., London.* 49. May 1895.

2587 **Thaxter,** Frank William. 1224 *Monroe Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri, U.S.A.* 316, P.M. Oct. 1899.

2588 **Thibaut,** John Stanley. *Donaldsonville, Louisiana, U.S.A.* 251, 2. June 1896.

2589 **Thomas,** Alfred James. 30 *Regent Street, S.W., London.* 1, P.M. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). March 1900.

2590 **Thomas,** Arthur Gaskin. 9 & 10 *Abbey Place, Torquay.* 328, *328.* May 1899.

2591 **Thomas,** Jabez Edwin. *Cavendish Chambers, Grenfell Street, Adelaide.* **Past Assistant Grand Secretary, Past Grand Lecturer, South Australia.** May 1889.

2592 **Thomas, J. J.** 24 *Cavendish Road, Brondesbury, N.W., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** November 1894.

2593 **Thomas,** John. 10 *West Terrace, North Ormesby, Middlesborough.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., N. and E. Yorks. October 1898.

2594 **Thomas,** John Douglas. *Eton, Mackay, Queensland.* 2624, P.M. October 1895.

2595 **Thomas,** John Lloyd. 160 *Blecker Street, New York, U.S.A.* 28, P.M., *8.* June 1903.

2596 **Thomas,** Richard Griffith, M.S.A., F.I.A.S. *Victoria Hotel, Menai Bridge, North Wales.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.A.So., North Wales. May 1894.

2597 **Thomas,** Robert Anwyl. *Council Chambers, Guildford, West Australia.* **Grand Director of Ceremonies.** May 1901.

2598 **Thomas,** Robert. *Denham Street, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 677 (S.C.) November 1896.

2599 **Thomas,** W. E. *Ballarat, Victoria.* 40. January 1894.

2600 **Thomas,** Lieut.-Col. William Frederick, M.D., I.M.S. *Madras.* 2356, P.M. March 1900.

2601 **Thomas,** William Kingdon. 42 *Triangle, Clifton, Bristol.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Somerset. June 1891.

2602 **Thompson,** Edward James. *Blackall, Queensland.* 2207. March 1896.

2603 **Thompson,** Frank J. *Fargo, North Dakota, U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary** (C. & R.A), **Grand Master, North Dakota.** October 1894.

2604 **Thompson,** James Thomas. 51 *Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.* P.Pr.G.R., P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.) Cheshire. January 1894.

2605 ***Thompson,** John. *Albion Brewery, Mile End, E., London.* 2242. November 1892.

2606 **Thompson,** John. *Hughenden, Queensland.* 2176, P.M. May 1902.

2607 **Thompson,** John Robinson. *Bramley Meade, Whalley, Lancashire.* 2529, P.M. October 1894.

2608 **Thompson,** John William. *Newholme, Heaton, Bolton, Lancs.* P.P.G.D., E. Lancs. March 1892.

2609 **Thompson,** Ralph. 2 *Silver Street, Berwick-on-Tweed, Northumberland.* P.Pr.G.W. March 1890.

2610 **Thompson,** William Roper. 44 *Victoria Road, Alexandra Park, Wood Green, N., London.* 1507, P.M., *2397.* January 1896.

2611 ***Thomson,** Andrew. *Middle Crescent, Middle Brighton, Victoria.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.), **Victoria.** June 1892.

2612 **Thomson,** Dr. G. Crawford. 111 *Sinclair Road, W., London.* 2410, P.M., *2410,* P.Z. March 1902.

2613 **Thomson,** Octavius Leopold. 47 *Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., London.* 1624. November 1903.

2614 **Thorne,** William. *Adderley Street, Cape Town.* 398 (S.C.) June 1894.

2615 **Thornton,** Robert S., M.B. *Deloraine, Manitoba, Canada.* **Past Grand Master.** Local Secretary for Manitoba. May 1897.

2616 ***Thornton,** William Ebor. *Deynecourt, Frodsham, Warrington.* 2651. June 1897.

2617 **Thornton,** William Henry Lindsay. *Tower Hill, Aubigny, Toowoomba, Queensland.* 2338. Oct. 1893.

2618 **Thwaites,** C. 22 *Chancery Lane, E.C., London.* 2319. March 1899.

2619 **Tickle,** William John Wilson. *Seaview, Slindon, near Arundel, Sussex.* 1765. October 1903.

2620 **Tidman,** Charles W. *Kenmara, Park Road West, West Hartlepool.* 940, P.M. January 1899.

2621 **Tiffany,** William Henry. P.O.B. 387, *Cape Town.* Lodge de Goede Hoop. Hon. Sec. Masonic Education Fund of South Africa. Local Secretary for South Africa, West Division. May 1897.

2622 **Tijou,** Charles J. R. *County Court, Bow Road, E., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant.** January 1898.

2623 **Times,** Henry. *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W., London.* **Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies, 1st Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) October 1904.

2624 **Timme,** Henry Frederick Oscar. 14 *Billiter Street, E.C., London.* 238, *1615.* January 1902.

2625 **Tindall,** R. J. Box 115 *Krugersdorp, Vaal River Colong.* Lodge Libertas (D.C.) May 1898.

2626 **Tipper,** Harry. 35 *The Grove, Hammersmith, W., London.* **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) June 1889.

2627 **Titcomb,** Edward C. *Victoria Mansions Hotel, Lowestoft.* 1452, P.M. November 1898.

2628 **Tobias,** Henry A. 20 *St. Catherine's Terrace, Hove, Sussex.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** October 1903.

2629 **Todd,** Thomas Niven. *Weymouth, Manarewa, New Zealand.* 56 (N.Z.C.) March 1901.

2630 **Todd,** Thomas Olman. *Sans Street, Sunderland.* P.Pr.G.St.B. (C. & R.A.) January 1898.

2631 **Todman,** Frank. 15 *Chanctonbury Road, Hove, Sussex.* 2030, P.M. June 1898.

2632 **Tomlinson,** Sir William Edward Murray, Bart., M.P. 3 *Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W., London.* **Past Grand Deacon.** March 1901.

2633 **Tonkin,** Alfred James. 19 *Rokeby Avenue, Redland, Bristol.* 1755, *935.* November 1892.

2634 **Tonkin,** Rev. Charles Douglas. *Stamford Hill, Durban, Natal.* D.G.Chap. May 1898.

2635 **Tothill,** Mortimer Augustus Legett. *Castle Street, Cape Town.* De Goede Hoop Lodge. May 1899.

2636 **Tovey,** Duncan. 15 *Joubert's Mansions, Chelsea, S.W., London.* 2771. January 1903.

2637 **Townend,** Harry. 16 *Cornhill, E.C., London.* 180. March 1895.

2638 **Townley,** Frederick M. *Sayreville, Middlesex Co., New Jersey, U.S.A.* 63, *4.* March 1904.

2639 **Toy,** Henry A. *Chipping Norton, Oxon.* 1036. May 1903.

2640 **Treleaven,** Philip William John. 40 *Queen Street, Portsmouth.* 342, *342.* January 1903.

2641 ***Trentham,** George. *Calthorpe House, Gough Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.* 1246, *482.* Oct. 1900.

2642 **Tristram,** Rev. Henry Baker, D.D., F.R.S., Canon of Durham. *The College, Durham.* **Deputy Prov. Grand Master, Durham; Past Grand Chaplain, England.** Feb. 1887.

2643 **Trotman,** George. 52 *Station Road, Bedford Park, Chiswick, W., London.* 1329. May 1904.

2644 **Tubby,** Walter George. *St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.* 410, *91.* May 1898.

2645 **Tucker,** Raymond. 61 *Eardley Crescent, Earl's Court, S.W., London.* 1899, P.M. October 1893.

2646 **Tuke,** Charles W. *Beira, Portuguese East Africa.* 2479. November 1900.

2647 **Tulloch,** Col. J. *26th Bal. Regiment, Loralai, Baluchistan.* January 1903.

2648 **Turle,** John Glanville. *Abbey Mount, Torqauy.* 1402, P.M., *1402.* May 1899.

2649 **Turnbull,** Edmond J. 69 *Tierney Road, Streatham, S.W., London.* 1524, P.M., *2030,* P.Z. January 1897.

2650 **Turner,** C. A. *Moulmein, Burma.* P.Dis.G.Sup.Wks., D.G.S. November 1896.

2651 **Turner,** Frank. *Pretoria, Vaal River Colony.* 770 (S.C.), *231* (S.C.) October 1894.

2652 **Turner,** George Edward. *Purbeck, Blandford, Dorset.* P.Pr.Sup.W. March 1892.

2653 **Turner,** John J. C. *Essex Hall, Colchester.* P.G.St.B., P.A.G.D.C. (R.A.) June 1900.

2654 **Twing,** Rev. Cornelius L. 185 *Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A.* 710, *142.* October 1893.

2655 **Twiss,** Lt. Col. George Edward, R.A.M.C. 11 *Rowland Road, Upper Tooting, S.W., London.* 1436, P.M. January 1899.

2656 **Tyacke,** William, jun. 142 *Market Street, Newark, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 143. January 1904.

2657 **Tyndale-Biscoe,** Major A. S., R.F.A. *R.H.A. Barracks, Christchurch, Hants.* 988. October 1896.

2658 **Uhlig,** Curt Oscar. *Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C., London.* 1969. October 1897.

2659 **Ulstrup,** A. Norman. *Stavanger, Norway.* 5. January 1899.

2660 **Upton,** Hon. William Henry, M.A., LL.M., F.R.S.A. *Walla Walla, Washington, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** Local Secretary for Washington. March 1893.

2661 **Usher,** Albert. 147 *Finchley Road, N.W., London.* 2323. June 1902.

2662 **Vallentine,** Samuel. 209 *Brixton Road, S.W., London.* **Past Grand Pursuivant.** Oct. 1890.

2663 **Vane-Stow,** Major Harry. 24 *Holborn, E.C., London.* **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer.** June 1902.

2664 **Van Heerde,** Gerrit. 2 *Pepper Street, Cape Town.* Lodge de Goede Hoop. November 1899.

2665 ***Vassar-Smith,** Richard Vassar. *Charlton Park, Cheltenham.* **Past Grand Deacon.** November 1888.

2666 **Vaudrey,** Lieut. George, A.S.C. *Candia, Crete.* 349. May 1896.

2667 **Vaughan,** J. C. M. *Whitecross, Hereford.* 120, *120* (S.C.) March 1900.

2668 **Vaughan,** Lieut.-Col. T. T., R.A. *Fort St. George, Madras.* May 1889.

2669 **Vaux,** T. B. *The Oaks, Ilkley, Yorkshire.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., West Yorkshire. June 1897.

2670 **Veale,** Dr. Herbert Prior. *Crow Pharmacy, Pretoria, V.R.C.* 770 (S.C.), P.M., *231* (S.C.), P.Z. October 1903.

2671 **Venables,** Rowland George. *Oakhurst, Oswestry, Shropshire.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.), **England.** January 1889.

2672 ***Vernon,** William. *Teanhurst, Tean, Stoke-on-Trent.* P.Pr.G.S.B. May 1899.

2673 **Vibert,** Arthur Lionel, C.S. *Negapatam, Madras.* D.G.J.W. Local Secretary for Madras and Bombay. January 1895.

2674 **Vicars,** Sir Arthur, F.S.A., Ulster King of Arms. *Dublin Castle.* XXV. January 1898.

2675 **Vickers,** Benjamin. *Lincoln.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies,** Prov.G.Sec. & Sc.E. October 1903.

2676 **Vickers,** Charles. *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.* 1022. Local Secretary for Bloemfontein. March 1902.

2677 **Vickers,** Sydney Furze. 6 *Devonshire Square, E.C., London.* 1704, P.M. June 1903.

2678 **Vigo,** James George. 31 *York Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W., London.* 1671, P.M. October 1898.

2679 **Vogel,** C. 53 *Leadenhall Street, E.C., London.* 238. March 1902.

2680 **Vogeler,** G. 17 *Philpot Lane, Fenchurch Street, E.C., London.* 238. June 1903.

2681 **Vreede,** Dirk E. *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.* 711. June 1898.

2682 **Wacha,** Bhicafee Eduljee. *Bruce Road, Quetta, Baluchistan.* January 1903.

2683 **Wade,** Henry Logan. *Legal Chambers, Auckland, New Zealand.* 689. March 1901.

2684 **Wade,** Samuel Dunscombe. 29 *Gracechurch Street, E.C., London.* 1228, P.M. November 1893.

2685 **Wager,** John James Green, R.N. 51 *Campbell Road, Southsea.* P.D.G.St.B. June 1899.

2686 **Waite,** Arthur Edward. *Sidmouth Lodge, South Ealing, W., London.* 2430. March 1902.

2687 **Wakeford,** George William. *Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, Canada.* **Grand Lecturer, Past Grand Secretary, Past Deputy Grand Master of Prince Edward's Island, Past Grand King, Grand Chapter of Nova Scotia.** March 1888.

2688 **Walden,** Robert Woolley. 65 *Elizabeth Street, Eaton Square, S.W., London.* 2882. March 1903.

2689 **Walker,** Alexander. *Barberton, Vaal River Colony.* Jubilee Lodge (D.C.) January 1898.

2690 ***Walker,** Alexander. *City Chambers, Glasgow.* 873, P.M., *50.* October 1901.

2691 **Walker,** Charles Rotherham, M.D. 49 *Lissenden Mansions, Highgate Road, N.W., London.* 2291. March 1896.

2692 **Walker,** Maurice Anson, M.D. *Dillon, Montana, U.S.A.* 30, *8.* January 1903.

2693 **Wall,** Thomas. *Prince of Wales Hotel, Erith, Kent.* 1155. March 1900.

2694 **Wallbach,** Quarter-Master Lieut. D. *Zunguru, West Africa.* 1065, P.M. November 1898.

2695 **Wallis,** R. F. Box 139, *Krugersdorp, Vaal River Colony.* 2643, P.M. May 1898.

2696 **Wallis,** Hamilton. 48 *Wall Street, New York.* **Past Grand Master, New Jersey.** June 1895.

2697 ***Wallis,** Walter Joseph. *Oudtshoorn, Cape Colony.* 2088. May 1902.

2698 **Walsh,** Albert. Box 39, *Cape Town.* P.Dis.G.W., Eastern Division, S. Africa. June 1897.

2699 **Walters,** Francis Isaac. *Siruvallur, Madras.* P.D.G.S.B., D.G.A.S. (R.A.) June 1896.

2700 **Wanamaker,** John. *Wyncote, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania, U.S.A.* 400. October 1904.

2701 **Warburton,** Samuel. *Egerton Lodge, Bury Old Road, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.St.B., P.Pr.G S.B. (R.A.) March 1897.

2702 **Ward,** George Abel. *Texas, Queensland.* 883 (S.C.) October 1901.

2703 **Ward,** J. Wesney. 10 *&* 11 *Lime Street, E.C., London.* 8. May 1900.

2704 **Ward,** Martindale C., M.D., J.P. *Saltburn, Twickenham, Middlesex.* June 1898.

2705 **Ward,** Walter B. 161 *Broadway, New York.* 33, P.M., *16,* P.H.P. May 1898.

2706 **Wardman,** George. 9 *South Parade, Leeds.* 1042, *1042.* November 1896.

2707 **Warliker,** Lieut.-Col. Damodar, I.M.S. *25th M.I., Mauritius.* P.M. October 1896.

2708 **Warner,** William Thomas. 15 *Streathbourne Road, Upper Tooting, S.W., London.* 2272, P.M., P.Pr.G.So., Essex. May 1890.

2709 **Warre,** C. Bampfylde. 19 *Brunswick Place, West Brighton.* P.P.G.D., P.G.Sc.N. January 1893.

2710 **Warren,** Herbert George. 13 *Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., London.* 1719. June 1904.

2711 **Warren,** James Syer. *Little Neston, Chester.* 979, P.M., *321,* Z. January 1894.

2712 **Warrington,** Capt. Albert Francis Grosvenor. *S. S. Envoy, Tavoy, Lower Burma.* 542. October 1901.

2713 **Warvelle,** George W. 115 *Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.* P.M. **Grand High Priest.** March 1894.

2714 **Warwick,** Henry Sidney Robert. *Battleford, North West Territory, Canada.* 2507. May 1901.

2715 **Washbourn,** T. A., jun. *Bell Lane, Gloucester.* 839. June 1900.

2716 **Washington,** Thomas Loundes. *Marsa, Malta.* P.D.G.D. March 1900.

2717 **Waterlow,** Paul Langborne. *Foreland, Bembridge, Isle of Wight.* 2545, P.M. May 1902.

2718 **Watkins,** Harry Baskerville. *West View, Stanhope Road, Darlington.* 2678, P.M. November 1900.

2719 **Watson,** Daniel Ernest. 6 *Lurline Gardens, Battersea Park, S.W., London.* 973. January 1898.

2720 ***Watson,** James Procter, J.P. *Castle Carrock, Cumberland, and Bombay.* 944. May 1897.

2721 **Watson,** Reginald Cyrus. 30 *Bedford Row, W.C., London.* 2427. March 1902.

2722 **Watson,** W. *Burghersdorp, Cape Colony.* 2828. January 1903.

2723 **Watson,** William. 105 *Victoria Road, Headingley, Leeds.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.So., Librarian. Feb. 1887.

2724 **Watts,** Rev. Henry L. 25, *Campbell Road, Southsea.* **Past Deputy Grand Master, Manitoba.** October 1897.

2725 **Waugh,** William James. *Seawood, Grange-over-Sands, Lancashire.* 1545, P.M., *600.* March 1889.

2726 **Way,** the Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel James, P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., Chief Justice. *Freemasons' Hall, Flinders Street, Adelaide.* **Grand Master, South Australia.** January 1891.

2727 **Wearne,** Charles Francis R. 127 *Murray Street, Perth, West Australia.* June 1900.

2728 **Weatherilt,** Henry Charles. *Lake N'Gami, Palapye Siding, British Protectorate, South Africa.* 1417. October 1889.

2729 **Webb,** J. *Clovelly, Grove Park, Camberwell, S.E., London.* 92. January 1896.

2730 **Webb,** J. A. *Talbot Lodge, Stanmore, Middlesex.* 1549. May 1902.

2731 **Webb,** William Sidney. 24 *Elmer Road, Catford, S.E., London.* 1299. November 1901.

2732 **Webster,** Alfred George, M.D. *Ashleigh, Golcar, near Huddersfield.* 1645, *1645.* March 1901.

2733 **Webster,** George. *Middleton, N.E. Railway, South Africa.* 1581, P.M. May 1892.

2734 **Weeden,** Sydney A. *Dagmar House, Rydon Crescent, Roseberry Avenue, E.C., London.* Mar. 1900.

2735 **Weeks,** William Self. Local Secretary Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. *Clitheroe, East Lancashire.* P.Pr.G.Reg. (C. & R.A.), East Lancashire. March 1891.

2736 **Weigall,** Rev. Edward Mitford. *Frodingham Vicarage, Doncaster.* P.Pr.G.Chap., P.Pr.G.So., Lincolnshire. March 1898.

2737 **Weigel,** B. 25 *Maxilla Gardens, North Kensington, W., London.* 188, P.M. January 1904.

2738 **Weiss,** Arnold. 70 & 71 *Chiswell Street, E.C., London.* 1017, P.M. March 1903.

2739 **Weiss,** Felix Henry. 7 *Cavendish Square, W., London.* 1491, P.M., *2,* P.Z. May 1898.

2740 **Weiss,** Fred. 49 *Culmington Road, Ealing, W., London.* 1297. May 1902.

2741 **Weiss,** J. H. *Portland House, Basinghall Street, E.C., London.* 238. June 1903.

2742 **Welch,** J. B. *Eggington, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire.* 1524. March 1897.

2743 **Welch,** Louis. *Delaware, Ohio, U.S.A.* 18, P.M. October 1899.

2744 **Wellcome,** Henry Solomon. *Snow Hill Buildings, E.C., London.* 3, P.M. January 1904.

2745 **Wells,** Arthur W. *Parkstone, Maybury, Woking, Surrey.* 2. June 1903.

2746 **Wells,** Bryan Walter. *Mutdapilly, Queensland.* 808 (S.C.) May 1898.

2747 **Wells,** Dr. Charles. *Fairfield, Cookham Dean, Berkshire.* 2323, P.M. November 1895.

2748 **Welsford,** William Oakley. 15 *Great Queen Street, W.C., London.* 1321, P.M., P.Z. October 1900.

2749 ***Welsh,** William Henry. *Dovedale, Blockley, Worcestershire.* 2188. June 1899.

2750 **Wemyss,** John. *Neepawa, Manitoba, Canada.* 24, P.M. May 1901.

2751 **Wenborn,** F. M. 139 *Green Lanes, N., London.* 2861, W.M. June 1904.

2752 **Wennerberg,** Professor John William. 71 *Münster Samuelsgatan, Stockholm.* Nordiska Forsta Lodge. November 1899.

2753 **Wernsdorf,** Wilhelm. *Riet Vlei, District of Boshof, Orange River Colony.* L. Amalia. June 1898.

2754 **West,** Henry Hebard. *Southern Pacific Railway, Arcade Depôt, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.* 290, *57.* June 1904.

2755 **West,** William Washington. 63 *Somers Town, Walthamstow, Essex.* 2664. March 1898.

2756 **Westfield,** George John, L.R.C.P. 30 *Cleveland Park Avenue, Walthamstow.* 813, P.M. June 1903.

2757 **Westlake,** Francis B. 34 *Torrington Place, Plymouth.* **Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.) June 1899.

2758 **Westcott,** Rev. Arthur, M.A. *Sullivan's Gardens, Madras.* P.D.G.W., P.D.G.A.So. May 1893.

2759 **Weston,** Samuel Thomas. 9 *Church Road, Allahabad.* 269. June 1900.

2760 **Westropp,** Thomas Johnson, M.A., M.R.I.A. 115 *Strand Road, Sandymount, Dublin.* 143, W.M. November 1897.

2761 **Westropp,** Col. William Keily, J.P., M.R.I.A. 6 *Shorncliffe Road, Folkestone.* P.Pr.G.So., Kent. June 1898.

2762 **Westwood,** W. F. T. 19 *Albert Road, Croydon, Surrey.* 1790, W.M. January 1904.

2763 **Whadcoat,** John Henry, F.R.G.S., F.S.S., M.S.A., F.C.A., etc., J.P. *Rockcliffe, Dalbeattie, N.B.* **Past Grand Deacon.** March 1894.

2764 **Wheelwright,** John Bolland. Box 1222, *Cape Town.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) October 1891.

2765 **Whiley,** Edwin. *Zeerust, Vaal River Colony.* 1946, P.M. October 1893.

2766 **Whish,** John David. Box 39, *Capitol P.O., Albany, New York, U.S.A.* 452, P.M., *242.* June 1900.

2767 **Whitaker,** W. S. 226 *Barry Road, East Dulwich, S.E., London.* A.G.Pt. March 1898.

2768 **White,** Hubert. 1 *Wickham Road, St. John's, S.E., London.* 2424, P.M., *1593.* May 1898.

2769 **White,** J., jun. 28 *Budge Row, Cannon Street, E.C., London.* 176, P.M. June 1898.

2770 **White,** Joseph Walwyn. *Huntley, Hunt's Cross, Liverpool.* 1908, P.M. June 1894.

2771 **White,** Thomas Charters. 26 *Belgrave Road, S.W., London.* 63, P.M. May 1891.

2772 **White,** Thomas Jeston. *Standen Villa, Westminster Road, Hanwell, Middlesex.* 860, *860.* May 1898.

2773 **White,** William Alfred. *Pullman, Whitman Co., Washington, U.S.A.* 21, P.M. January 1902.

2774 **Whitefield,** George. *Blackheath Hill, S.E., London.* 1571, W.M. June 1904.

2775 **Whitehead,** J. Fred. 24 *Balliol Road, Bootle, Liverpool.* 799 (S.C.), *159* (I.C.) June 1895.

2776 **Whitley,** Edward Forbes. Mem. R.I., Cornwall. *Woodville, Truro, Cornwall.* P.Pr.G.O. (Craft and R.A.), Cornwall. March 1887.

2777 **Whittle,** Edward George. 9 *Regency Square, Brighton.* P.Pr.A.G.D.C., Sussex. June 1894.

2778 **Wiebe,** Carl Cornelius. *Hagenau 5, Hamburg.* **Grand Master, Hamburg.** May 1895.

2779 **Wiggins,** Joseph. 86 *Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E., London.* 1622, *1622.* October 1903.

2780 **Wigginton,** Edward John Doherty. 17 *Holmesdale Road, Bromley, Kent.* 1820. March 1903.

2781 **Wilbur,** Newell L. 513 *Butler Exchange, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* 36, *1.* June 1889.

2782 **Wilcox,** C. R. *Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.* 3, 27. November 1894.

2783 **Wild,** Lewis. 21 *Elms Avenue, Muswell Hill, N., London.* 313. January 1899.

2784 **Wiley,** P. J. 30 *Hawes Road, Bromley, Kent.* 1437. January 1902.

2785 **Wilke,** George. *Furstenwallstr.* 18, *Magdeburg, Germany.* Lodge z. goldenen Krone. Nov. 1898.

2786 **Wilkins,** Herbert Edward. *Education Office, Rangoon, Burma.* Dis.G.W., Dis.G.J. Local Secretary for Burma. June 1895.

2787 **Wilkinson,** George Edward. 25 *Gladsmore Road, Stamford Hill, N., London.* 1607, P.M. May 1899.

2788 **Wilkinson,** James. *Ruthven Street, Toowoomba, Queensland.* 1978, P.M. January 1890.

2789 **Wilkinson,** Samuel Blaize. 69 *Billing Road, Northampton.* P.Pr.G.W. Local Secretary for the Province of Northampton and Huntingdonshire. November 1888.

2790 **Wilkinson,** William. 7 *Albert Hill, Bishop Auckland, Durham.* 1121, P.M. March 1902.

2791 **Wilkinson,** William. *Bank Chambers, Bishop Auckland, Durham.* 1121, P.M. March 1902.

2792 **Wilkinson-Pimbury,** Charles James. 60 *Marmora Road, Honor Oak, S.E., London.* 65. March 1887.

2793 ***Wilks,** E. T., F.R.G.S. *Ashlyns, Watford, Herts.* 18, P.M. October 1896.

2794 **Wilks,** Harry. 81 *Cannon Street, E.C., London.* 2397. March 1902.

2795 **Will,** Alexander. *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* 389, P.M., *118* (S.C.), P.Z. January 1895.

2796 **Williams,** Rev. Edmund Nelson Goddard. *Redlynch Vicarage, Salisbury.* 1724, P.M. Nov. 1894.

2797 **Williams,** Edward. 30 *Fairholt Road, Stamford Hill, N., London.* 21. May 1903.

2798 **Williams,** Edward Lloyd. *Abboutiakoon, Tarkwar, Gold Coast Colony.* 1369. May 1904.

2799 **Williams,** George Blackstone. *R.M. Office, Cape Town.* 1832. January 1892.

2800 **Williams,** Henry Montague. 33 *Compton Avenue, Brighton.* *271,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.R., Sussex.. May 1895.

2801 **Williams,** Howard Douglas. *Sefton House, Hardwick Road, Eastbourne.* 905, P.M., *742,* P.Z. June 1894.

2802 **Williams,** James. *Haslemere, High Wycombe, Bucks.* **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer.** *1501.* January 1889.

2803 **Williams,** R. J. Probyn. 13 *Welbeck Street, W., London.* 2000. November 1903.

2804 **Williams,** R. W. *Oswald House, Ayresome Crescent, Middlesboro', Yorks.* 2391, P.M., P.P.G.A.D.C. (R.A.) March 1901.

2805 **Williams,** Robert Jones. 29 *Eastgate Row North, Chester.* 425, W.M., *425.* October 1904.

2806 **Williams,** Walter C. 244 *Camberwell Road, S.E., London.* 1329. May 1904.

2807 **Williamson,** Walter Lehman. *Lisbon, North Dakota, U.S.A.* 12, P.M., 7, P.H.P. October 1904.

2808 **Willock,** Charles Johnstone. 16 *Warwick Square, S.W., London.* 859. March 1895.

2809 **Willock,** Col. George Woodford. *Junior United Service Club, S.W., London.* 1466. March 1895.

2810 **Willock,** Henry Court. *Lancaster Road, Wimbledon, Surrey.* 271. March 1895.

2811 **Willox,** David. 48 *Burgher Street, Parkhead, Glasgow.* 128, P.M., *87.* January 1892.

2812 **Willox,** William Carl. *Whatcom, Washington, U.S.A.* 44, P.M., *12,* P.H.P. October 1894.

2813 **Wills,** Thomas H. 2 *&* 4 *Market Street, Torquay.* 1402, P.M. October 1891.

2814 **Wilmot,** Henry. *Leeming Bar, Bedale, Yorks.* 2610, P.M., Pr.G.S.B. June 1904.

2815 **Wilson,** Alexander. *Beechwood, Rubislaw Den South, Aberdeen.* Pr.G.M., *155.* November 1888.

2816 **Wilson,** David. *Vancouver, British Columbia.* **Grand Master.** October 1898.

2817 **Wilson,** F. S. H. 65 *Wilkinson Street, Sheffield.* P.P.G.D., West Yorks. January 1903.

2818 **Wilson,** James Richard. *Union Street, Plymouth.* 954, P.M. March 1900.

2819 **Wilson,** John. *Carleton Chambers, Ottawa, Canada.* **Past Deputy District Grand Master.** *16.* January 1903.

2820 **Wilson,** John James, J.P. *Jagersfontein, Orange River Colony.* Lodge Star of Africa (D.C.), P.M., *234* (S.C.), P.Z. Local Secretary for Orange River Colony, South. November 1892.

2821 **Wilson,** John Macfarlane. Box 282, *Durban, Natal.* 2623. May 1901.

2822 **Wilson,** Reginald William, M.R.C.S. *Infirmary, Thornton Heath, Surrey.* P.Pr.G.D., Herts. November 1899.

2823 **Wilson,** Richard. *Westfield House, Armley, Leeds.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** May 1893.

2824 **Wilson,** Richard. *West Bank Terrace, Skipton, Yorkshire.* 810. May 1899.

2825 **Wilson,** William. *Earnscliffe House, Denmark Hill, Ipswich, Queensland.* 898 (S.C.) March 1902.

2826 **Wilson,** William Thomas. Box 53, *Cape Town.* De Goede Hoop Lodge (D.C.) October 1898.

2827 **Wilson,** William Wright. 85 *Cornwall Street, Newhall Street, Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.D.C., P.Pr.G.A.So. June 1897.

2828 **Windle,** Rev. W. E., M.A. *Ugborough Vicarage, Ivybridge, Devon.* Pr.G.Ch. March 1898.

2829 **Winning,** John Gray. *Branxholme, Knowe, Hawick, Scotland.* 111, *89*, P.Z. March 1898.

2830 **Winter,** James William. Box 198, *Barberton, V.R.C.* 2710, P.M., *220* (S.C.), P.Z. Local Secretary for Barberton. October 1898.

2831 **Wise,** Arthur. 163 *Grosvenor Road, S.W., London.* 1679. January 1904.

2832 **Wise,** E. Croft. 9 *Bampton Road, Forest Hill, S.E., London.* 619, P.M., *862*. March 1898.

2833 **Wisner,** G. S. E. Box 33, *Anaconda, Montana, U.S.A.* P.M. October 1901.

2834 **Withers,** Samuel, jun. *Sandhurst, Port Hill Road, Shrewsbury.* 117. January 1901.

2835 **Withey,** Thomas Archer. *Edzell, Oakwood Mount, Roundhay, Leeds.* P.P.G.D.R., West Lancs. May 1895.

2836 **Witmark,** Isidore. 51 *West 28th Street, New York City.* 568, *1*. November 1897.

2837 **Witty,** Alfred. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* 823 (S.C.), P.M. May 1896.

2838 **Wolf,** Königl. Professor Carl. *Amalien Strasse* 6, *Eisenach, Germany.* Lodge Zur Krone der Elisabeth, P.M. October 1902.

2839 **Wolf,** Lucien. 15 *Brunswick Square, W.C., London.* 1928. May 1902.

2840 **Wolff,** Albert. *c/o A. M. Hertzberg & Co., Brisbane, Queensland.* 677 (S.C.) June 1903.

2841 **Wolfskeil,** William Daniel. 225 *Broad Street, Elizabeth, New Jersey.* 49, P.M., *16*, P.H.P. May 1898.

2842 ***Wonnacott,** Ernest William Malpas, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. *Berkeley House, Berkeley Square, W., London.* 2416, *720*. March 1904.

2843 **Wood,** R. E. *Cobar, New South Wales.* 97. October 1904.

2844 **Woodall,** Major John Woodall, M.A. 14 *Queen's Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W., London.* **Past Grand Treasurer.** June 1904.

2845 **Woodcock,** J. T. *Westgate, Guisborough, Yorks.* 561, P.M., *543*, H. March 1902.

2846 **Woodhead,** Thomas Mansley. 20 *Cunliffe Villas, Bradford.* 2669, *600*. October 1901.

2847 **Woodforde,** William Sidney Ridout, M.B.C.M. Edin. *Goondiwindi, Queensland.* 862 (S.C.), P.M. October 1901.

2848 **Woods,** William Fountain. 31 *Rosetti Mansions, Chelsea, S.W., London.* 858, P.M., *92*, P.Z. October 1900.

2849 **Woodside,** Nevin G. 4439 *Lake Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.* 318. January 1899.

2850 **Woodthorpe,** John William. *Fairview, The Ridgeway, Enfield, Middlesex.* 1679, P.M. Jan. 1895.

2851 ***Woollen,** T. H., M.I.M.E. 4 *Hampton Road, Birchfield, Birmingham.* 1431. May 1901.

2852 **Woosnam,** William Wesley. 2 *Park Hill, Ealing, W., London.* 2022, P.M. March 1903.

2853 **Wormal,** George. *Stafford.* 726, P.M. June 1895.

2854 **Worth,** James Numa. *Park Cottage, Latchingdon, near Maldon, Essex.* 614, P.M., *230*. Oct. 1901.

2855 **Wrench,** John Robert. *Childers, Queensland.* 2373. October 1898.

2856 **Wright,** Asker W. 355 *New King's Road, Fulham, S.W., London.* 2206. October 1898.

2857 **Wright,** Rev. Charles Edward Leigh, B A. *Heathwood Lodge, Bexley, Kent.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) March 1889.

2858 **Wright,** Francis William. 4 *Rocky Hill Terrace, Maidstone, Kent.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.J. May 1891.

2859 **Wright,** Henry John. *The Beeches, Sproughton, Ipswich.* P.Pr.G.D.C., P.Pr.G.J. January 1896.

2860 **Wright,** J. W. B. 81 *Albert Road, Middlesborough, Yorkshire.* 2391. January 1901.

2861 **Wright,** Olin S., M.D. *Plant City, Florida, U.S.A.* P.M. June 1900.

2862 **Wright,** Silas B. *De Land Florida, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest.** March 1893.

2863 **Wright,** William Henry Sterling. *St. Paul, Minnesota.* 163, *44* (Wis.C.) P.H.P. November 1892.

2864 **Wrightson,** Arthur, F.S.I. 26 *Budge Row, E.C., London.* 2416, P.M. January 1898.

2865 **Wyatt,** Oliver Newman, F.S.I. 10 *West Pallant, Chichester, Sussex.* P.P.S.G.W., P.P.G.Sc.N. January 1893.

2866 ***Wyatt,** Rev. Vitruvius Partridge. *St. Leonard's Clergy House, Bedford.* 2343, 540. May 1895.

2867 **Wynn-Mackenzie,** Stanley Charles William. *Railway Department, Sierra Leone, West Africa.* 2798. Local Secretary for West Coast Africa. March 1903.

2868 **Wynter,** Andrew Ellis, M.D. *The Corner House, Bromley Road, Beckenham, Kent.* 1139. Jan. 1898.

2869 **Yarker,** John. *Burton Road, West Didsbury, Manchester.* **Past Grand Warden, Greece.** May 1887.

2870 **Yates,** Charles. 31 *Aire Street, Leeds.* 289. November 1896.

2871 **Yerbury,** George S. 121 *Oraton Street, Newark, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 51, 7. January 1904.

2872 **York,** Francis Colin. *F. C. Pacifico, Junin, Buenos Ayres.* 617. October 1890.

2873 **Yorke,** Rev. Harry Walter. *Laverstoke Rectory, Whitchurch, Hants.* 1373, P.P.G.Ch., Jersey. October 1904.

2874 **Yorston,** John C. 1336 *Cherry Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* University Lodge. October 1904.

2875 **Young,** Archibald Edward. *The Green, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Sussex.* 1842, P.M., *40*, P.Z. Jan. 1892.

2876 **Young,** George Lewis. *Prince's Wharf, Port Adelaide, South Australia.* 2, P.M. May 1889.

2877 **Young,** George Washington. *Concord Junction, Mass., U.S.A.* Corinthian L., Waldron C. Jan. 1899.

2878 **Young,** Isaac. 107 *Grandison Road, Clapham Common, S.W., London.* 2664, P.M. March 1898.

2879 **Young,** James. *Abbotscroft, White Abbey, Belfast.* P.G.S.W., Antrim. January 1904.

2880 **Young,** James Augustus. *New Westminster, B.C., Canada.* 9, P.M. October 1903.

2881 **Young,** Joseph G. 72 *Mark Lane, E.C., London.* 749, *1329*. October 1901.

2882 **Youngman,** Charles H. *Messrs. Barclay & Co., Ltd., Bankers, Saffron Walden, Essex.* 305, P.M. November 1898.

2883 ***Zobel,** Carl Moritz Emil. 4 *Beach Street, Penang, Straits Settlements.* 2678. November 1900.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

Members admitted on the 8th November, 1904.

2884 **Rhodesia** Lodge, No. 2479. *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*

2885 **Atkins,** Rev. Alfred Cuthbert. 63 *Balaam Street, Plaistow, E., London.* 706.

2886 **Dickens,** John. *Abington Avenue, Northampton.* 2431, W.M.

2887 ***Dressel,** Otto. *Ilmenau, Thuringen, Germany.*

2888 **Gardner,** Herbert. *Manor House, Chichester Road, Bognor, Sussex.* 1726.

2889 **Gray,** William Riddell. *Waterval Boven, East Transvaal.* 794, *193*.

2890 **Haviland,** John, M.A. *Phippsville, Northampton.* **Past Grand Deacon.**

2891 **Hyde,** Henry. 67 *Mornington Road, Leytonstone, Essex.* 1227, P.M., *1227*, J.

2892 **Kennedy,** J. *Kookynie, West Australia.* 932 (S.C.)

2893 **Mair,** George John. 11 *Salthouse Road, Millom, Cumberland.* 1390.

2894 **Mackay,** Daniel. P.O. Box 100, *Durban, Natal.* 712 (S.C.), *175* (S.C.), D.G.St.B.

2895 **McGrath,** Edward Henry, M.A. 170 *St. James' Road, Croydon, Surrey.* 2769.

2896 **Moor,** John Charlton. 28 *Azalea Terrace, Sunderland.* P.Pr.J.G.W., Pr.G.Sec. Durham.

2897 **Mulliner,** A. F. *Dallington, Northampton.* 2380, P.M.

2898 **Ohlsson,** P. *c/o A. W. Ware, Kookynie, West Australia.* 932 (S.C.), P.M., *284* (S.C.), P.Z.

2899 **Reid,** Robert Raymond. *Amite City, Louisiana, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master. Gr. Scribe.**

2900 **Richards,** James Albert. 18 *Mattock Lane, Ealing, W., London.* 2030.

2901 **Scott,** W. *Kookynie, West Australia.* 932 (S.C.)

2902 **Tears,** J. G. *St. George's Avenue, Northampton.* 2431.

2903 **Walker,** Col. G. Walton. *Darlington Street, Wolverhampton.* Dep. Prov. Gr. Master, Staffords.

2904 **Williams,** Alexander. *Lock Box* 33 *Carson, Louisiana, U.S.A.* 119, P.M., *33*.

STATED MEETINGS OF THE LODGE IN 1905.

Friday, the 6th January.	Saturday, the 24th June.
Friday, the 3rd March.	Friday, the 6th October.
Friday, the 5th May.	Wednesday, the 8th November.

LOCAL SECRETARIES

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Bournemouth	Christopher Pearce	73, Commercial Road, Bournemouth
Burnley and Vicinity	J. W. Houlden	Rose Grove, Burnley, Lancashire
Channel Islands	J. B. Nickolls	Grange House, Guernsey
Durham	G. W. Bain	Tunstall View, Ashbrooke Rd., Sunderland
Edinburgh	R. S. Brown	76, Queen Street, Edinburgh
Essex	W. H. Bamlet	Westcliff-on-Sea
Halifax and Vicinity	C. Greenwood	26, Akeds Road, Halifax
Inverness	A. F. Mackenzie	15, Union Street, Inverness
Lancashire, North	J. R. Nuttall	Thornfield, Lancaster
Middlesex and North London	F. W. Levander	30, North Villas, Camden Sq., N.W. London
Northampton & Huntingdonshires	S. B. Wilkinson	69, Billing Road, Northampton
North Wales	Rev. W. E. Scott-Hall	Plâs Llanfaelog, Anglesey
Northumberland	R. H. Holme	6, Chester Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Nottingham	W. J. O'Rorke	Caledonian Hotel, Nottingham
Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire	E. Conder, jun.	The Conigree, Newent, Gloucestershire
Scotland, South	J. B. Cowan	Commercial Bank, Hawick
Sheffield and Vicinity	J. Binney	27, Broomgrove Road, Sheffield
Sussex, East	L. F. St. John	Abbey Lodge, Linton Road, Hastings
Warwickshire	Arthur W. Adams	Broad Road, Acock's Green, Birmingham
Yorkshire, North & East Ridings	G. L. Shackles	Wickersley, Brough, East Yorks
Yorkshire, West Riding	Dr. R. Smailes	Alma Road, Headingley, Leeds
H.M. Navy	J. S. Gibson-Sugars	*H.M.S. Pioneer*, Mediterranean

EUROPE

Cyprus	F. H. Parker	Nikosia, Cyprus
Denmark	S. H. Simonsen	Copenhagen
Greece	N. Philon, A.G.Sec	Piraeus, Greece
Holland	J. C. G. Grasé	32, Alex Boersstraat, Amsterdam
Hungary	L. de Malczovich	Belügyministerium, Budapest
Malta	J. W. Starkey	La Valletta, Malta

AFRICA

Kimberley	A. W. Adams	P.O.B. 467, Kimberley
Mashonaland	W. E. Haworth	Umtali, Rhodesia
Natal	T. Cook	Durban, Natal
Orange River Colony, Bloemfontein	C. Vickers	Bloemfontein, O.R.C.
,, ,, ,, North	Dr. H. H. Browne	Bungalow, Bethlehem
,, ,, ,, South	J. J. Wilson	Jagersfontein
South Africa, Eastern Division	C. G. Miles	Grahamstown, Cape Colony
,, Western Division	W. H. Tiffany	Box 387, Cape Town
Vaal River Colony, Barberton	J. W. Winter	Box 198, Barberton
,, ,, ,, Johannesburg	T. L. Pryce	Box 247, Johannesburg
,, ,, ,, Pretoria	R. Baikie	Pretoria
West Coast, Africa	S. C. Wynn-Mackenzie	Railway Department, Sierra Leone

ASIA

Burma	H. E. Wilkins	Moulmein, Burma
India, Madras and Bombay	A. L. Vibert	Negapatam, Madras
,, N.W. Prov. and Oudh	W. A. Pemberton	Naini Tal, N.W. Prov.
Shanghai	J. C. Hanson	5, Hong Kong Road, Shanghai
Singapore	E. J. Khory	8, Raffles Place, Singapore

AMERICA

Georgia	W. F. Bowe	Augusta, Georgia
Louisiana	R. Lambert, G.Sec.	Masonic Temple, New Orleans
Massachusetts	C. S. Hart	226,Elm St.,Concord Junc.,Massachusetts
Michigan	A. G. Pitts	Detroit, Michigan
Minnesota	Dr. G. R. Metcalf	St. Paul, Minnesota
Nebraska	C. S. Lobingier	Omaha, Nebraska
New Jersey	R. A. Shirreffs	451, Grier Avenue, Elizabeth, N.J.
New York	Benno Loewy	206, Broadway, New York
Pennsylvania	G. P. Rupp	Masonic Temple, Philadelphia
Rhode Island	W. H. Scott	357,Westminster Street,Providence, R.I.
South Dakota	L. G. Levoy, P.G.M.	Webster, South Dakota
Washington	W. H. Upton, P.G.M.	Walla Walla, Washington

CANADA

Manitoba	R. S. Thornton	Deloraine, Manitoba

CENTRAL AMERICA

Costa Rica	A. G. M. Gillott	San José, Costa Rica

WEST INDIES.

Jamaica	G. R. D. Rust	Kingston, Jamaica

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentine Republic	C. Trevor Mold, Dis.G.M.	Buenos Ayres

AUSTRALASIA

New Zealand, Christchurch	S. C. Bingham	Christchurch
,, ,, Southland	K. A. Gerstenkorn	Invercargill
,, ,, Wellington	G. Robertson	Wellington
,, ,, Otago	Rev. W. Ronaldson	390, Castle Street, Dunedin
Queensland, Bowen	J. Macdonald	Bowen
,, Charters Towers	R. Sladden	Charters Towers
,, Croydon	T. Bennion	Ophir Cottage, Croydon
,, Gympie	W. H. Smith	Monkland, Gympie
,, Hughenden	H. G. M'Lean	Hughenden
,, Mackay	G. Smith	Te Kowai, Mackay
,, Mount Morgan	J. D. Murray	Mount Morgan
South Australia	F. Johns	Register Office, Adelaide
Victoria	Hugh W. Sinclair	443, Chancery Lane, Melbourne
West Australia, Perth	E. Casper	Perth
,, ,, ,,	W. Wallworth Knight	323, Hay Street, Perth

DECEASED.

Ashenden, Harry	*Late of Melbourne, Victoria*	27th November, 1903.
Barr, William Robert	,, *Wallington, Surrey*	20th November, 1903.
Campbell, Robert John	,, *London*	7th May, 1904.
Carkeek, Charles	,, *Blackhall, Queensland*	5th December, 1903.
Elder, Henry Vavasour	,, *London*	5th May, 1904.
Gardner, William John	,, *London*	2nd June, 1904.
Grant, Alexander	,, *Buenos Aires*	20th April, 1904.
Jackson, Henry, J.P.	,, *Staleybridge, Cheshire*	9th March. 1904.
Kempster, William Henry, M.D.	,, *London*	20th December, 1903.
Reid, James Maclagan, M.D.	,, *Perth, N.B.*	19th August, 1904.
Richards, James Peeke, M.R.C.S.	,, *Ealing*	22nd March, 1904.
Roberts, Austin	,, *Halifax, Yorks*	6th November, 1903.
Rustomjee, Heerjeebhoy Manackjee, J.P.	,, *Calcutta*	8th May, 1904.
Sharpe, William	,, *Lincoln*	— July, 1904.
Smith, Lt.-Col. Edward Guy Selby	,, *Sunbury-on-Thames*	30th July, 1904.
Thomas, J. Lewis	,, *London*	4th October, 1904.
Venning, Edmund	,, *Liskeard, Cornwall*	— January, 1904.
Vincent, William	,, *London*	11th January, 1904.
Williams, S. Stacker	,, *Newark, Ohio*	3rd April, 1904.
Wood, Rev. Charles Henton	,, *Leicester*	28th June, 1904.

DIRECTORY.

ENGLAND.

Bedfordshire. Ampthill, 1052; Bedford, 87, 2866; Dunstable, 1337; Leighton Buzzard, 2742; Shefford, 2578.

Berkshire. Abingdon, 1906, 2359; Cookham Dean, 2747; Newbury, 1349; Reading, 1569; Slough, 768; Twyford, 1506; Wallingford, 2301; Windsor, 671; Wokingham, 2088.

Bristol. 54, 573, 1305, 1350, 1450, 1683, 2601, 2633.

Buckinghamshire. Amersham, 869, 1144, 2277; Aylesbury, 565, 1404; Fenny Stratford, 2006; High Wycombe, 2381, 2802.

Cambridgeshire. Cambridge, 107, 854, 1387, 1832, 2034, 2268, 2512; Ely, 327, 1328; Wisbech, 104.

Channel Islands. Guernsey, 56, 62, 621, 760, 1973; Jersey, 109, 1184, 1646.

Cheshire. Altrincham, 572, 912, 2089; Ashton-upon-Mersey, 363; Birkenhead, 1d, 186, 558, 999, 1426, 2018, 2302, 2604; Bowdon, 1044; Chester, 1433, 2569, 2711, 2805; Heswall, 1966; Hoole, 875; Knutsford, 446; Liscard, 481; Lymm, 979; Sale, 515; Seacombe, 2297; Wilmslow, 2341.

Cornwall. Callington, 2553; Cambourne, 135; Falmouth, 55, 2348; Hayle, 79, 2057; Liskeard, 84, 1170, 1280; Penzance, 59, 395, 726, 803, 2125; Poughill, 1660; St. Blazey, 364; St. Columb, 1382; St. Ives, 2181; Truro, 689, 1673, 2776.

Cumberland. Castle Carrock, 2720; Millom, 2893.

Derbyshire. Ashbourne, 527; Buxton, 2400; Derby, 67.

Devonshire. Beaworthy, 576; Buckfastleigh, 1811; Budleigh Salterton, 1012; Dartmoor, 2145; Devonport, 1911; Exeter, 50, 607, 722, 776, 1200, 1430, 1738, 1758, 2045; Ilfracombe, 1564; Ivybridge, 2828; Newton Abbott, 360, 2066; Plymouth, 1183, 1401, 2757, 2818; Teignmouth, 1124, 1266; Torquay, 1f, 128, 1623, 2571, 2590, 2648, 2813; Great Torrington, 939.

Dorsetshire. Blandford, 2123, 2652; Dorchester, 2178; Evershot, 431; Poole, 1351; Portland, 840; Weymouth, 1445.

Durham. Barnard Castle, 2328; Beamish, 324; Bishop Auckland, 1070, 2461, 2790, 2791; Consett, 2490; Darlington, 2112, 2241, 2718; Durham, 590, 1699, 2642; Ebchester, 1164; Gateshead, 51, 1361, 2507; Medomsley, 2030; Shildon, 425, 2522; South Shields, 2021; Sunderland, 387, 2630, 2896; Thornaby-on-Tees, 1517; West Hartlepool, 1531, 1786, 2049, 2620; Yarm-on-Tees, 1425.

Essex. Buckhurst Hill, 1177; Chigwell, 1486; Colchester, 2171, 2653; Earl's Colne, 2220; Great Chesterford, 2203; Hornchurch, 329; Ilford, 1263, 1707, 1817; Kilvedon, 183; Leytonstone, 1192, 2891; Little Waltham, 1680; Maldon, 736, 2011, 2854; Plaistow, 1824; Romford, 394, 517, 1277; Saffron Walden, 2882; Southend-on-Sea, 1006, 1068, 1097, 2442; Walthamstow, 724, 1437, 1532, 2475, 2755, 2756; Westcliff-on-Sea, 404, 462, 880, 1151, 2583; South Woodford, 519, 1199, 2450; Woodford Bridge, 2024; Woodford, 1789.

Gloucestershire. Cheltenham, 825, 1291, 2029, 2665; Gloucester, 510, 614, 1364, 1645, 2540, 2715; Newent, 20; Stroud, 1222; Tewkesbury, 417; Woodchester, 2077.

Hampshire. Aldershot, 1254, 1782, 2059, 2412; Andover, 591, 2402; Basingstoke, 343, 670, 1588, 1644; Blackwater, 1591; Bournemouth, 64, 171, 295, 362, 626, 2056, 2142; Boscombe, 169, 2186; Christchurch, 2657; Emsworth, 1109; Fareham, 2052; Gosport, 622, 1191, 1622; Havant, 103, 2447; Landport, 130, 163; Lee-on-Solent, 2240; Portsmouth, 1166, 1706, 1870, 2640; South Hayling, 1335; Southampton, 509, 1651, 2483; Southsea, 615, 1061, 1449, 1968, 2685, 2724; Whitchurch, 2873; Winchester, 884, 1393, 1440, 1497.

Herefordshire. Colwall, 784; Hereford, 1529, 1991, 2486, 2667.

Hertfordshire. Cheshunt, 1854, 2422; Elstree, 2395; Harpenden Common, 564; New Barnet, 1663; Sawbridgeworth, 616; St. Alban's, 355; 860, 903, 1238; Tring, 1452, 2224; Watford, 709, 2793.

Huntingdon. St. Ives, 1289.

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Isle of Wight. Bembridge, 2031, 2717; Shanklin, 154; Ventnor, 90.

Kent. Beckenham, 1281, 1391, 1613, 1710, 2868; Bexley, 2857; Broadstairs, 1253; Bromley, 1b, 769, 1152, 1232, 2383, 2458, 2780, 2784; Charing, 656; Chatham, 1326, 1742; Deal, 701; Erith, 1290, 2693; Faversham, 60, 1175; Folkestone, 1536, 2761; Gravesend, 441, 752, 753, 1719; Ightham, 457; Lee, 811, 1788; Maidstone, 160, 2858; Margate, 1540; Plumstead, 642, 789, 1935, 2497, 2556; Ramsgate, 1a; Sandgate, 131, 1458; Sevenoaks, 433, 2488; Shoreham, 1674; Shortlands, 1765; Sidcup, 1642, 2567; Staplehurst, 1087; Stone, 1989; Tonbridge, 633; Tunbridge Wells, 296, 1137; Whitstable, 156, 2307.

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Sweden. Stockholm, 926, 2752.

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Egypt. Assiout, 895, 896; Cairo, 725; Port Said, 1011.

West Coast. Sierra Leone, 1169, 2867; Zunguru, 2694.

Gold Coast. Tarkwar, 2798.

Griqualand. Beaconsfield, 499; Kimberley, 311, 824, 852, 1215, 1250, 1339, 1573, 1748, 2081; Klipdam, 1362; Kokstad, 1825.

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Natal. Durban, 549, 604, 711, 728, 790, 865, 962, 1003, 1043, 1069, 1154, 1275, 1300, 1310, 1413, 1630, 1659, 1686, 2216, 2634, 2821, 2894; Mount Ayliff, 930; Newcastle, 2289, 2432; Pietermaritzburg, 10, 145, 302, 465, 733, 1056, 1110, 1316, 1415, 1718, 2265; Pine Town, 2019.

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Portuguese East Africa. Beira, 1684, 2436, 2646.

Rhodesia. Bulawayo, 755, 983, 1411, 1444, 1652, 2172, 2481; Gwelo, 681; Livingston, 1631; Salisbury, 365, 566, 872, 1053, 1160, 1161, 1465, 1676, 2884; Umtali, 197, 1054, 1338, 1823, 1839, 2058, 2207, 2441, 2445.

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China. Hong Kong, 85, 2340; Shanghai, 16, 298, 837, 1293; Foochow, 2397; Swatow, 1905; Tientsin, 461.

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Punjab. Lahore, 11, 1230, 1260, 1729, 1798; Rawal Pindi, 158, 592; Sialkote, 112; Simla, 80, 947.

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Fiji. Ba River, 1554; Lantoka, 1523; Nauson, 380; Suva, 2431, 2435; Vanua Levu, 750.

New South Wales. Armidale, 2039; Broken Hill, 2312; Cobar, 2843; Cootamundra, 1800; Corrimal, 1875; Emmaville, 2299; Inverell, 849; Kiama, 2501; Richmond River, 1592; Sydney, 43, 1419, 1860, 1895, 2408; Wagga Wagga, 2382.

New Zealand, North Island. Auckland, 408, 996, 1790, 1848, 2139, 2462, 2683; Carterton, 1886; Manurewa, 2629; Masterton, 1520; Morrinsville, 746; New Plymouth, 577, 800; Taranaki, 274, 2096; Thames, 1723; Waipukurau, 1525; Wellington, 40, 134, 179, 478, 529, 1132, 2230, 2392.

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Queensland. Allora, 185; Aramac, 182; Barcaldine, 146; Blackall, 1376, 2602; Boonah, 1024; Bowen, 1725; Brisbane, 17, 18, 102, 203, 205, 212, 213, 236, 237, 303, 612, 649, 748, 806, 1039, 1146, 1233, 1288, 1323, 1336, 1375, 1648, 1821, 1946, 2167, 2418, 2840; Bundaberg, 143, 221, 856; Caboolture, 231; Cairns, 444, 1730, 1815, 1962, 2144; Charters Towers, 136, 224, 308, 326, 1195, 1297, 1314, 1804, 2401; Childers, 2855; Clermont, 960; Clifton, 2104; Coomera, 1934; Croydon, 223, 466, 1016; Cunnamulla, 232, 1116, 1377; Dalby, 227; Dalveen, 651; Gayudah, 1737; Georgetown, 437, 1217; Gladstone, 173, 610; Goondiwindi, 2847; Grandchester, 1682; Gympie, 124, 229, 233, 628, 1428, 2437; Herberton, 314, 525, 1196, 1418, 1675; Hughenden, 823, 1074, 1827, 2175, 2256, 2606; Ingham, 226; Inglewood, 235; Ipswich, 2825; Isis Junction, 1850; Laidley, 176; Longreach, 1904, 2165; Mackay, 138, 196, 204, 218, 1576, 1601, 2060, 2420, 2532, 2594; Maryborough, 2257; Mount Morgan, 209, 222, 1545, 1740, 1940; Mutdapilly, 2746; Nudgee, 1464; Pittsworth, 1020; Port Douglas, 161; Rockhampton, 111, 215, 384, 440, 532, 937, 976, 1092, 1188, 1439, 1518, 1720, 1733, 2598; Roma, 153, 217; Rosewood, 234; Stafford, 2396; Stamford, 1138; St. George, 1890; Tambo, 201, 948; Taringa, 1913; Texas, 2702; Thursday Island, 230; Toowoomba, 206, 318, 330, 640, 977, 1088, 1575, 1844, 2020, 2464, 2489, 2617, 2788, 2837; Townsville, 139, 208, 544, 1334; Warwick, 812, 905, 1521, 1616; Wynnum, 1883.

South Australia. Adelaide, 41, 268, 419, 1181, 1294, 1317, 1515, 2090, 2107, 2591, 2726, 2876; Burrundie, 2173; Gawler, 265; Naracoorte, 269, 1709; Norwood, 267; Port Lincoln, 339; Snowtown, 270; Strathalbyn, 266.

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Victoria. Ballarat, 2599; Bendigo, 1640; Caulfield, 1524, 2433; Fitzroy, 1916; Mansfield, 1829; Melbourne, 42, 428, 482, 660, 898, 1519, 1598, 1618, 1639, 2391, 2444, 2491; Middle Brighton, 1828, 2611; Port Fairy, 1015; Tallarook, 1447; Yarra, 1898; Yea, 934.

Western Australia. Boulder City, 533, 588, 1504, 1938, 2212; Coolgardie, 1778, 2055; Dongarra, 645; Freemantle, 1194, 1482; Guildford, 2597; Kalgoorlie, 1808; Kookynie, 2892, 2898, 2301; Northam, 2002; Perth, 471, 691, 720, 788, 1071, 1115, 1145, 1251, 1467, 1600, 1634, 2038, 2143, 2159, 2336, 2479, 2727.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Bahia, Brazil, 1405; Belize, British Honduras, 1741; Buenos Ayres, 14, 96, 116, 190, 405, 540, 563, 706, 1090, 1212, 1284, 1327, 1383, 1403, 1436, 1657, 1776, 1867, 1881, 1882, 1907, 2124, 2872; Monte Video, 108; Pernambuco, Brazil, 570; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 281; Rio de Janiero, 1495; Rosario de Santa Fé, Arg. Rep., 137, 396, 1466, 1792, 1915; San José, Costa Rica, 39, 278, 280, 391, 697, 1174, 1283, 1358, 1434, 1543, 1901, 2012, 2111; Vilela, Arg. Rep., 846; Talcahuano, Chile, 772; Valpairaiso, Chile, 765.

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California. Los Angeles, 292, 2190, 2754; Long Beach, 1714; Oakland, 1997; Sacramento, 2179; San Francisco, 1153, 2098, 2214, 2345.

Colorado. Denver, 401, 636, 1221, 2130; Glenwood Springs, 900; Leadville, 1810.

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Georgia. Atlanta, 593, 1219; Augusta, 541, 1193, 2315; Savannah, 1993; Waynesboro, 2293.

Illinois. Chicago, 1121, 2427, 2713, 2849; Jacksonville, 2222; Quincey, 1475.

Indiana. La Porte, 861.

Indian Territory. Ardmore, 1133.

Iowa. Cedar Rapids, 22; Des Moines, 1225, 2120.

Kansas. Ossawatomie, 496; Topeka, 23, 1954, 2351.

Kentucky. Louisville, 24, 1956.

Louisiana. Amite City, 2899; Carson, 2904; Donaldsonville, 2588; New Orleans, 561, 863, 1617, 2105, 2166.

Maine. Portland, 288, 1313.

Maryland. Baltimore, 2323, 2370; Cumberland, 1078.

Massachusetts. Boston, 26, 871, 1330, 1643, 2262, 2455, 2551; Concord, 608, 1321, 1777, 2877; Medfield, 1878; Waltham, 1977.

Michigan. Ann Arbor, 300; Benton Harbour, 1908; Detroit, 261, 293, 2110; Grand Haven, 2308; Port Huron, 690.

Minnesota. Duluth, 289; Mankato, 262; Minneapolis, 2311; St. Paul, 704, 1369, 1609, 1853, 1893, 2434, 2644, 2863.

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Nebraska. Omaha, 742, 1553, 1558, 1679, 1691; Lincoln, 2133.

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New Jersey. Bound Brook, 808; Camden, 2272; East Orange, 524, 1090; Elizabeth, 2366, 2841; Flemington, 902; Monclair, 5471; Newark, 2656, 2871; Paterson, 2492; Sayreville, 2638; Trenton, 403; Woodbridge, 2320.

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Oregon. Portland, 1211, 1389, 2129.

Pennsylvania. Hanover, 2365; Eldred, 974; Harrisburg, 1057, 1197, 1619; Philadelphia, 29, 833, 1106, 1261, 1696, 1722, 2050, 2274, 2361, 2526, 2541, 2874; Pittsburg, 619, 775, 1448; Tobyhanna, 1544; Wyncote, 2700.

Rhode Island. Providence, 356, 567, 1228, 1557, 1928, 2063, 2329, 2362, 2781.

South Carolina. Camden, 798; Charleston, 2531.

South Dakota. Aberdeen, 2564; Deadwood, 375; Flandreau, 2454; Sioux Falls, 2084; Webster, 1667.

Tennessee. Chattanooga, 1972; Memphis, 410; Nashville, 1095, 1371.

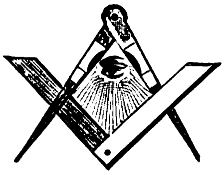
Texas. Dallas, 754.

Vermont. Bennington, 2509; Middlebury, 559.

Virginia. Charlottesville, 2332; Richmond, 30.

Washington. Anacortes, 263; Charleston, 2343; Enumclaw, 264; Pullman, 2773; Seattle, 1818, 2782; Snohomish, 2035; Spokane, 1552; Tacoma, 290, 2350; Walla Walla, 291, 2660; Whatcom, 2812.

West Virginia. Wheeling, 390.



ABBREVIATIONS.

MASONIC.

A.	Arch, Assistant
A.G.	Assistant Grand
B.	Bearer
C.	Ceremonies, Constitution
Ch.	Chaplain
Chap.	Chapter
Com.	Committee
D.	Director, Deacon, Dutch
D.C.	Director of Ceremonies
(D.C.)	Dutch Constitution
D.M.	Director of Music
Dep.	Deputy, Depute (*Scotch*)
Dep.Dis.	Deputy District
Dep Pr.	Deputy Provincial
Dis.	District
Dis.A.G.	District Assistant Grand
Dis. G.	District Grand
Div.	Division
E.	Ezra, English, Excellent
(E.C.)	English Constitution
G.	Grand, Guard
G.Ch.	Grand Chaplain
G.Chap.	Grand Chapter
G.D.	Grand Deacon
G.D.C.	Grand Director of Ceremonies
G.H.	Grand Haggai
G.H.P.	Grand High Priest (*Am. & Irish R.A.*)
G.J.	Grand Joshua
G.L.	Grand Lodge
G.M.	Grand Master
G.O.	Grand Organist
G.P.	Grand Principal (R.A.)
G.Pt.	Grand Pursuivant
G.R.	Grand Registrar
G.S.B.	Grand Sword Bearer
G.Sc.E.	Grand Scribe Ezra
G.Sec.	Grand Secretary
G.St.B.	Grand Standard Bearer
G.Stew.	Grand Steward
G.So.	Grand Sojourner
G.Sup.	Grand Superintendent (R.A.)
G.Sup.W.	Grand Superintendent of Works
G.Treas.	Grand Treasurer
G.W.	Grand Warden
G.Z.	Grand Zerubbabel
H.	Haggai
H.P.	High Priest (*American & Irish R.A,*)
I.	Irish, Inner
(I.C.)	Irish Constitution
I.G.	Inner Guard
J.	Joshua, Junior
J.D.	Junior Deacon
J.W.	Junior Warden

K.	King (*American & Irish R.A.*)
L.	Lodge
M.	Master, Most
Mem.	Member
M.E.	Most Excellent
M.W.	Most Worshipful
N.	Nehemiah
O.	Organist
Or.	Orator
P.	Past, Principal, Priest (*Am. & I.R.A.*)
P.Dep.	Past Deputy
P.Dep.Dis.	Past Deputy District
P.Dep.Pr.	Past Deputy Provincial
P.Dis.	Past District
P.Dis.G.	Past District Grand
P.G.	Past Grand
P.H	Past Haggai
P.H.P.	Past High Priest (*Amer. & Irish R.A.*)
P.J.	Past Joshua
P.K.	Past King (*American & Irish R.A.*)
P.M.	Past Master
P.Pr.	Past Provincial
P.Pr.G.	Past Provincial Grand
Pr.	Provincial
Pr G.	Provincial Grand
Pt.	Pursuivant
P.Z.	Past Zerubbabel
R.	Registrar, Right
R.A.	Royal Arch
R.W.	Right Worshipful
S.	Senior, Scottish, Sword
S.B.	Sword Bearer
(S.C.)	Scottish Constitution
Sc.	Scribe
Sc.E.	Scribe Ezra
Sc.N.	Scribe Nehemiah
S.D.	Senior Deacon
Sec.	Secretary
So.	Sojourner
Stew.	Steward
St.	Standard
Sub.	Substitute (*Scottish*)
Sup.	Superintendent
Sup.W.	Superintendent of Works
S.W.	Senior Warden
Treas.	Treasurer
V.	Very
V.W.	Very Worshipful
W.	Warden, Worshipful, Works
W.M.	Worshipful Master
Z.	Zerubbabel

SOCIAL AND MILITARY.

A.D.C.	Aide de Camp
A.S.C.	Army Service Corps
Bart.	Baronet
B.C.S.	Bombay or Bengal Civil Service
C.B.	Companion of Order of the Bath
C.I.E.	Companion of Order of the Indian Empire
C.M.G.	Companion of Order of SS. Michael and George
C.S.I.	Companion of Order of the Star of India
	(N.B.—K. or G. prefixed to the above signifies Knight Commander, or Knight Grand Cross, or Knight Grand Commander of the Order concerned.)
D.L.	Deputy Lieutenant
D.S.O.	Distinguished Service Order
Hon.	Honorable
I.C.S.	Indian Civil Service
I.M.	Indian Marine
I.M.S.	Indian Medical Service
I.S.C.	Indian Staff Corps
J.P.	Justice of the Peace
Kt.	Knight
M.L.C.	Member of Legislature Council
M.P.	Member of Parliament
R.A.M.C.	Royal Army Medical Corps
R.E.	Royal Engineers
R.F.A.	Royal Field Artillery
R.G.A.	Royal Garrison Artillery
R.H.A.	Royal Horse Artillery
R.M.A.	Royal Marine Artillery
R.N.	Royal Navy

PROFESSIONAL.

A.M.	Master of Arts
A.K.C.	Associate of King's College
B.A.	Bachelor of Arts
B.C.L.	„ of Civil Law
B.Ch.	„ of Surgery
B.Sc.	„ of Science
C.A.	Chartered Accountant
C.E.	Civil Engineer
C.S.	Chemical Society
C.M.	Master in Surgery
Dr.	Doctor
D.C.L.	„ of Civil Laws
D.D.	„ of Divinity
D.Lit.	„ of Literature
D.Sc.	„ Science
G.S.	Geological Society
I.C.	Institute of Chemists
I C.E.	„ of Civil Engineers
I.E.E.	„ of Electrical Engineers
I.M.E.	„ of Mining Engineers
I.Mech E.	„ of Mechanical Engineers
I.N.A.	„ of Naval Architects
I.I.	Imperial Institute
K.C.	King's Counsel
L.D.S.	Licentiate in Dental Surgery
LL.B.	Bachelor of Laws
LL.D.	Doctor of „
LL.M.	Master of „
Lic.Mus.	Licentiate of Music
L.S.	Linnæn Society
M.A.	Master of Arts
M.B.	Bachelor of Medicine
M.D.	Doctor of Medicine
Mus.Doc.	„ of Music
P.	President
Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy
Prof.	Professor
P.W.D.	Public Works Department
R.A.	Royal Academy
R.A.S.	„ Asiatic Society (*Members*)
R.A.S.	„ Astronomical Society (*Fellows*)
R.C.I.	„ Colonial Institute
R.C.P.	„ College of Physicians
R.C.S.	„ „ „ Surgeons
R.C.V.S.	„ „ „ Veterinary Surgeons
R.G.S.	„ Geographical Society
R.H.S.	„ Historical Society (*Fellows*)
R.H.S.	„ Horticultural Society (*Members*)
R.I.	„ Institute of Painters in Water Colours
R.I.A.	„ Irish Academy
R.I.B.A.	„ Institute of British Architects
R.S.	„ Society
R.S.E.	„ „ Edinburgh
R.Z.S.	„ Zoological Society
S.A.	Society of Arts (*Members*)
S.A.	„ of Antiquaries (*Fellows*)
S.C.L.	Student of Civil Law
S.I.	Institute of Surveyors
S.S.	Statistical Society
V.P.	Vice President

NOTE.—A. M. or F. prefixed to letters indicating an Institute or Society stands for Associate, Member or Fellow of the Society in question.